56a-1941

Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

The Passing Of A Great Cheif

JAN 1 1 1941

The sudden death of Paramount Chief Seeiso Griffith, which occured at Maseru about three weeks ago, removes from our midst one upon whom the whole of Bantudom looked for great things. It was the expressed opinion of all those who knew him that he had the qualities of his great grandfather—Moshoeshoe. For this reason they saw in him a man who was to play an important role in shaping the destiny of the nation that was gathered out of the confusion of tribal wars and formed into a united people by that great diplomat our race has yet produced. That he was capable of playing this role no one can deny. During his short term of office, he proved beyond doubt that he was a man of vision. Like Moshoeshoe, he saw no hope and no future for his people except under the protection of Great Britain.

"We are proud," he said at the ceremony of his installation as Paramount Chief in February last, "to belong to this Government with which we are content and which was secured for us by our ancestor, Chief Moshoeshoe, from Queen Victoria, the Good. It is our wish and request that this protection and guidance may never be removed from us." These are words of a wise man, of a far-seeing man who thought more of the future welfare of his people than of his personal ambition.

JAN 1 1 1941

The late Chief Seeiso had a full understanding of what the British Empire stands for. He realised that within its borders and under its protection there was room for the growth and development of any race irrespective of its colour or creed. Consequently he was deeply loyal to the British Throne and in this war he was ready, if need be, to hurl the flower of the Basuto manhood into the fury of battle in defence of the Empire against the forces of Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy.

"It is with great regret," he told the High Commissioner, "that we have learned that His Majesty's Government has again been unavoidably forced into war with the German Government, because the British Government will not allow small nations to be swallowed up and trampled under foot by powerful nations. On behalf of the Basuto I declare that His Majesty's Government is fighting a just war, and we Basuto join with other countries of the British Empire in our unswerving loyalty to the King's Throne and declare that we are ready to sacrifice everything for the sake of achieving victory for Great Britain in this war as in the last war."

This striking statement was followed by deeds which have won the admiration of all those interested in the future welfare of the British Commonwealth of Nations. Beside, assisting in raising funds from his people towards Empire war efforts, the late Chief Seeiso influenced the National Council to vote £100,000 for the purchase of spitfires for the Royal Air Force, and he himself earmarked the sum of £20 per mo from his salary for the purpose enabling Great Britain to ach. victory and thus overthrow Nazid and all that it stands for. This act was prompted by his realisation that the defeat of Great Britain in this war meant the hurling of his people back into the darkness of ignorance and slavery from which they were rescued by European missionaries under the protction and guidance of Britain. It is an act which reveals the greatness of his soul and the depth of his mind. It is, therefore, no exaggeration to say by his death the Empire has lost not only a loyal subject but also a great admirer of British institutions of justice, liberty and fairplay.

JAN 1 1 1941

To the Basuto nation, the passing of Paramount Chief Seeiso is a national calamity. They did not expect that the life of the man they loved so dearly would be nibbed in the bud and that he would thus in the prime of his life and at the beginning of his reign be removed from them with all the great things they had expected from him. One can only imagine rather than describe their feelings of sorrow and bewilderment. Moreover it would be unwise to inflict more pain upon their wounded hearts by trying to probe into their feelings. Suffice it to say the loss is irreparable and is mourned not only by the Basuto nation but also by Africans throughout the length and breadth of Southern Africa. Like the poet we can only say:

"Death like an overwhelming stream
Sweeps us away;
Our life is a dream."

But in our grief and sorrow, let us not lose faith in Him who, after the death of Moses, provided the children of Israel with Joshua to lead them to the promised land of security and peace.

Imvo Zabantsundu
(Bantu Opinion)
King William's Town
South Africa

EDITORS COLUMN

A Plea For Bantu Music

FEB 7 1941

We owe Adams Coll[illegible] great debt of gratitude for being the first African school to take Bantu music [illegible] seriously as to honour it with a special department of Music.

If anybody had told us some eight years ago that some time in the near future there would be [illegible] the Native Institutions of [illegible] School of Music to be [illegible] wholly devoted to the training of African musicians, vocal and instrumental, he would not have been taken seriously. This, in spite of the fact that it is generally agreed that Africans are extremely musical. "Give them Agriculture, give them technical training as carpenters, builders and the like make them teachers and give them a fairly comprehensive education in preparation for that if you like, but music, painting, sculpture, and all those higher arts which make life ever so much more beautiful for the individual, but do not really benefit any body else, well, it is not really necessary to give the African that." If a few of them know enough to play the hymns in Church that ought to be enough. All the same they are wonderful singers, their sense of rhythm, their power to harmonise at sight, their ability to play the piano or organ without much tuition is simply marvellous." And so for over eighty years African boys and girls in Native schools have been fed on this poisonous praise of their musical ability. How they have believed it!

FEB 7 - 1941

And what has the effect of this praise been on the young mind, has it inspired him or not? If inspired has he had any chance to improve himself in this line. Very very little. Instead one has sensed a self-complacency that has become a poison.

FEB 7 - 1941

This casual and careless attitude is partly due to kindly but unthinking praise so generously given. Why should they exert themselves when those who ought to know think so much of their of their singing? One would like to appeal to the younger generation now at school to take music more seriously than has been done by the generation now in its prime, and to go back to the standards set by those stalwarts of forty, fifty years ago, who felt so keenly that they had to prove that the Bantu could reach up to the heights other nations had attained and won us the praise we so little deserve to-day.

Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

Medical And Dental Training For Africans

JAN 1 1 1941

Five Scholarships Available

The University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, has made arrangements to enable a limited number of non-Europeans to obtain full training in Medicine and Dentistry at the University in Johannesburg, commencing on February 3, 1941.

As a result of this, the Department of Native Affairs has decided to provide, from the South African Native Trust Fund, five scholarships to be awarded to Africans on a competetive basis on the completion of the first year course in Medicine and Dentistry. That is to say, the scholarships will operate as from the commencement of the second year's courses in Medicine and Dentistry. Africans who have already fulfilled the requirements for the first year course in Medicine or Dentistry will be eligible at once. The scholarships will cover all University fees, equipment and other necessaries and reasonable living expenses during term-time. The scholarships will be open to men and women. The selection will be made from students who have completed the requirements of the first year course in Medicine or Dentistry.

JAN 1 1 1941

All enquiries should be addressed to the Registrar, University of the Witwatersrand, Milner Park, Johannesburg.

Biennial Registration Of Voters

The Comet — Nigeria

New Regulations For Coloureds

FEB 22 1941

CAPE TOWN

The compilation of the new Electoral Voters' Rolls will shortly begin and will be proceeded with in accordance with the Amendment Electoral Act, which provides for the compulsory registration of Europeans, who enjoy what can be termed "manhood" suffrage, that is, 21 years of age and being "White."

The Coloured voter must be a male over 21 years of age, able to sign his own name and fill in his occupation and place of residence, reside in premises valued at least £75, earn £50 per annum. These conditions apply to the Cape Province. In Natal the residential qualification requires the premises to be valued at least £10 annual rental.

The forthcoming registration is of considerable importance to the country for provision has been made for the enrolment of all those on active service, inclusive of those outside the Union, both European and Coloured.

FEB 22 1941

Those on active service will be registered at their last addresses and the forms can be signed by any responsible member of the family.

The changes in the Electoral Act provide for a month's residential qualification—the former qualification being 3 months—and require the signature of only one witness, whereas usually the signatures of two persons were necessary.

According the last figures, the number of Coloured voters in the Union were just over 30,000, but it is possible that this figure could be exceeded considerably as there are many Coloured men who have not registered.

Enumerators are to be sent out shortly by the respective Electoral Officers and with the new conditions, it is most probable that the voting strength of the Coloured male population would reach the record figure of 40,000 allowing for a 33 per cent. increase.

FEB 22 1941

The vote of the Coloured man is going to be of the greatest importance at the next general elections starting with the Provincial election early in 1942, and it is essentia that Coloured men eligible for the vote, should register.

"*Cape Standard*," *South Africa*.

Imvo Zabantsundu
(Bantu Opinion)
King William's Town
South Africa

Organising Native Voters

FEB 8 1941

A convention of the African Voters' Association comprising the different branches from the Cape, the western and eastern circles, and Griqualand West, was held in the Community Hall, Bloemfontein, recently to consider the rights and privileges of the African registered voters in the Cape Province. The President, Prof. [illegible] Jabavu, presided.

The Rev. R. M. Tunzi presented an encouraging report on the negotiations that he had undertaken with the Native M.P.'s in connection with the conditions and status of the African registered voter.

Mr. E. D. Tsenyego then gave an account of his activities in organising and enrolling the African voters of East London, where the Association had its most powerful branch with well over 1,000 members on the roll.

FEB 8 1941

He said that he had first sought the co-operation of employers who used Native labour on a large scale, for under the Urban Areas Act it was necessary for every employer before engaging a Native who was not registered as a voter, to pay his registration fee of a shilling. It was therefore an advantage to employers if Natives were registered and he had thus been able to gain their support, which in some cases involved permission to address meetings of their employees.

NATIVES SUSPICIOUS.

The Natives themselves, however, were often suspicious, being inclined to interpret his efforts as attempts to recruit them for war service. He had explained to them the advantages of registration, which enabled them to be exempt from the many pass laws and offered a better chance of employment.

The speaker said that although there had been no registration for the supplementary list during last year, there will be a general revision and registration throughout the Cape Province in February of this year, and it behoved every Native with the necessary qualifications to register himself. He appealed to employers of Natives to give all the necessary help to all those wishing to register themselves.

After much deliberation on the matter, the convention finally decided that circulars be printed and circularised throughout the large centres in the Cape Province and that canvassers be appointed to each centre to organise the voters.

"Friend"

Imvo Zabantsundu
(Bantu Opinion)
King William's Town
South Africa

Working On The Mines

FEB 22 1941

On the Mines, First Aid is always spoken of with respect and even honour because of what has been proved not a matter about which something is "going to be done," not a matter of "fine words" without any useful action; but something about which there have been the clearest proofs, the most beneficial results. It has all been proved. Instance after instance has occurred where the knowledge of First Aid has been a boon indeed; goodness knows the number of times on Mines that what looked like a little thing, say a scratch or something like that, has been prevented from getting worse or developing into mischief for one reason or another, simply by prompt application of cleansing (cleaning) the flesh near the injury and bandaging if necessary. First Aid has been thoroughly organised on the Mines.

FEB 22 1941

First Aid once learned is never forgotten altogether but it is necessary at least every three years to refresh ones memory by taking another course of instruction. It is considered that the training remains sufficiently fresh for that period because it is so strict; and after what you have read in past articles and are going to read in these columns, you will say that it is a good thing that the training is strict. The instructors in the subject are all experts, and though they are strict—they have to be in order to win attention and to ensure learners concentrating on the teachings—yet they are kind and most encouraging; they have a deep respect for, a love of, First Aid. They know what good it does and can do. They realise that in the event of an accident on a Mine or anywhere) even on the veld or a road) a fully qualified native mine worker could and would do the wise thing pending the arrival of the Doctor. Not long ago you read in one of these articles how a motor accident happened in East Griqualand and two Mine workers (natives) who were on holiday there at the time, happened to be near the scene. They were fully-qualified in First Aid, and they rendered help and assistance to the injured until the Doctor came. The conduct of these two Natives was spoken of in the highest terms.

FEB 22 1941

First Aid is something clean and helpful, something good. There is nothing selfish about it, and the very training in it keeps the mind active and bright. The Native Mine workers who qualify in First Aid are interested in it because they are taught so well. A high standard is set and there is no departure from it: everything must be done well. And the Native Mine workers who qualify realise right from the very start of their study that they are acquiring knowledge, precious knowledge, that will be useful to them as long as they live. All this is true. Is it any wonder then that First Aid is spoken of on the Mines with respect and even honour.

Next week we hope to give you some figures showing the progress that First Aid has made on the Mines.

No 87

Ilanga Lase Natal
(Natal Sun).
Durban, Natal,
South Africa

MORE AND MORE AFRICANS LEARNING FIRST AID

MAR 1 - 1941

Truly the advance made in knowledge of First Aid by African Mine workers in the Transvaal is wonderful. Five years ago, that is, about the year 1936, fewer than 10 000 of them were trained. Today more than 30,000 are trained.

X X X

Since the year 1920 as many as 160,000 African Mine workers have passed the Red Cross Society's examinations. These examinations are not easy; they are not meant to be easy. There must be serious, severe tests before certificates can be awarded. The African Mine workers know this fact, and therefore they give their minds to First Aid. They are interested and they want to learn.

X X X

About twenty-five years ago comparatively few Mine Africans knew anything at all about First Aid, and certainly there could not then have been the great Competitions that now take place every year. So important are these annual Competitions that last year, as you have been reading, a Cabinet Minister came to present the trophies, and medals and prizes and cash prizes.

Yes, today there are hundreds of highly-skilled Africans working on the Mines who have been taught First Aid and who are fully fitted to deal with almost any kind of accident. That is what the Minister of the Interior and of Public Health said the other day, and he ought to know.

MAR 1 1941

X X X

The teaching of First Aid has made Mine employees, both Europeans and Africans, more safety-minded. That in itself is a testimonial to First Aid.

One Mine African, Abraham Haloza by name, has won sixteen medals and decorations in First Aid Competitions, and there are a good number of other Africans — your own people — who have also won medals and decorations similarly.

MAR 1 - 1941

The African Mine workers recognise that the Doctors and First Aid Trainers wish to help them (the Africans) to add to their knowledge and knowledge is one of the precious possessions of life; nobody can take it away from you. This knowledge is imparted to the Africans in an interesting way.

The numbers of African Mine workers who know First Aid keep increasing.

MAR 1 - 1941

56a-1941

Ilanga Lase Natal
(Natal Sun)
Durban, Natal,
South Africa

Superiority Complex

JAN 1 1 1941

THIS trait of human character is as old as human life in this world. Its origin can be traced to the jungle law when the objects desired by the then denizens of the world were enjoyed by the strongest and the fittest physically and mentally. The lower and the weaker creation had to serve the interests of the higher and the stronger. The whole of ancient history is full of the activities of the highly developed at the expense of the weaker and the less developed. When mankind latterly came into his own this world-wide trait was at work and it would seem in the present age that this trait is as hard to outgrow as sin itself.

It may not be erratic to assume that the first murder on record may have had as its basis, this very trait of character. Adam's eldest son may have assumed that as the eldest son all the good things of this world, including the Divine favour, should be accorded to him and that when his brother was favoured above him, his superiority complex was affronted. Thereafter the whole human history is replete with evidence of a similar or identical character in that the privileged — physically and culturally, conclude that the best things of life were their due against those of the less endowed with the above human characteristics.

JAN 1 1 1941

The history of human wars is always traceable to the same complex "I am higher than my neighbour, historically and culturally—therefore it is my natural prerogative that I should overcome him and thus win by means of war all that is his so that my conscience will agree with my belief that I have not robbed him of his rights but have won them by open conquest."

The present war has come about by reason of that state of mind. The German chancellor with his advisers has been troubled for some years at the sight of the vastness of the British Empire and may have argued in his mind that the Germans being the fathers or elder brothers of the present British nation, have, by of right of primogeniture, legal claim to all, if not the greater part of the younger brother's belongings.

Education and religion have brought about a great deal of good to the world but it would seem that these two powers have not fully gained the fealty from human beings to which they are entitled. Perhaps the world will have to wait a few more centuries before the great nations are prepared to submit their conquest rights under that greater authority. The same trait of character is noticeable in the East in the Sino Japanese war which has been waged for more than two years.

This Superiority Complex is at work in Africa more then anywhere in the world. First, the Portuguese, then the Dutch and latterly the British and the Germans and the French have taken possession of this great continent so that now except a mere spot in North Western Africa the whole has come under European powers and now there has come about this Great War to prove that might is right and that the weak must come under the strong —nothing mattering whether the weaker has transgressed against the stronger or not, but the aim must be that the stronger nations must have the lion's share of the good things of this world.

The pitiful plight of the Bantu in South Africa is a clear example of this attitude of mind. They are badgered on all sides to give their labour to the privileged races and the jobs open to them are the lowest paid and the heaviest and to gain recognition of their grievances and doing them justice takes very long and rarely fully accorded. That is the effect of that monster — the superiority complex.

Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

Non-European United Front

A PUGNACIOUS SUGGESTION

Sir,

FEB 2 2 1941

It is quite impossible to tell the much ostracized Bantu to join hands with Indians and Coloureds whereas they do not show signs of social capitulation. From this fact, a Non-Europan Front of these three mentioned peoples is an exceedingly pugnacious suggestion.

If Indians and Coloureds really knew how much some of us detest their co-operation and leadership, they would leave us alone. Certain things, privileges given to these people, their attitude towards us in their recreation and social places has made us undergo complete metamorphosis, and if they knew this, they would be dumb-founded and amazed. True enough; human nature is the same the world over, but environment and tradition create degrees of difference. One thing the world should always bear in mind, we are thinking of our freedom and liberty but we're going to work towards this end solely by ourselves and lead by Africans.

Bantu labour under great handicaps suffers from discrimination, and how then can they have the doggedly audacity to urge us join a Non-European Front? The future of India and Indians all over the world will be decided by the Indian Congress in India. The day India receives her full independent status, all Indians will be freed, but not the Bantu. They will remain where they are.

FEB 2 2 1941

A Front without social and political equality of the peoples is without a fixed purpose and life. If Indians, for instance, want our hand let us have equal shares in society and politics, let us mingle in Patidar and Gandhi halls as we do at the Market Square.

Dr. Dadoo sees the misery of the Bantu and at his sight they have an overflowing gratitude and see him as God-sent leader. In them he sees a forlorn, leaderless children. It will be remembered the first time he appeared in court, after the adjournment he was carried shoulder high down Main Street by some Bantu singing beautifully our sacred national anthem. At this sight I was filled with shame and pity and sorrow at my people's easy going about things. This is what is rightly called the "black mind of a black man." Many Bantu leaders have done much for the welfare, development and progress of our people but they have not been carried in the air. Many of our people have sacrificed for the upliftment of Africa but we have not sung "Nkosi Sikelel' iAfrika."

I should not be mistaken as a racialist or pripped by the Malanite nationalist spirit. The only thing is that I love my country and detest the ignorance and foolishness of my people. I would that we cherish the broader spirit of fraternity, but many a time there's been unpleasant feelings between Indians, Coloureds and Bantu. Also, we must not stand on the giving end only but also the receiving end.

FEB 2 2 1941

No alien person can lead us from bondage to freedom. He who believes that he can lead us is not a leader but an opportunist taking advantage of the adverse conditions of the blackman. The mass will follow him to end in nothing better than where they began.

No Bantu man, or woman, worthy his or her salt can join such a movement. There's no honour in joint partnership. "The African," says Mr. H. Dhlomo in one of his plays on the above subject, "must battle, bleed alone to victory and glory." The Bantu who follow this path will live

It goes without saying that we forever, whereas those who join the front in the battle for freedom have chosen the course of sensationalism, sterility and will end nowhere.

FEB 22 1941

If the Bantu can lead us to LIBERTY we invite no other alien friend to do so. And before a leader can shepherd a people, he must remove their ignorance rather than encourage absurd offensive sentimentalism expressing itself in wrong political notions. Because most leaders do this, we don't want a United Front.

WALTER M. B. NHLAPO
Johannesburg

Imvo Zabantsundu
(Bantu Opinion)
King William's Town
South Africa

Native Farm Labour

MAR 1 1941

In its eleventh annual report for 1940 the South African Institute of Race Relations observes that the report of the Committee on Native Farm Labour, appointed by the Minister of Native Affairs in 1937, was published in 1939. It is noteworthy that the members of the Committee did not visit farms but received representatives from farmers, farm workers and others interested, at numerous urban centres. The publication of the Report has not made any less desirable the investigations into actual conditions on the farms, as planned by the Institute before the Committee was appointed. The Institute's report on the farm conditions in the Orange Free State is being followed up by plans for a fuller study in the Transvaal. This investigation will be commenced before the end of of 1940. Special attention will be given to social conditions, such as housing, health services, school facilities for children, and their influence upon the migration of farm labour into the towns. The Report of the Native Farm Labour Committee shows that improvements in wage conditions alone will not be sufficient to encourage farm workers to remain on the farms, and the investigation now being arranged should result in further proposals likely to help the agricultural industry to retain its labour. It has been entrusted to Mrs. Rheinallt Jones, to whom has been handed the grant of £200 which was recieved for the purpose two years ago from Captain G. Thwaites, a member of the Institute.

MAR 1 1941

During the year, increasing evidence has been received from the rural towns that aged and infirm Africans who cannot supply the labour of members of their families as workers on the farms, are being turned away. They seek shelter in the near-by small towns, where the Municipalities are unwilling to allow them to settle in the Native locations. This growing probem will be covered in the investigation.

Umteteli Wa Bantu
Johannesburg
South Africa

TRAINING OF AFRICANS IN MEDICINE AND DENTISTRY

FEB 2 2 1941

SCHOLARSHIPS TO BE GIVEN

FUNDS are to be made available by the South African Native Trust to enable qualified African students to undertake a course of training in medicine or in dentistry here in the Union of South Africa.

The plan is that for the first year such students will take a course in Science at the South African Native College at Fort Hare, and on passing satisfactorily in that course, will then proceed for further study at the University of the Witwatersrand. The medical students will there take a course extending over five years, and the students of dentistry a course extending over four years.

FEB 2 2 1941

Non-European Hospital Space Bigger

THESE facilities have been made possible by reason of the expansion of non-European hospital accommodation on the Witwatersrand, and this has placed the University of the Witwatersrand in a position to offer facilities for the full training of non-European students there in medicine and in dentistry.

The students will, for their clinical training, be admitted to non-European hospitals on the Witwatersrand.

FEB 2 2 1941

The South African Native Trust is also giving financial support to the South African Native College at Fort Hare, for the employment of the additional staff which will be required for the Science course and for providing the necessary scientific equipment.

The advantages of African students being afforded facilities for full training of this kind within the Union of South Africa, instead of oversea, are obvious.

Details of the assistance which is thus being made available to Native students, for those courses, are obtainable from the principal of the South African Native College, Fort Hare, P O. Alice, C P. These courses will be made available to students who have passed the Junior Certificate Examination and are prepared thereafter to take the course in medicine or in dentistry. They will thereupon be required to pass the matriculation examination and after that to take up and pass the first year course for the degree of Bachelor of Science at Fort Hare.

Provision is being made by the South African Native Trust for the award of five scholarships, on a competitive basis, at the end of the first year Science course. The value of these scholarships will be assessed to cover all necessary expenses, but will in no instance exceed £200 per annum, and these will be awarded only after consultation with the University and Native College Authorities.

As a help to candidates for the scholarships, the South African Native Trust will in addition each year award not more than ten bursaries of £45 each per annum, tenable for one year, for the first year Science course at Fort Hare. As far as may be, two of these bursaries will be allocated to each of the five areas:

FEB 2 2 1941

(1) Ciskei, (2) Natal, (3) Orange Free State, together with British Bechuanaland and Griqualand West, (4) Transkei, (5) Transvaal.

Umteteli Wa Bantu
Johannesburg
South Africa

ABOUT EDUCATION

MAR 1 1941

The Editor, "Umteteli."

MR. DANIEL J. JWILI, Bulskop Ethiopian School, Ventersdorp, writes: Sir,—Allow me in "Umteteli" to say something that might be of great help to our Bantu race. It is now the time for all Black men and women, in South Africa, who see how important education is, to be up and doing. And so we will have to see what we may do for ourselves. I agree with the use of the word, "education" without the slightest hesitation. It is not only our young persons, who are in need of education; it is needed by all of us, men and women in addition to boys and girls. Day schools are of no use for persons who are working in the day. And so we will have to go in for night schools. In what places are night schools needed? The answer is every place where a number of Africans are living together: In locations, compounds, and on farms.

MAR 1 1941

We all know that teachers will have to give some knowledge of reading and writing. Persons who have had no schooling will naturally make a start with their language (Xhosa, Secoana, Zulu, or whatever it may be). After that, English, because English is the most necessary language for all persons who have a desire to go forward with education.

Some will naturally put the question. Who will be teachers in night schools? The answer is: Those who have a little more knowledge than others. For example, one man may have a good handwriting. Let him become the handwriting teacher; even if he has not got as far as Standard VI, he will still be able to do good work by teaching others the one thing of which he has knowledge. Another may have no knowledge of English, but may be quite good at reading Xhosa or Secoana. It is wise that he should became the teacher of those who are still unable to do any reading or writing.

There is a wrong idea among some of us, who foolishly make an attempt to keep our little bit of knowledge to ourselves. Our bit of education gives us the feeling that we are "higher" or "better" than others, and some of us may have no desire to give away our knowledge to others. But, oh! what a narrow way of looking at things. I suggest that if Africans would become teachers of whatever knowledge they have, surely it would be a great help in improving our nation.

Biennial Registration Of Voters

The Comet
FEB 22 1941

New Regulations For Coloureds

Nigeria

CAPE TOWN

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FEB 22 1941

"Cape Standard," South Africa.

Umteteli Wa Bantu
Johannesburg
South Africa

African Troops Welfare

Recreation For Soldiers

REPRESENTATIVES of the African Troops Welfare, headed by Messrs O. Stern, S.M. Bennett Newana, and J. D. Tsamaesi met officers of the Native Military Corps at their headquarters at Woltemade, and discussion ensured on establishment of a recreation hut. The Welfare Troops' representatives asked for permission to establish a recreation hut in which African soldiers would be provided with writing materials and newspapers. The representations of the committee were highly appreciated by the officers of the N.M.C., who promised that facilities would be made to enable African soldiers to have such recreation as suggested by the committe representatives of the African Troops Welfare.

It was pointed out by the army representatives that the soldiers should be provided with kaffir beer, as marewu was the only beverage allowed to them.

The committee is now engaged in solving the problem of recreation for the African soldiers in the Peninsula.

* * *

The "Umteteli" representative in the Western Province has been allowed to sell "Umteteli" by the officers of the Native military corps to African soldiers in the various camps in the Peninsula.

MAR 29 1941

Miss Sophia Gaboutloeloe, a prominent member of the African National Congress, was given a farewell party by the members of the A.N.C. on the eve of her departure for Bloemfontein.

56a-1941

Factories' Amendment Bill In Senate

Minister Assailed With Incontrovertible Arguments

SEN. MALCOMESS PROVES UNECONOMIC RESULT OF INDUSTRIAL SEGREGATION

During the Senate debate in the second reading of the Factories Machinery and Building Bill on April 1, the Minister of Labour was engaged in a back-to-the-wall fight by the Natives' representatives in the Senate. Although the latter lost all their amendments to obviate a colour bar and other inaccuracies, their opponents were relegated to the shadows of defeat in that

Senator the Hon. C. H. Malcomess, to quote one representative was conspicuous when he argued as follows:—

Mr. President, we all here on this side realise that the life-long work of the Minister of Labour has been to assist the working people of this country and to give them a little more in life than a mere existence, but now what I should like him to do is to extend that sympathy he has got for the European to the Native people.

What he has to realise is our taxation of the Native, the Poll Tax, as far as the Natives who live in the territories are concerned: he is no doubt aware that a boy of eighteen has to pay his pound. In the Reserves he has no opportunity of earning sufficient money to pay that pound, so he has to go out and work, and the whole of your industrial legislation is attracting the Native to the big centres.

DIRE POSITION IN TOWNS

The unfortunate position of those people who are living in the towns is that they are not earning sufficient money to pay for the ordinary requirements of life. I think the average wage in the main centres of this country is about £4 a month, and all economists have proved that the minimum requirements of a Native to live an ordinary life is £6 or £6 10s. The natural result is that the wives, the mothers, are also forced to go out to do some work to try and assist the husband to earn the bare necessities of life, with the result that although there is a minority of children who go to school, the great majority of the children today are growing up in the streets and the gutters without any home life; and

I would like the Hon. Minister to consider what the future is going to be unless the present Government protects the growing youth and stops the deterioration of the race that is taking place. I do not want to refer to any lower courts. Natives known for their special knowledge of Native custom often advise the Commissioners in their task. Altogether the atmosphere of reliable authority in decisions is well established in the two courts discussed above.

It would have seemed unfortunate therefore, if the Appellate Division had decided otherwise than directing appeals to come through Native Appeal Courts. Satisfaction is felt at this decision, firstly because it enhances the prestige of the Native Appeal Court that the Appellate Division should decide appeals in the light of its views. Secondly, the large volume of work handled at Bloemfontein seldom includes consideration of intricate Native law. Decisions of the Native Appeal Courts should lighten the burden of the higher court while consolidating its judgments.

The Natives in the Cape to-day realise the great friend they have in our present Prime Minister, in Mr. Hofmeyr and in the present members of our Senate, where there are a good many Afrikaners, and they also remember that at the time when Gen. Hertzog's Bills were before the Joint Sitting of Parliament those who voted in favour of retention of the Native franchise were eight Afrikaners and four English. They have not forgotten that. But to-day the Hon. Senator Fourie was nominated to this position on the ground mainly of his thorough acquaintance by reason of his official experience or otherwise with the reasonable wants and wishes of the coloured races.

I do not want to enter into the position of the coloured people but I had the opportunity about a year ago with a member of the Labour Department of attending a joint council of the European and the coloured people. I did not take part, but I listened for about three hours, and the utter hopelessness of the Coloured people in the outlook of the future was really very, very bad. The class of Coloured people that I have to deal with in Eastern Province—I judge the Coloured people according to those—bring me to the conclusion that the Coloured people here in Cape Town are a class of people I would have no hesitation in saying are a very fine class indeed, and one of their leaders told me, as I was walking home, that the Coloured people, skilled workmen had the right to vote for the members of the Apprenticeship Board but that employers gave preference to European children. If Coloured children wanted to learn a skilled trade they had to commit some sort of crime and be committed to a reformatory so that they could learn a skilled trade. It is the most damnable thing I have ever heard of, and I do think that something should be done for those people.

AGITATION DENIED

I do not want to enter into argument on the speech made by our philosopher Senator Heaton Nicholls. I do not think that in the four years that we have represented the African people here in the Senate and in the other place, that I have heard of one single instance where any of us acted in any way as agitators against the Government. We have been exceptionally careful, and I can say without any fear of contradiction that I find the educated Native in the Cape Province which I represent, and in Bechuanaland, of tremendous assistance in keeping the Natives moderate. But the Hon. Senator Nicholls must not forget that the Natives are restless.

The Hon. Senator occupies a very good position on the Native Affairs Commission, which is mostly in Pretoria. If he travels he goes to the big towns. I have been a Senator for the Ciskei for four years and I have not met a single member of the Native Affairs Commission in my area amongst the people. I have met them in the towns but not in the districts.

The Hon. Senator made a remark that there was no starvation amongst the Natives. I can tell him that the tribal Natives are living below the bread line. You do not meet an individual Native who is starving because the other Natives would always give something of their food to him, with the result that the whole of the tribe are living below the bread line. What I should like the Hon. Senator to realise is this, that what the Natives feel is this constant discrimination against them in every possible way.

POLICE TREATMENT DISGRACEFUL

The treatment of the Native by the police is disgraceful. We have constant instances all over my area where the police go and ransack homes in the middle of the night, putting everyone, man, woman and child out into the open.

You have a tax against these Natives which no other people in the country pay and you have pass laws against them. In the Free State as many as eighteen passes have to be carried. The Minister of Native Affairs has stated there are laws with which he cannot agree, but I say in cases like this it is for the Government to lead the people and not to be led by them. I really did not want to say this, but I do feel that there are constant insinuations that Senators here who represent the Natives do not realise their responsibilities and are not playing the game. The Natives did not ask for us. Their franchise was taken away and we were forced on them and it is perfectly natural to-day that the Natives should follow us.

What I am very anxious to do is to co-operate with the Minister of Labour. The Minister of Labour has never been a personal acquaintance of mine, but I have known him for all the years that I have dabbled in politics, and he has been looked upon as a friend of the underdog. Now I put a question to him yesterday to which he did not reply, and I am very anxious to find out his attitude towards the Native people.

I asked the Hon. Minister to exempt certain locations with regard to the erection of school buildings. He replied to that question that it was merely for want of labour.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR: NO.

THE CHAIRMAN: Order. The Hon. Senator should not go into the general history of segregation and its general merits and principles. He should confine himself to the measure in the clause under consideration.

Senator Malcomess: My attitude is this, that I want to understand the attitude of the Minister before I know how I am going to vote. If I know the Minister is going to stand for a colour bar then I certainly will vote for the amendment that has been proposed. The Minister told us yesterday that he was very much against segregation and he would not have it in any possible way, but that he wanted separation when it was necessary. I agree with him to a certain extent, and I think we all agree with him, but to-night he tells us he wants the right to segregate when he considers it necessary.

Now I was also told yesterday by the Hon. the Minister that I had made a threat. I never made a threat. I tried to explain the position as I saw it. What I want the Hon. Minister and this House to realise is that less than six years ago the Natives in the whole of the Union were composed of different tribes. Gen. Hertzog's Bills have made the Natives into a nation, and they are becoming race conscious and they are taking an interest in these things. They are having their big congresses, and I should like to know whether the Minister will give us an assurance that as far as the wages of the Natives are concerned he is going to help us, so that they live on a proper basis."

Bantu World
Johannesburg
South Africa

Increase African's Purchasing Power

South Africa is a leading state of the African continent and if she is to maintain this position permanently she will have to include Africans in her economic development, not merely as labourers but also as consumers. The days when the African was only an asset to South Africa as a labourer are fast passing away. The impact of civilisation upon his life has completely changed his mode of living and it has whetted his appetite for the good and higher things of civilisation. His ancient life is fast disappearing. In urban as well as in the reserves, he is discarding the old

way of life, he is plunging deep into the civilised way of life.

This change has naturally increased his wants and it is his ambition to fit himself into the civilised life of to-day. He realises that unless he does so, his race might share the fate of the Red Indian of America and the Bushman of Australia and of this country, who could not resist the destructive influence of Western civilisation. He knows that the salvation of his race in this Europeanised Africa lies in his adapting himself to civilised conditions, and not in clinging to the manner in which his ancestors lived and worked.

There are people, no doubt, who think that it is wrong for the African to adopt European mode of living, who think that he should be encouraged in this Europeanised Africa to continue to live the life of an Africa that is no more. These people, we know, are afraid of the advancement of the African. On account of their prejudiced minds they are unable to realise that the advancement of the African is not detrimental but beneficial to the welfare of Europeans in Africa. It will give impetus to the development and expansion of inlustry and commerce and thus increase facilities for the employment of those Europeans who are to-day living in poverty.

It is gratifying to note that there is a growing number of European business men who realise the importance of African advancement and who believe that its exploitation will enable South Africa to maintain her leading position on the African continent. They feel that Africans should be enabled to participate in the economic development of this country after the war. In this connection let us quote Councillor S. P. Lee who told the Ratepayers of Johannesburg the other day that "there is need in the Union of an immediate progressive increase in the purchasing power of four-fifths of the population so that post-war products might be more readily absorbed. "Councillor Lee went further and said "he was convinced that a progressive increase in Native wages over a period of years would have a definite effect on the expansion of industry, because the additional purchasing power thus granted to Natives would mean additional employment for Europeans as overseers and charge-hands."

We are glad that this view is gaining ground in spite of the inability of the majority of Europeans to outgrow the belief that the black man should not be paid a living wage. We are glad that there are men who realise that the impoverishment of the Africans does not enrich the white man; but that it retards the progress of South Africa. The increase of the wages of African workers will not in any way be detrimental to the welfare of Europeans; it will not in anyway affect White security in Africa but will enable our industrial products to be absorbed in this country. The Africans are an important internal market which unfortunately is not being properly cultivated. Few business men know of its existence and as the result this market is hardly being tapped. The days of "Kafir" trucks are fast passing away. The ambition of the new African whether in urban areas or in the reserves, is to posses the good and higher things of civilisation. He has learned to appreciate a beautiful home containing all the requirements of modern life. He likes good food and to dress decently. If he is well paid, he will certainly spend his mney in South Africa and thus contribute his share to the prosperity of this land.

Umteteli Wa Bantu
Johannesburg
South Africa

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African Libraries In The Making

City Bantu Display Big Interest

(BY SOL. L. SIDZUMO)

THE City Council of Johannesburg continues to render great services to its Non-Europeans. In addition to its big housing and transport facilities of recent years the Council has perhaps crowned its efforts by establishing in the City a fine Non-European library.

City Council's Helpful Work

In January last an experiment was made in this direction by the City Council. Through the directorate of the well-known Bantu Men's Social Centre, the Council was able to utilise one of the spacious rooms at the Centre for a Non-European library. Situate almost in the heart of the city, and conducted with marked efficiency, the "B. M. S. C." has served its purpose most efficiently. The hub of the social and and recreational life of the Non-Europeans, and essentially a Christian institution, the Centre has certainly gained in attrac.iveness through its library and has almost doubled its membership.

Annual £300 Grant

The Library receives an annual subsidy of £300 from the Council, of which one half is borne by the Native Affairs wing of the City Council. There are two well-educated Bantu young men in charge at the library; who are, however, directly responsible for it to the City Librarian, Mr. Kennedy.

By the end of June the library had a solid membership of 706, made up from Bantu, Coloured and Indians. No charge is levied for membership. On enrolling, however, members are made acquainted with the rules of the library, and of the need to abide by them.

It is perhaps noteworthy that, of the 706 members enrolled between January and June, 461 were Bantu; 175 Indians and 70 Coloureds. The Bantu total was made up of 394 men, 44 women and 23 children. That of the Indians was made up of 139 children and 36 men. Here it will be seen that no Indian women were enrolled as members during this period.

There were neither women nor children of the 70 Coloured members. All were men; of whom the majority were school teachers. The total number of books borrowed, and returned after a period of two weeks, during the six months was 3,985. It is regrettable that, while it has been found essential to supply both Coloured and Indian schools with books from the library, this privilege should be denied the Bantu schools.

Fact Preferred to Fiction

What seems, however, at the moment to be a great difficulty on the part of the authorities is just to know exactly what type of book is likely to meet with satisfaction among the members. For while English fiction claims a comparativley high percentage of readers among the Europeans, the contrary is just the case with Non-European readers. Of the 3,985 books borrowed 698 were English fiction, 276 children's and 247 in vernacular languages. Books on philosophy and religion numbered 319: while those on Education and Sociology were 797, Those on Science and Art, and Literature and Language numbered 504 and 352 respectively. Books on History, Travel and Biography were 691. The period of two weeks over which a member had to retain his or her book or books proved, however, rather short. There were, in consequence, occasional delays in the returning of the books borrowed. These delays have since been overcome by allowing an additional week.

Perhaps no people have since the creation of Non-European Library in the City been shouldered more heavily than these responsible for the task of selecting books for the library, For this task a small committee was formed.

Incidentally a fine building has been erected at the Western Native Township to be known as the Winifred Holtby Memorial Library for Non-Europeans.

56a-1941

Bantu World
Johannesburg
South Africa

Certificated Native Teachers

Salaries In Cape Province

IN the Cape Provincial Council during the last session, Mr. H. Burman (Native Representative, Cape Eastern) moved the following resolution:

"That, in view of the fact that salaries of certificated Native teachers compare unfavourably with wages of unskilled Native labourers in many centres in the Union, notably within the Cape Province, this Council is of opinion that an increase in the salaries of all Native Teachers, amounting to twenty per cent. on the average, should be granted without delay." JUL 1 9 194

Explaining the resolution Mr. Burman said that he thought all members realised that their main function was the provision of education for all races, not least of which were the Natives. He asked members to give careful consideration to the motion before Council. "I feel the scale of pay for Native teachers in this Province is an oustanding scandal," said Mr. Burman. "How anybody can say that they are adequately paid is beyond my understanding. Certificated Native teachers are paid £5.10. per month on an average, which compares most unfavourably with the wages of unskilled Native labourers in urban areas. A Native who pushes a wheel-barrow at the new Provincial Administration building, in Cape Town, gets nearly £8.10.0. a month, while labourers on the roads in urban areas are paid a minimum wage of £1.10.0. a week. Native boys employed in shops to sweep floors and do other manual work also receive a minimum wage of £1.10.0. a month. JUL 19 1941

"I do feel that the time has come that the whole system of paying Native teachers must be completely amended," said Mr. Burman. "White civilisation should realise that such a change will be in its favour."

Mr. Burman pointed out that Native teachers are put to enormous expense during their years of study. In order to qualify as a teacher they had to raise the status of their own living. It should be made more worth their while to become teachers than to go and work on the roads. Teachers were put in charge of classes as big as 60, 70 to 80 children, and were expected to keep them away from crime by teaching them discipline, morals and cleanliness. The task of the Native teacher was to create civilised labour for the Europeans. Members would agree with him that an educated man was far better than an uneducated one to perform the average duties. The Native teacher had to maintain a certain standard of living in order to set the example to his people as was expected from him. His proposal would entail extra expenditure of only about £80,000 a year which would mean an increase of less than £1.10.0. a month for each of the 4,500 Native teachers. This amount was very small if compared with the salaries paid to European and Coloured teachers. The proposed increase would give Native teachers at least the same chance as an unskilled Native labourer.

Mr. Burman added that members should treat this as a matter which was in their own interests. Without the Native teachers the Native community would be a much more lawless one. It was their duty to see that the Native teachers had something to strive for. The Education Department, he felt, was best suited to decide how the increase was to be distributed. JUL 19 1941

Of Paramount Importance

Captain J. G. F. Moult (Native Representative, Cape Western), in seconding the resolution, said that this was a subject of paramount importance not only to the Native teachers themselves but to the whole of the community. The Province should be able to obtain the money for the proposed increase from the Department of Native Affairs.

The Administrator, Captain F. A. Joubert, in replying to the debate, said that in 1930 and in 1940 again Native teachers had received slight increases of salaries as a result of money made available by the Department of Native Affairs. This year he had approached the department for an extra £10,000 to enable Native teachers to meet the increased cost of living. He wondered whether they should not rather consider the appointment of more Native teachers to relieve the present understaffing in Native schools, and the question of pensions for Native teachers. He was, however, quite prepared to make representations to the Department of Native Affairs and hoped that something would be done to alleviate the plight of Native teachers. He agreed that in order to become a teacher a

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

England Refuses To Break Race Bar

SEP 20 194

Colored Workers Suffer Discrimination in Defense Industries Despite Crisis.

LONDON, Sept. 18—(Special ANP Correspondence)—The question of racial discrimination against Africans and people of African descent but who may be said to be British subjects is so keen that it recently was the subject of discussion in the House of Commons when Vernon Bartlett, diplomatic correspondent of the London "News-Chronicle," speaking on behalf of black workers from the colonies, asked the Minister of Labor whether he was aware of color discrimination at the labor exchanges.

Mr. Bartlett asked whether Minister Ernest Bevin, hailed as the great labor leader of England, who is the trade union boss in this country and minister of labor, was aware of the difficulties which colored workers experienced when they attempted to be of service to the nation during this time of crisis.

BEVIN DUCKS ISSUE

Minister Bevin, whose position is for all the world like that of President Green of the American Federation of Labor, plus that of Sidney Hillman of the OPM of the United States, employed the same tactics which they do, ducking the issue and evading the question.

"If my honorable friend has any particular case in mind, perhaps he will let me know, so that I can consider whether there is any action I can usefully take," Mr. Bevin replied to Mr. Bartlett.

Bartlett, knowing as did all the house who heard the question, that Bevin was trying to evade a question which everyone connected with industry knows exists asked again, "Is it not a fact that in quite a number of these firms, there is this discrimination and should not the government do everything it can to discourage it; first, to increase the labor potentiality of the country and second, to remove any discrimination which should not exist in a great democracy?"

Bevin, known as one of the great labor leaders of the world, wiggled but did not reply. It is a well-known fact that Negroes have been refused work on the ground of color and that most of the cases have been reported to the ministry of labor, but nothing has been done about it.

A NATIVE RULER SAVES FREEDOM 'N FRENCH CONGO

Adolph Eboue Defies Nazis and Vichy; Aids British Success in Libya.

BY LELAND STOWE.
SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE
Of The Chicago Daily News Foreign Service.
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Douala, French Cameroons—(By Plane and Ship from Africa)—Here, in this Cameroons colony and in adjacent French Equatorial Africa, lies the front the world has forgotten. Of all the colossal French colonial empire, these two French possessions constitute the only first-rank, extensive geographical units that have never renounced the French Republic and have stood loyalty by the Free France of Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

Where the governors and military leaders of Syria, Algeria, West Africa and Indo-China watered down their patriotism to the fizz of Vichy abnegation and Vichy bootlicking, these vast Central African colonies stood by the republican system of liberty, fraternity and equality which brought them—late but steadily progressing—into the 20th century.

By doing so they contributed notably to recent British victories in Libya. What is much more startling is the fact that they may well have saved a large part of Africa for Britain and her Allies—and a good many experts still insist that the second World War will be won in Africa.

Feats of One Man.

More than by any other individual or group of individuals, one man saved the vast resources

and spaces of the French Congo for the defenders of self-government, free men and free speech. Through an almost incredible bit of poetic justice the man who did this was a black man, and a native of the French West Indian island of Martinique.

In its tolerance and lack of racial bigotry the French Republic had educated him and reared him in both social and political equality. It had made him a trusted leader of its colonial civil service in West Africa, a chief administrator in Guadaloupe and finally the civil governor of the extremely strategical province of Chad in northernmost Equatorial Africa.

Because of this upbringing under applied democracy and because of his devotion to the freedom that France had given him as a black man, Adolphe Felix Sylvestre Eboue became the first man anywhere in the farflung French colonial empire to strike a decisive, incalculable blow against the advocates and practitioners of subservience to Hitler and Nazi Germany.

Wins Respect in Rule.

Today 6-foot, dark-skinned, ex-Martiniquan Adolphe Eboue is governor-general, not merely of Chad province, but of all French Equatorial Africa with its 912,049 square miles of territory—a kingdom which is probably dozens of times larger than any black man has ever ruled before. It is his job to govern 3,500,000 natives and many thousands of whites as well, but he enjoys the unqualified respect of Frenchmen and natives alike. After all, he is a Frenchman. Curiously enough, a Frenchman from the Americas.

In the first days of last September Monsieur le Gouverneur Eboue was in charge of sprawling Chad Province, whose southern savannahs and northern sands from the fateful link—or barrier—between French West Africa (about to repulse the overtures of Gen. De Gaulle) and the overwhelmingly important Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, with its rich cotton-growing valley of the White and Blue Niles.

If the pro-Vichy, pro-Nazi French authorities in Dakar could browbeat Governor Eboue into falling in line and abandoning Chad to the puppet government of Petain and Laval, German and Italian troops might one day invade the Sudan from Chad Province and so conquer Egypt from the rear.

Capital Is Key Center.

Eboue's capital was Fort Lamy, a highly strategic military center: Undoubtedly the most important in north-central Africa. Air lines both from Timbuctoo to the west and from British Nigeria to the southwest converged at Fort Lamy, then continued on the direct route to Britain's Sudan fortress of Khartoum. Fort Lamy was also a vital center for French African troops. With these facts clearly in mind, Dakar informed Governor Eboue that emissaries from Vichy were en route to Fort Lamy and ordered him to declare adherence to the Vichy capitulation at once.

Close friends here describe Eboue as quiet and big, for years a star player of rugby football, a man of exceptional forcefulness and will power.

The bravest black man, and certainly one of the bravest men, black or white, in the vast French colonial empire responded entirely in character. Immediately he sent back word to Dakar that no emissaries of the traitorous Vichy regime would be received by him, that none of them would be allowed inside Chad Province, and that any or all who set foot within his province would be arrested on the spot for treachery.

Stand United in 'Revolt.'

Simultaneously, without consulting any neighboring provinces of the French Congo and without going into a huddle with politicians anywhere, Gov. Eboue announced officially that Chad Province had joined the "Free France" movement of Gen. De Gaulle. All his troops, white officers and native men, stood by him. It was the first "revolt" for freedom anywhere in the French colonies. Incidentally, none of the Vichy emissaries were so lion-hearted as to attempt to enter Chad. There, for the first time, Gen. De Gaulle had French soil upon which he could fight.

The leadership of Martinique's native son touched off the spark that prompted all of French Equatorial Africa to declare its fidelity to the French Republic. It paved the way, especially in the capital of Brazzaville, for the arrival of another loyal Frenchman shortly afterward. He was Gen. De Larminat, formerly French chief of staff in Syria. He reached the French Congo in disguise, but found that most Frenchmen there were completely in accord with Eboue's action in Chad. Grave doubts existed, however, about resident Gov. Gen. Husson.

At 2 o'clock in the morning a young, slender, monocled French officer named Capt. Bonnet went to the governor-general's mansion. He told Husson that the French Congo had risen for "Free France" and Gen. De Gaulle. The governor-general protested, declared that the Congo empire would support Vichy and shouted for the arrest of Bonnet. Without so much as jarring the monocle from his eye, the mild-looking little captain knocked the politically-minded M. Husson down. Within 10 minutes he was under lock and key.

Tribute to Great Man.

This is how and why Gen. Edgar Rene Marie de Larminat became high commissioner of French Equitorial Africa and M. Eboue, the man who saved the French Congo, became its governor-general. This, too, explains the lines of erect, proud French and native troops that stood at attention when our airplane landed at Douala. They were paying tribute to the former priest, Commandant Thierry d'Argenlieu — the officer who went ashore under a white flag at Dakar to negotiate for Gen. De Gaulle. Although he presented himself unarmed, Commandant D'Argenlieu was fired upon without warning and his leg is still bandaged from the wound he received at that time.

The French and native troops at Douala airport were paying tribute to a man of great spiritual depth and of exceptional patriotic devotion. But in their faces and in every gesture one could also see they are consecrated to a cause that is not lost and to a nation's freedom that may have been saved, oddly enough, in darkest Africa—by the example and courage of a black Frenchman.

Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

LOVEDALE LED THE WAY IN NATIVE EDUCATION

—GOVERNOR-GENERAL

Their Excellencies, the Governor-General, the Right Hon. Sir Patrick Duncan, G.C.M.G., and Lady Duncan, visited Lovedale on Monday. They were received at the steps of the main educational building, where the large company of staff and students had assembled.

Dr. B. W. Wilkie, the principal, in welcoming them, expressed regret that affairs of State prevented Their Excellencies from being present at the Lovedale Centenary celebrations a month ago.

The Governor-General, in reply, said that he regarded Lovedale as a wonderful example of what can be achieved by the labours of a few devoted men, building better than they knew a sure foundation of faith and courage.

Lovedale, he continued, had grown from a small beginning to a great institution, a nursery of fruitful ideas and a field in which they can be tried out and take practical shape. It had led the way in education for the Native peoples, both industrial and literary.

The two matters must be carefully co-ordinated if we were to avoid the danger of our education leading not to opportunity, but to disappointment and disillusionment.

There had certainly been within his recollection, said His Excellency, a marked widening of the scope for the employment of Native students. Health officers, agricultural demonstrators and court interpreters were examples, and Colonel Deneys Reitz, the Minister of Native Affairs, had foreshadowed a larger field of employment in the offices of native commissioners and elsewhere.

He hoped that the position of the Native teachers might be made more attractive than it was at present for educated men and women.

At Alice, their Excellencies met Native leaders, who presented an address of loyalty, praying for "the victory of the democratic countries now fighting for the freedom of mankind against the destructive forces of evil."

Replying, His Excellency said South Africa had been in a state of savagery and barbarism, and bloodshed had been rampant. Now spears had been turned into ploughshares, and it was nothing less than remarkable that such strides in progress and enlightenment had been made in such a short period of time.

The problem that overshadowed all others in South Africa was the peaceful and equitable settlement of relations between the Native and European peoples on lines of justice and fair play.

He had heard it said by people, who professed to speak on authority, that the problem was insoluble, but he did not believe it. Looking back over the years he had spent in South Africa, he was surprised at the change that had come about in the approach to the problem, and at the growing desire manifest everywhere to co-operate in bringing about fair and equitable relations between black and white, which he regarded as one of the best omens for the future.

56a-1941
Ilanga Lase Natal
(Natal Sun)
Durban, Natal,
South Africa

The Negro in America

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLE FROM "THE SUN" CONTAINS FACTS THAT WILL INTEREST OUR READERS :

America has a great colour problem in the twelve million Negroes who constitute such a large and generally inarticulate section of its population. Recently the English magazine, "Picture Post," devoted some space in a special "America" issue to this problem. In the belief that this information will be of interest to many of our readers we give here a resume of their article.

FEB 1 1941

As Picture Post says: The Negroes have freedom but scant equality. They are the least fortunate section of the American democracy. Now, under Roosevelt, their prospects have begun to brighten." But to judge from the facts that the paper gives, it will be a long, long time before the majority of the Negro population achieves a satisfactory level of existence.

In a section which extends from the State of Virginia to the State of Texas more than fifty per cent of the population is Coloured. In America, it should be remembered, the term "Coloured" is used in speaking of the Negro generally. In this belt, then, are eight million Negroes, and it is here that their plight is most serious. For, as Picture Post says: "The economic and social discrimination of this region represents the most complete denial of democray in the Western hemisphere." Here the system known as "share-cropping" is still working. About two million white and black families are tenants on land which they work, and then pay for the privilege with the bulk of their crop. As a result, the living conditions of thousands of Negroes in the South has sunk to almost sub-human levels.

FEB 1 1941

Professors Illiterate?

Says Picture Post: "The Negro has been to the reactionary southern politician what the Jew has been to Hitler." The unfortunate Negro has been used as a means to ride to political power on the issue of 'White supremacy.' Although the Constitution allows the Negro an equal voice in political matters, yet in the South he has never been allowed to vote. Not so very many years ago it was the Klu Klux Klan and similar organisations which were used to intimidate those Negroes who showed any inclination to make use of the vote which the law of the country allowed them. Nowadays there are more subtle restrictions which are none the less effective. In eight states the Negro is expected to pay a poll tax of about seven shillings before he is able to vote. Well, we ourselves here know how hard seven shillings are to come by. It is not to be wondered at that the seven shillings are very rarely forthcoming. Then in other cases, the Negro has to pass a "literacy" test, and here again, says Picture Post, Negro college professors have been known to fail when their white examiners wished them to!

"New Deal" Suppresses Race Hatred

FEB 1 1941

Among the poor white farmers of the Southern States is found a parallel with this country. Reduced in their standards of living to a level which is akin to that of the Negro, these whites are persuaded by unscrupulous politicians to vent their hatred on the Coloured man. Listen to what Picture Post has to say about this:....."No poor white is so miserable that he cannot console himself with the thought that the colour of his skin makes him superior to the black man. His emotions. twisted from childhood by race hatred, make the average Southern White easily movable to defend 'White Supremacy' especially when the politicians present the 'menace of Africanisation' too vividly during election campaigns."

President Roosevelt's "New Deal" has opened the way for advancement to the Negro in America. For the first time they are admitted to the benefits of education, health and social services. The Government also assists in raising their standards of living, and various Negro organisations are now raising their voices to demand the rights which the constitution of the country allows, but which prejudice has withheld.

Ilanga Lase Natal
(Natal Sun)
Durban, Natal,
South Africa

Medical And Dental Training For Africans

FEB 1 1941

FIVE SCHOLARSHIPS AVAILABLE

The University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, has made arrangements to enable a limited number of Non-Europeans to obtain full training in Medicine and Dentistry at the University in Johannesburg, commencing on 3rd February 1941.

FEB 1 1941

As a result of this, the Department of Native Affairs has decided to provide, from the South African Native Trust Fund, five scholarships to be awarded to Africans on a competitive basis on the completion of the first year course in Medicine and Dentistry. That is to say, the scholarships will operate as from the commencement of the second year's courses in Medicine and Dentistry. Africans who have already fulfilled the requirements for the first year course in Medicine or Dentistry will be eligible at once. The scholarships will cover all University fees, equipment and other necessaries and reasonable living expenses during term-time. The scholarships will be open to men and women. The selection will be made from students who have completed the requirements of the first year course in Medicine or Dentistry.

All enquiries should be addressed to the Registrar, University of the Witwatersrand, Milner Park, Johannesburg.

Ilanga Lase Natal
(Natal Sun)
Durban, Natal,
South Africa

Bantu Markets

FEB 8 1941

FEB 8 1941

A very valuable typewritten pamphlet has just been received by us. It carries with it a very good idea worthy of being eagerly taken up by the Africans wherever circumstances will allow. The idea has been suggested and brought into action by one of our greatest friends and sympathisers, Dr. Lewis E Hertslet. This idea is the introduction of weekly markets in areas occupied by Africans in their locations and reserves. The present condition of our people justifies such a move. Our people are just in a state when their economic position demands that they open their eyes more than they have been doing heretofore and to make efforts for the improving of their status in monetary affairs.

We can see no way to attain this end other than our people making themselves grow as a group as the result of their own efforts. Hitherto the majority of our people have relied only on getting money by going out of their areas to seek work in the towns and labour areas. The idea of self-support has been conspicuous by its absence. That has been one of the reasons why theirs has been the lowest paid labour in the country. This stagnation has been the cause of their proverbial poverty so that their men are called "boys" in this country. This idea will instil into their minds a money sense which must fill them with ideas of improving their lot.

FEB 8 1941

The author of this pamphlet is one of our staunch friends whose interest in us is not that of merely seeing that he gets as much as he can from us. We are glad to note that this group of true sympathisers and friends is steadily increasing. It encourages us the more to see the name of Mr. D.L. Smit, the Secretary for Native Affairs which proves once more that he is solicitous for our real good and does his best to help us ascend the ladder of progress by self help.

We also note with pleasure that Dr. Brookes has also a message in the pamphlets for his constituents.

We must express our thanks to the Natal University College, Durban, and its Department of Economics for having financed the publication and who are ready to supply gratis the pamphlet to all who desire to secure a copy.

It now remains with us to faithfully play our part and justify this worthy attempt for our improvement, by seeing to it that these markets be established wherever circumstances warrant and secondly to see to it that they are not suffered to lack commodities for sale as well as buyers. We are now no longer in a stage in our development when we should be satisfied with having everything started, maintained and financed by others while we only follow. A virile people like us should now exhibit its own ability to start and support our own beneficial projects and once started, to see to it that they are not left to stagnate.

FEB 8 1941

The project deserves the acceptance and support of all classes of our people as even the unlettered have now a working knowledge of money matters. This will lead to the enhancement of the worthy idea of also bringing into existence such home industries as a paying concern for the majority of our

Ilanga Lase Natal
(Natal Sun)
Durban, Natal,
South Africa

Medical Scholarships For Africans

FEB 1 1941

The news that five scholarships in medicine are to be provided for Africans will be received with grateful hearts by all Africans who are eager to see the day when there will be many qualified Africans able to serve their people. We understand that the scholarships are to be provided by the South African Native Trust Fund — a result of the decision of the Department of Native Affairs. There was a time when the majority of our people did not believe in European medicines and looked upon these as inferior to their own preparations. This happily has changed. Our people have begun to have more faith in the white man's medicine. The proof of this is the number of patients now filling and overflowing the existing hospitals.

FEB 1 1941

The need for our own doctors grows everyday and the opening now being made by the Native Affairs Department is a praiseworthy step. The source of our information does not make it explicit whether this will be an annual grant or whether students will be granted these scholarships for a number of years necessary for their qualifying as fully-fledged doctors before the next five students are offered the scholarships.

Present conditions among our people justify the gesture made by the Department of Native Affairs. Sickness of a trivial or avoidable nature is playing havoc with Africans and some unscrupulous practitioners help to fan the fire of credulity and wastage of money by African patients who consult them. Some give them false information—much of it being in order to exploit their own people for the sake of gain. The above forward step comes at a time when this condition is acute. Some medicines given by people who have no knowledge or incidence of disease and progress as well as the proper methods of curing these result in dealing conditions on patients which did not exist before the commencement of these doubtful remedies. FEB 1 1941

With the increase of medical practitioners who have been properly educated, there is hope that the deterioration in health of so many of our people will be arrested and in time be eliminated so that those who are becoming victims of malnutrition will be a fewer among our people. FEB 1 1941

It is pleasant to learn that these students will be given full training in medicine and dentistry at the University ot the Witwatersrand in Johannesburg.

What is more gratifying is that both sexes will be eligible for this course and will be competed for after the students' first year course of study. The decision so far of encouraging women to study medicine has been negligible but it is hoped that they will, as usual, prove equal to their menfolk in their devotion to study and successfully passing the prescribed examinations.

Ilanga Lase Natal
(Natal Sun)
Durban, Natal,
South Africa

South African Teachers' Federation

Presidential Address

FEB 8 1941

After paying tribute to the retired president, Professor D. D. T. Jabavu, for his able leadership since the inauguration of the Federation, and for the principle of unity for which he has consistently striven in this and other ways, Professor Matthews M.A. LL.B. made a review of significant Educational activities in the last two years. FEB 8 1941

CONTROL OF NATIVE EDUCATION.

When we last met this question was the foremost in our Education. Professor Matthews complimented the Federation for their sane lead in this question. It was the resolution of the Federation that was finally adopted at the big Education conference held at Johannesburg that year. FEB 8 1941

Due to the war and change of government, both this question of control as well as that of finance were shelved. In the meantime the Minister of Finance has increased the funds for Native Education by a sum of £90,000 unconditional, and from General Revenue. This is a welcome relief but we must not fool ourselves into believing that the struggle is over. "We can in no way relax our efforts in insisting upon the claims of Native Education not only for funds but also for a type of Administrative Control which will not hinder its development nor drive it into a blind alley. In our approach, however, we must endeavour to reconcile our claims with those of the rest of the population."

DAY SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

FEB 8 1941

"We welcome the establishment of several of these, mostly in urban areas. They enable poor students to get Secondary education which they could not pay for at our colleges. Several problems arise in this connection: (a) Suitable Buildings. The South African Native Trust Fund has helped in the erection of two such at the Cape. In this connection, local authorities ought to take great concern—in the Education of the Africans on whose labour so much of the prosperity of their areas depends. Suitable hostels should be built for children from neighbouring areas."

With the regard to staffing and Curricula, Professor Matthews said all sections of the Bantu people, even students, resent the attitude of some authorities—sometimes in supposed friendly quarters—of denying the Africans responsible positions in their own schools. "It is high time a more pro-Native policy was followed in Native Schools; and, indeed in all Native services. Also "we demand for our children an education which will take due account of the fact that they are living in the modern world.....any course which purports to prepare students for a purely African environment will not be tolerated by the African."

FREE PRIMARY EDUCATION.

We appreciate the announcement that the Primary Education is, going to be free. This is a development in the right line. We welcome the establishement of milk to farms and the supply of milk to Bantu Children as is taking place in certain areas.

A new feature in our Education is the School-farms at Inyanga and Lady Frere. We are interested in these experiments.

In connection with the Interpreters' Course at Fort Hare, we welcome the Statement by General Smuts that the policy of Employing European instead of African Interpreters especially in the departments of Jusitce shall be discouraged. FEB 8 1941

With this and the Higher Agricultural Course and Domestic Science Course, we sorely require, we hope the country will make openings for Africans and give attractive remuneration.

In connection with the Medical Training opening at the Witwatersrand University we would urge the African Societies to folow the lead of the Trust and the Bunga in creating Scholarships.

The Jan Hofmeyr School of Social Work is another milestone in the History of African Education and African Development.

With all these encouraging developments, the major task of Education, which is not to minister to a select few, but to build up a sound education for the masses of our people, still remains. Thus we have hardly begun to tackle the problem of Illiteracy, Ignorance and Superstition; these prevail among young and old in the bulk of our population.

Watch the Educational Organs for the verbatim report, you will find it useful. FEB 8 1941

M T. MOERANE.

56a-1941

African Police Inspectors

THE "West African Pilot," in commenting on the recent appointment of two European Assistant Superintendents of Police, has made certain critical observations to which we wish to lend support in this Editorial. These are briefly that by the appointment in question, the two Officers have been made to supersede "their colleagues with whom they are officially of the same rank and some of whom are their seniors in years of service...." Secondly, that "a great many trouble with the African Rank and File could be averted if there were Africans in position to undertake executive responsibity...." Thirdly, that the vexing catch-phrase of "deserving men of good intellect" take that in the face of the achievements of men like Inspectors J. T. Ogbolu, D. A. Awode, Artbur E. Prest and A. S. O. Agbabiaka...."

Finally, the Editorial in question submitted for the kind consideration of His Excellency the Governor, the necessity for having at least two African Assistant Superintendents of Police in the Nigeria Police Force. We wish to say that these candid and well-founded observations are in complete "pari passu" with our wishes. Whatever may be the facts against African Inspectors there certainly can be no doubt that they have also proved themselves worthy of the post which are assigned to them and if there is anything which we particularly resent it is the quibbing statement which is generally advanced by the Heads of Government Departments on the capability of Africans to hold key positions.

If, indeed, African members of the Police force are not efficient to take up executive positions, in spite of the fact that the Nigeria Police Force has been in existence for many years, then it is simply the fault of those in charge of this department. But the facts are that the position is on the contrary. Take the case of Mr A. S. Agbabiaka, Chief Inspector of Police, who does, in fact, the work of a Police Superintendent by prosecuting during the High Court Sessions, a duty which has often merited him favourable commendations from Judges in the open Court. Can the disdainful appellation of non-qualified men be applied to his case? If not why not give him a higher post? Why not give his equally qualified colleagues a chance too? We want to know!

Yaba Trained Practitioners (2)

HAVING adduced reasons to justify our demand that the salary of Yaba trained Practitioners should be re-considered in order to draw the best brains into the profession and enable such locally qualified Practitioners to maintain a magnitude of respect among living in some degree of comfort, we now intend to discuss the restrictions which have been placed upon them as distinct from their colleagues who had qualified overseas. In the "Objects and Reasons" of the Medical Practitioners and Dentists' Ordinance, 1934, it is stated that "a Medical Assistant, on obtaining a diploma, will therefore cease to be a Medical Assistant and will become a Licentiate of the School of Medicine of Nigeria."

A succeeding paragraph adds: "He will then be registrable in Nigeria and will be entitled to practise upon the the same conditions as Practitioners qualified in the United Kingdom." Clearly, this announcement implies that no discrimination would be allowed between the oversea trained Practitioner and the locally trained Medico. But how does this work in practice? In the first place, whilst the overseas trained Medical Officer receives a starting salary of £300 a year the Yaba trained Medico receives something comparatively lower. But as if this was not enough, he is also precluded from doing private practice until he attains to the rank of Senior Assistant Medical Officer, a post which would take him some twenty-one years to attain.

Even then, this right may be allowed only "in individual cases for special reasons." Now then, what do these all mean? Isn't it obvious that by this attitude Government is giving the impression that foreign trained Medical Officers are best qualified than those trained at Yaba? How then is this consistent with Government's claim that Yaba Graduates (and of course this is true), are being given the same training as their overseas colleagues? We seriously submit that if overseas Medical Officers can be allowed to practise privately, then there is no earthly reason why Assistant Medical Officers should be prevented from so doing. Yaba Medics have proved themselves useful to the country and must, therefore, be encouraged Check this as No. 2.

Temporary Closing Down Of Achimota College

Governor's Address To Pupils

Sir Arnold Hodson recently visited Achimota College and addressed the pupils. His Excellency, in plain and easily understood phrases, gave an account of the war and what would happen to the world if Hitler and Mussolini were successful. He pointed out that since the collapse of France the position in West Africa, and the Gold Coast in particular, with regard to the war had changed. For this reason it was necessary for the Government to take further precautions.

His Excellency stressed that it was for this reason that the holidays were being started earlier than usual. He said that rumours were very easily started, and some people might not understand the true position. It was therefore the duty of every boy and girl to explain carefully to his or her parents and friends the facts mentioned above and to emphasise the following:—

(a) That owing to the earthquake and other causes, there was not sufficient accommodation for Government purposes.

(b) That it was therefore necessary, for the time being, to utilise Achimota.

(c) That there was no cause whatsoever for any alarm or despondency.

(d) That the Government had not the slightest intention of closing down Achimota, and that the pupils would reassemble about January 1, in temporary but suitable quarters, to continue their studies and usual activities.

His Excellency felt sure the pupils and their parents would accept the inconvenience caused by this move willingly, cheerfully and in the right spirit, and bear in mind the far greater sacrifices that were being made by many people in other parts of the Empire. "AFRICAN WORLD."

Yaba Trained Practitioners (4)

DEC 14 1940

IN three previous instalments, we had striven to present the case of the Yaba Graduate, in so far as his salary, promotions, private practice, leave, travelling and housing conditions are concerned, and we believe that an impartial analysis of the points adduced by us would convince the most hyper-sensitive individual of the necessity of our demands and the expediency of taking steps to supply them Thus far, we had refrained from making impossible or impractic able demands and unless where the instrument of justic and fairplay is denied the necessary application, it is to b presumed that the Yaba trained Practitioner, following ou observations, would now be able to enjoy life more abundantly

There is yet one paramount fact, however, which mus be borne in mind, and that is, that the Yaba scheme was the outcome of the Third Conference of the Senior Member of the West African Medical Services held at Accra in December 1925. At that meeting it was decided that "in order to make the service attractive and to ensure the uninterrupted flow of suitable candidates for Medical Assistants in sufficient numbers, adequate inducements must be held out from the beginning." Now, unless we are to be given the impression that these proposals were meant to be a question on paper specifically and that Government is simply not disposed, in spite of facts, to review the subject pathetically, there is no reason why the original proposals should not be translated into practice.

DEC 14 1940

Example, it is said, is better than precepts and if the existence of the Yaba Higher College is to be justified; if the best brains in the country must be recruited into the Medical profession; if the Yaba graduate is to be given the consideration which is due to the followers of the honourable profession of the immortal Hippocrates, and if the impression is to be finally removed that a line of demarcation exists between the locally trained Practitioner and that which qualified overseas, then something should be done to improve the plight of the Yaba Medico. With this view, we are earnestly appealing to His Excellency the Governor, Sir Bernard Bourdillon, to leave a name for posterity by giving the case of the Yaba Graduate the consideration which it deserves.

Imvo Zabantsundu
(Bantu Opinion)
King William's Town
South Africa

African Juvenile Delinquency

FEB 8 1941

Among the problems threatening Bantu social life, that of African juvenile delinquency is probably the most stupendous. Any opinions expressed by ardent students of this phase of Bantu national weakness, if pregnant with possible solutions, cannot but be regarded as a service to Africans. Thus do we regard the comprehensive dissertation by Dr. Wolheim, principal of the Welsh Native Secondary School, East London before a meeting of the E. L. Division of the South African Medical Association recently on the above subject.

He showed, inter alia, a graph of the total number of convictions of juveniles for all crimes during 1939 at East London. The rate of delinquency for Coloured and Native juveniles is three times that of European. The police crime list, however, does not show the various crimes nor the distribution of ages, so that these facts had to be extracted from a different source and were shown in a different graph. This information was obtained from the cause list of the probation officer for six months July-December, 1939, and shows a total of 393 cases of juvenile delinquency among Natives. The crimes have been grouped under three casual factors, namely (a) peverty, ignorance and idleness, (b) vice and (c) violence. The first group includes all kinds of theft and robbery, traffic offences, loitering, contravention of Master and Servant Act and other petty crimes; under vice are included all liquor and dagga offences, drunk, disorderly and riotous behaciour and sex aberrations; under violence are included culpable homicide, murder, assault and obstructing police.

FEB 8 1941

Over 60 per cent. of the crimes were the result of poverty, while vice and violence acounted for a relatively small number of cases. There is a steady increase in crime as the age increases, which seems to point to the fact that juvenile delinquency could be greatly lessened if proper care were taken of the younger offenders. The apparent drop after the age of 20 is probably fallacious, as a large number of these youths would be classified as juveniles but would be treated in the normal manner as adults.

There is widespread poverty among urban Natives, said Dr. Wollheim, and this poverty is at the root of practically all juvenile delinquency.

In the location rents for rooms ran from 10/- to £1 a month according to size, so that a complete family in most cases was obliged to occupy only one room and to board relatives and friends to eke out the rent. This was a direct cause of the terrible overcrowding in the location and a subsidiary factor in the causation of Native delinquency.

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Dr. Wollheim then pointed out other subsidiary causes of juvenile delinquency which were resultant upon poverty. He mentioned broken homes caused by incompation because there was no place of detention or hostel at East London. The magistrate in desperation then prescribed 12 cuts and turned the youth loose again to commit further crimes in his search for food or an outlet for his adventurous spirit. The local probation officer states that a "good proportion of the delinquents appearing before the local courts either have appeared before or are likely to appear again." Most of these delinquents were juveniles who had never been to school and had no proper homes or parents to take control over them. If they had parents, then both were out working, so that the children were simply turned loose from morning to night.

The speaker mentioned four means of treating deliquency. He pleaded for an extension of the probation officer system with properly qualified and adequate staffs, and the establishment of children's courts in all the larger towns to deal more adequately with the problem.

FEB 8 1941

He asked for more reformatories where the worst cases could be placed and where rehabilitative work lasting over a long period could be undertaken.

Most of all, he pleaded for the establishment of a hostel and place of safety and detention for Bantu juvenile deliquents at East London and at other places lacking such places, and the establishment of industrial schools for Natives similiar to those for Europeans.

The speaker went on to outline a scheme undertaken by the local Child Life Protection Society whereby such a place is to be established if funds were forthcoming. It was proposed to erect an institution on the lines of the Native kraal in the Transkei with mud bricks and thatched roofs on the rondavel system. In addition to cheapness, this system had the great advantage of being more in line with the standard of civilisation of the delinquent, so that he would be the more easily able to adapt himself to the new conditions of life along social instead of anti-social lines. At this place there would not be any confinement behind walls or wire, but good food and clothes and a decent hut to sleep in would be provided. The colony would be run along the lines of a farm, so that children committed there would learn the rudiments of sowing, cultivation and reaping; how to run a vegetable garden, a piggery, a small dairy; how to shear sheep and keep poultry. In this way delinquents would learn that social behaviour was more comfortable and pleasant than their old anti-social behaviour when they were continually on the run and half-starved.

As preventive measures Dr. Wollheim mentioned the economic rehabilitation of the Native as the most important and proper housing the rehabilitation of the home and family and the proper adjustment of education as other measures. He stated that the wages of the Native had to bear a relation to his cost of living, and that this could be attained in both of two ways, namely, the raising of his minimum wage to a reasonable level by wage board determination or industrial agreement and the lowering of his rent by housing schemes under the Government sub-economic loans.

FEB 8 1941

Finally, Dr. Wollheim stated that education should be compulsory in urban areas. Although the Union percentage for children attending schools was only 40 per cent., the position was much better in East London than it was in most other larger towns. He estimated the figure as about 60 per cent. Compulsory education would thus not cost so very much in the towns. He maintained that if municipalities were at all worried about their Native populations and about delinquency rate, they would take steps to erect school buildings and rent them to the province. This system was well known and obtained all over the province among missionary bodies. The speaker pleaded for rational financing of Native education from general revenue based upon the number of children attending school, the better training of Native teachers and the raising of the paltry pittance for which Native teachers were expected to do their work.

56a-1941

Our Post-War Aims

HIS Excellency the Governor in his address, delivered to the Chiefs at their Annual Conference at Ijebu Ode, said among other things that he heard it suggested that this was a white man's war in which Africans were not concerned, and then proceeded to state that the condition of the African would be one of slavery if the Germans conquered.

Although His Excellency did not state who made the suggestion which he was quoting, we have to say that the reiteration of what would be the relation between the Germans and the Africans, and the argument that Nazi Colonial policy holds no future but servitude for the Africans, as a means of spurring the African to increase his war effort is an insult to him and his intelligence.

The African war effort is not brought about by threat nor by the repetition of what might happen to him in the hands of the Germans if he did not aid the British cause. He is no longer that child who does not know what is good for him and who has no judgment. He balances the future mentally and reasons his results with his experiences of past events, and makes his decisions.

The result of that calculation in this instance is in favour of his Imperial master and overlord — Great Britain. In the words of Mr Arthur Henderson, although we must first of all endeavour to win the war, a statement of what would be British intentions after victory would make a remarkable incentive. Of pre-war relations we know, but tell us of post-war relations. That would be a great source of inspiration.

Native Administration Appointments

THE Chiefs, in the recent Conference of Western Rulers, made a very significant and far-reaching decision in agreeing to throw open the doors of one Native Administration to the Natives of other Administrations. In other words, posts in one Native Administration office can be held by people from other parts of the country.

We congratulate the Chiefs on tearing off the screen of prejudice, jealousy and suspicion which in this instance had guided their policy in the past. It is gratifying to note that the Chiefs are now conscious that Nigeria is an indivisible whole, and have ceased to think each in terms of his Province alone. There appears to be no reason why Ijebu people should not find employment in the Egba Native Administration or in the Benin and Oyo Native Administrations, and vice versa.

There have been disturbances in some Native Administrations in the past, and one of the causes is that people who are non-Natives of one Native Administration are given posts which the Natives consider an encroachment on their right. Attempts are made to find faults with the work of the stranger, and frequent complaints and petitions are lodged for his removal.

When people from one section of the country work and play with those from another, then a sense of one-ness slowly develops among them, and each will realise that he exists for all and all exist for each. Then that will bring forth the much-needed and much sought for co-operation among all the people, and a realisation that segregation and discrimination cannot help them.

We hasten to support the suggestion, made by the Alake of Abeokuta, that persons of one Native Administration should be employed by another Native Administration even though the candidate is not a Native of the place. In other words, these Administrations should encourage inter-tribal co-operation and understanding.

In this matter, which in some cases touch traditional prejudices, we feverently ask all Native Authorities in Nigeria to support and adopt the Alake's suggestion. We are particularly glad that it has come from one of the great Native Authorities of the land at the head of a powerful Administration.

Our progress in this country has been greatly handicapped by the policy which makes it almost impossible for a Nigerian to seek employment except in his own Native Administration, with the result that we have been divided into small sections each feeling securely alienated from the other. There is no tribal sympathy; no national spirit.

Time was when the man in London was regarded as a stranger in another town in England and was subject to certain restrictions, but that has given way to a national spirit which is bearing Great Britain today. The great source of our salvation will come when we begin to think in terms of Nigeria and not in terms of tribes and districts.

BUSINESS NOTES

By Our Own Correspondent

Miscellaneous Native Industries (3)

In Lagos Area, yams maintained a steady price, first over the quarter, of 4s 8d per cwt. retail and 4s to 4s 2d wholesale.

No great fluctuation has been noticed.

In Abeokuta Area, 10 tons of yam flour were imported from the North in December.

Maximum retail price was 13s per bag of 168 lbs, or £8. 13. 0d per ton.

Ijebu Ode is an importing area for yams, a considerable quantity coming from Oyo and Ilorin.

Relative figures are not available, but 544 tons were sold in the principal markets, compared with 279 1/2 tons in the previous quarter.

The price was 1s 8d to 4s per cwt. compared with 3s 3d to 4s in the previous quarter.

Yam flour is imported from Abeokuta and Oyo Provinces and not made locally.

During the quarter about six tons were purchased compared with three tons 16 cwt. in the previous quarter.

The price was 1s 6d per cwt compared with 3s 4d in the previous quarter.

In Ibadan Area most of the supplies for the quarter were from Oyo Province and great quantities were transported to Ijebu Ode whilst the remainder were consumed locally.

Prices were 9d to 1s 7d for 10 yams according to sizes.

About two tons of yam flour were retailed from Ilorin to Ibadan during the quarter.

It is estimated that greater quantities produced locally in Oyo Province were also transported to Ibadan (exact figures not available).

Prices were 9s to 10s per bag of 1 cwt 1 qr. 10 lbs.

In Ilesha Area, 500 tons of yams were marketed at prices ranging from 1s 6d to 2s 6d per cwt.

Twenty six tons of yam flour sold at 4s 8d to 7s per cwt, and the majority of this was imported from the North.

In Akure Area, Ikare reports a favourable season.

Approximately 75 tons were exported at 30s per ton, the remainder of the crop being retained for some consumption, and retailed.

The normal yam season in Ado is July to September, which is earlier than the rest of the Province.

Forty five tons of yams were exported from Kabba during the quarter, and 42 tons were exported from Lokoja during the quarter.

Principle destinations were-Okene, 16 tons, Ikare seven, Ibadan five, Owo six.

Imvo Zabantsundu
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RACE RELATIONS CONFERENCE

Addresses On Urban Native Affairs

From four different points of view the Urban Native question was laid bare in the course of the public session of the South African Institute of Race Relations, at East London.

Four speakers gave addresses, each contributing from his own special standpoint towards a comprehensive understanding of the problems o Urban Native Administration. The speakers were Mr. A. L. Barrett, former Chief Native Commissione. for the Cape, who tackled the background and the principles of urban Native legislation; Mr. Z. K. Mat hews, African member of the staff of Fort Hare University College who gave the African reaction to legislation; Senator Rheinallt Jones, who discussed administrative difficulties; and Mr. Godlo, member of the Natives Representative Council, who gave the African view of the legislation.

THE BACKGROUND

Mr. Barrett gave foundation to all the speakers by sketching in the background of urban Native legislation. Before Union the urban Native was regarded as a sort of adjunct who would be absorbed into the urban area. Native affairs in those days implied little more than tribal differences, boundary disputes and the collection of hut tax. Eventually important questions arose, including such as security of tenure for Native inhabitants of urban areas. This question was not finally settled yet because it was still a practica. problem.

The Native Affairs Department intervened in urban affairs for the first time at Worsten, Port Elizabeth, and Mr. Barrett was one of the original commissioners of inquiry. Their first efforts at improving conditions were not a great success, but conditions were vastly different then, especially financially.

After Union it became clear that some form of authority had to be vested in the Native Affairs Department. This went through stages until the Urban Areas Amendment Act came into being as the present-day stage of legislation.

PHILOSOPHICAL

Mr. Barrett spoke of the need for a philosophical frame of mind in considering the inevitable clash between the local authority and the central authority. There was need for uniformity and a high general standard, but there was also the democratic principle at stake of each local authority being "maser in his own house."

Mr. Barrett then summarised briefly the provisions of current Urban Native legislation. These are that local authorities are obliged to house their Native populations, and in return can check the entry into the area of additional Natives from outside, as well as exercising control over the labour force within the area. Other provisions dealt with the Native revenue account, with a the principle of consultation with Natives in all decisions affecting Natives and beer.

In general, he said, the position now was that the State and local authorities had responsibility for the physical well-being of the Natives, but urban areas were regarded as being predominantly White, and Natives were permitted to remain here under restrictions.

"WONDERS"

Mr. Z. K. Matthews, presenting the African viewpoint, explained one aspect thus: Among Africans there is a common belief that Europeans expect the Africans always to thank them for the wonders the Europeans have done for the Africans. Nonetheless, he said, Africans were appreciative of the fact that at last Native administration was no longer regarded as "nobody's business". The Native was at last being regarded as an asset, recognition was at last given to the fact that Native and European welfare go together, and to the fact that some Natives are now permanently urbanised.

Mr. Matthews spoke on Native suspicion of beer halls and of their feeling that they had no representatives on the councils. In conclusion, he appealed for recognition of the fact that urban areas administration was not a static thing for Native life was changing rapidly, and he hoped municipalities would not succumb to the craze for uniformity.

ONLY A GENERATION

Senator Rheinallt Jones dealt mainly with administration difficulties—one of which arose from the fact that it was just a generation since the consciousness of Native welfare had developed. There were difficulties of checking the influx of Natives to towns, of carrying out the segregation principle in practice of setting up housing schemes for large Native populations, of deciding where and how to finance the Native account, of the proper position of advisory boards, and in registering Natives for labour requirments. In this latter direction Senator Jones suggested that labour exchange would be better.

REPRESSIVE

Mr. R. H. Godlo, voicing African opinion on administration matters said that on the whole municipalities did not seem to take advantage of all provisions open to them for betterment of Natives, but seemed rather to concentrate on repressive provisions of the law. To segregation, in its meaning of separation, or setting apart, the African had no real objection. But unfortunately in South African legislation segregation meant merely that Africans should occupy an inferior position.

Mr. Godlo, in conclusion, said that advisory boards were not sufficiently consulted.

EDUCATION

The main topic discussed was Native education. The chairman said that most domestic servants worked a 12-hour day and had very little leisure time. Yet it was wonderful what sacrifices they were ready to make in order to obtain some education.

Mr. Maurice Webb (Durban) said that adult education was a necessary extension of schools. In Durban 900 Natives attended night classes. They were mostly illiterate servants who wanted to learn to read the the letters they occasionally received from their kraal homes. There was a great need for adult education in South Africa, and he suggested that a commission of inquiry was needed to survey the whole field.

The Rev. C. Birt (Cape Town) described an experiment at the Diocesan College, where a number of the boys, guided and directed by members of the staff, had started teaching the house-boys employed at the college. The Natives wanted to be able to read and write, not to pass particular examinations. Professor Hoernle referred to a night school in Johannesburg run by university students. More than 100 Natives crowded round tables and learned subjects like geography and Native administration as well as English.

Senator J. D. Rheinallt Jones said that intelligent ideas and interests had to be cultivated, in addition to literacy among adults of all races.

The Rev. P. Ibbotson (Bulawayo) reported that the night school in Bulawayo had an attendance of 400.

Mr. Julius Lewin (Johannesburg) thought that it would be premature to ask for commission of inquiry now. What night schools needed at once was equipment—tables and chairs, blackboards and suitable textbooks in English and in the vernacular languages.

It was finally resolved to ask Mr. Webb to conduct an investigation into the present position and to report to the next council meeting.

On the question of Native schools, Senator Rheinallt Jones said that the Natives' representatives in Parliament were urging the Minister to put Native education on the same basis as all other education, namely, to have it financed out of general revenue, not from Native taxation.

Professor D. D. T. Jabavu (Fort Hare) regarded it as important to obtain recognition for the principle that the State should support Native education out of its general funds.

The council instructed its executive committee to press for Native education to obtain a subsidy from general revenue.

Mr. W. Jamieson, of the Central Housing Board, explained official policy in regard to housing. He hoped that shortly local authorities would be allowed to merge old and new loans, thus reducing the rents payable by Natives. Though the Board was not opposed to the use of Native labour in building locations, it would not approve schemes unless fully satisfied that the results would come up to the standard attained by white labour.

Senator Rheinalt Jones asked that municipalities should be encouraged to make experiments in using Native labour under adequate supervision, and that the work should be done departmentally.

Expenses in transport in urban areas was a real problem of Native costs of living, and other related questions were education and the burdens of the aged and the unfit. It was clear that it was necessary to consider the wage system with the provision of social services.

"The colour bar," he said, "is the most expensive thing in South Africa. If we want to keep it we must pay the inevitable price of providing social services."

SPORTS NEWS

Continued from page 1

Ibadan Government College Wins Grier Cup Competition & Gets Trophy Second Time

APR 5 - 1941

College 31.

At the close of the events, Mr Morris congratulated the participating athletes and also thanked Father Bunyan, Principal of St. Gregory's College, on behalf of the Grier Cup Committee for placing the College grounds at their disposal.

Then Lady Bourdillon presented the Certificates and the Grier Cup to the winners.

Detailed results are as follows:

100 YARDS

1. Asagba (St. G.); 2. Ololode (A. G. S.); 3. Adedoyin (M. B. H. S.). Time 11 seconds.

880 YARDS

1. Amobi (K. C.); 2. Agoro (I.C.); 3. Adeniyi (A. G. S.). Time 2 minutes 11 4 seconds.

LONG JUMP

1. Johnson (K. C.); 2. Ekwensi (G. G I); 2. Ogor (G. C. I.). Distance, 20 feet 6 inches.

PUTTING THE WEIGHT

1. Okogwu (St. G); 2. Ogor (G. C I); 3. Mgbaku (St. G.). Distance, 42 feet 5 1/2 inches, (Grier Cup and Nigerian Schools new Record).

440 YARDS

1. Irele (A. G. S); 2. Craig (A. G. S.); 3. Ajomale (G. C. I.). Time, 55 2 seconds.

POLE VAULT

1. Egbe (K C); 2. Chidi (M. B. H. S.); 3. Ehiogae (O. P.) Height, 10 feet 9 inches.

120 YARDS HURDLES

1. Ekwensi (G. C. I.); 2. Mgbaku (St. G.); 3. Asagba (St. G.). Time, 16.8 seconds.

ONE MILE

1. Agoro (I. C.); 2. Akinpelu (B. B. H. S.); 3. Grillo (M. B. H. S.). Time, 4 minutes 58.7 seconds.

HIGH JUMP

1. Igbinogun (G. C. I.); 2. Garrick (K. C.); 3. Johnson (K. C.). Height, 5 feet 10 inches.

HALF MILE RELAY

1. A G. S.; 2. K C.; 3. M. B. H. S. Time, 1 minute 40 seconds.

INVITATION MILE MEDLEY RELAY

1. Colony Police Team (S Agbabiaka, J. Awashere, A. Animashawun, C Enechuku); 2 Yaba Higher College (J. H. Bromli, G. B. Durojaiye, J. B. P. Lafinhan, J. B. G. Ayewoh). 3. Lagos Amateur Athletic Club. (D. Titcombe, H. J. Ekperigin, A. Omoregie, D. Adekoya). Time 3 minutes 57.5 seconds.

Prominent among the spectators were His Lordship Dr Leo H. Taylor, Sir Donald Kingdon, Reverends J. A. Angus, I. O. Ransome-Kuti, Messrs C. R Butler, J. T. Jackson, N. P. Morris. Mr and Mrs A. R. Farquharson, Mr and Mrs O. Jibowu, Mrs Vivian Renwick, Miss A. Moss, and others.

Track Judges were Captain R. W. H. Ballantine, Captain A. J. Carpenter, Major D. L. Standage, Messrs F. W. Price, I. W. E. Dods, A. H. Parnaby, T. P. Ruffett.

Field Events Judges were Messrs E. A. Cadle, D. H. Holley, R. J. Foggie, F R King, T. French, W. T. MacKell.

The Chief Steward was Mr W. H. P. Browne.

The Starter was Captain A. W. A. Spicer.

The Marksman was R. Q M. S. J. Brett.

Timekeepers were Messrs T. O Ejiwunmi, D. L. Hughes, H. J. Savory.

Recorders were Messrs G. A. Deckor. D. Egbuna, P. Savage.

Competitors' Stewards were Messrs H. J. Ekperigin, A. I Osakwe.

The Announcer was Mr K. B. Forge.

The Honorary Medical Adviser was Dr O. A. Ajose.

The following are the points of the Schools which participated in the Grier Cup competition:

1. Government College, Ibadan 44.
2. King's College 36.
3. St Gregory's College 31.
4. Abeokuta Grammar School 30.
5. Methodist Boys' High School 17.
6. Baptist Boys' High School, Abeokuta 4.
7. Igbobi College 14.
8. Oyo Province 7.
9. Warri Province 2.
10. Ijebu Ode Province 2.
11. C. M. S. Grammar Schoo , Lagos 1.

Baptist Academy (Lagos), Benin Province. and St. Saviour's Boys' High School scored zero.

Ilanga Lase Natal
(Natal Sun)
Durban, Natal,
South Africa

AFRICANS LEARN TO TAKE CARE OF THEMSELVES

Africans working on the Mines learn to use their commonsense and so they keep out of harm's way.

From the time they arrive as "new Boys" they are encouraged to follow carefully the instructions they receive about doing their work in the right way. And they wisely obey.

APR 26 1941

It is by doing their work in the right way that they keep happy—and safe.

. . . .

The instructions that "new boys" receive are the result of experience.

One thing that they are told, for instance, is that they must, before going to work underground have a box of matches on them; and another thing is the wisdom of wearing hand guards and hard hats during underground work. These protect the Africans from getting hurt,

Another thing they are told is—never enter the working place before the White boss says it is all right. He always examines it and makes it safe before he allows the Africans to enter it.

You have read about the pictures put up at the Mines that tell the Africans what to do and what not to do. The Africans are advised to look at these pictures and to learn from them.

All the instructions given to the Africans about taking care of themselves are easy to understand, and by obeying them the Africans, as indicated already, keep well and happy; and if they save up, they have money in hand when they finish their contract and go back to their homes.

Umteteli Wa Bantu
Johannesburg
South Africa

What Happens At Cape Town To Africans Looking For Work

APR 12 1941

A committee meeting under the aegis of the Convention Committee (Western Province) was held recently at 128 Newmarket St., Cape Town. The committee met to discuss, amongst other things, the closing of Cape Town to Africans who come from other centres to look for work, and the manner in which they are repatriated. After discussion the committee came to the conclusion that the manner in which the Africans affected by the measure are being repatriated is unsatisfactory and unsympathetic, in so far as it does not provide for transportation. The committe also noted the fact that most of the Africans come to this centre in ignorance of the closing of Cape Town against them.

A motion by Mr. A. Mbiza that the committee should call a public meeting in order to inform the people of the position was unanimously adopted.

Ibadan Government College Wins Grier Cup Competition

West African Pilot — Lagos, West Africa

APR 5 1941

A large number of people including school children in their various uniforms witnessed the finals of the Ninth Annual meeting of the Grier Cup Competition which was held yesterday at St. Gregory's College, Ikoyi.

The standard of the various events was good and one Nigerian record was broken in Putting the Weight event in which E. Okogwu (St. Gregory's College) threw the iron ball 42 feet 5 1/2 inches thus beating the old record of Ogbe of Government College, Ibadan, in 1940 (41 feet 10 inches).

By this, Okogwu has created a new record for the Grier Cup Competition and a Nigerian Schools' record.

His Excellency the Governor and Lady Bourdillon were earlier arrivals on the grounds and were received by the Director of Education, the Hon. E. G. Morris, O.B.E.

Perhaps the most interesting of the events was the invitation Mile Medley Relay Race won by the Police and in which teams representing the Police, Lagos Amateur Athletic Club, Yaba Higher College, Marine Athletic Club and Railway African Club took part.

APR 5 - 1941

The Grier Cup went to Government College, Ibadan, for the second time, after having missed it from the year 1937

Mochochonono
(The Comet)
Maseru, Basutoland
South Africa

XV: Taxation

BY SEN. EDGAR H. BROOKES

APR 26 19

There must be very few people who do not know what are the special taxes imposed on the Bantu. For the sake of completeness, however, it may be as well to summarise them.

All men of Bantu race over the age of eighteen, unless specially exempted as students or for other reasons, must pay a poll tax of £1 per annum. Those residing in Reserves or rural locations must, in addition, pay a local hut tax of ten shillings per hut per annum, with a maximum of £2. Where quitrent is payable, the tax is abated by the amount of the quitrent paid. Thus, a monogamist paying ten shillings quitrent will pay no local tax. A man with two wives paying £1 quitrent will pay no local tax. The local tax is supposed to be earmarked for expenditure in the area where it is raised. Where there is a council system, it is spent by the Council. Of the poll tax or general tax, two-thirds is paid into the Native Development Account, and the remaining one-third into general revenue. Grants of money from general revenue exceeding the remaining one-third are, however, made to this same fund.

APR 26 1941

It must be realised that just as expenditure takes place for the benefit of the Bantu, e.g. on public health, apart from the Development Fund, so much taxation is paid by the Bantu apart from the special Native taxes. The fact that a man is of Bantu race exempts him only from certain Provincial taxes. All other taxes apply equally to him, in spite of his having a special tax of his own. Though the number of Bantu whose income is big enough to be subject to income tax is very small, yet any who have such an income tax, and the poll tax as well.

Probably the most important tax that the Bantu pay is one of which the majority is ignorant, namely customs and excise duties. Customs duties, it may be explained, are taxes on goods imported into the country, while excise duties are taxes levied upon goods manufactured inside the country. Customs duties are leviable on almost everything: excise duties, on the other hand, are mainly levied on a small number of "luxury articles" such as wines, spirits, beer, tobacco, cigarettes and sugar. These taxes form what is known by economists as "indirect taxation, they mean that the charge is not really borne by the person who first pays it, but is passed on to others. If you are a smoker, you will notice that your packets of cigarettes have special stamps affixed to them to cover the excise duties. These stamps are bought by the cigarette manufacturers, but the cost is passed on to the merchants and by them to the individual smoker. Remember that every puff of smoke means a small fraction of a penny going into the Government's revenue.

APR 26 19

Take one more illustration. A man buys a suit from an Indian tailor. The tailor arrives at the price by calculating the cost of the cloth as he bought it from the whole-sale merchant, plus his labour and profit. The basic figure is the cost of the cloth, but this figure includes the customs duties which the wholesale merchant or his agent at the port has paid. It is probable that at least £2,000,000 is paid by the Bantu population of the Union in taxes in this painless way. If the Government raises the customs duty, the ordinary man has no grievance against the Government he simply blames the merchant for profiteering.

But though the burden of customs and excise duties in actual figures is much heavier than that of the poll tax, it is not felt nearly so much. There is no resentment about it. This helps us to remember that the method of collection of a tax often matters at least as much as the nature and amount of the tax. For many years the poll tax has been very unpopular, not so much because of the amount, although that is very heavy for certain types of worker, but also because of police raids, and imprisonment. Nowadays the Government is doing its best to reduce police raids, and try every other method of collecting the tax before sending the defaulter to gaol. The number of people going to gaol each year has fallen from about 30,000 in the latter part of 1939 to 7000 in the latter part of 1940.

There are those who argue that the Bantu should not pay any special tax at all. They say that it is contrary ho sound policy for the poorest section of the population to pay taxes. Others argue that a community which pays no direct taxation suffers a loss of prestige, and is deprived of any chance of exercising political influence. It has been the writer's experience to find tribal Bantu earnestly opposing the abolition of the poll tax on these grounds. Perhaps wiser methods of collection, and an adequate and flexible system of exemption for those who really cannot afford to pay may make the tax a bearable one. Until the theory has been discarded that special services to the Bantu must be met out of special taxes paid by the Bantu, it would be a mistake to abolish the tax, which finances the greater part of our education and our agricultural services.

It is, of course, the theory that is wrong. No class of the community should find expenditure on it limited by the amount of taxes which it pays. It must be considered whether the interest of the State calls for expenditure, and, if so, the expenditure must be made, irrespective of whether revenue is coming in or not. We do this, for example, with regard to our farming community and to the Poor White group. Nobody suggests that the expenditure on them should be limited by the amount of direct taxes which they pay. When this doctrine of "fiscal segregation" is applied to the Bantu, it is a particularly flagrant example of the abuse of the idea of segregation.

APR 26 1941

Umteteli Wa Bantu
Johannesburg
South Africa

NATIVES' SENSE OF RESPONSIBLILITY

A European correspondent, commenting on the discussion as to the merits of either "Native" "Bantu" or "African," as an appellation distinguishing the Black race from their European brothers, asks why educated Africans do not raise the sense of responsibility of their less fortunate fellowmen instead of discussing academic matters.

APR 19 1941

Continuing, this correspondent says:

The urban Natives of both sexes imitate the white in the matter of apparel, albeit of louder taste in colour and ensemble, but do not imitate them in deportment or responsibility. Can one imagine a white person walking into your property to talk to the maid or manservant without so much as by your leave; or shouting to another white person across the street? Or stopping any girl who takes his fancy?

The behaviour of the Native when engaged in crime is brutal in the extreme; he thinks nothing of striking a middle-aged lady in the process of handbag-snatching. He will shoot almost anyone at sight when house-breaking. When pursued or arrested he resists by force of arms, throws a bicycle at his captors or assaults them with the handcuffs, and in fact goes to any extreme to prevent retribution overtaking him. I am quoting from memory of very many cases that have appeared in the Press, and I may add the case of one who was found guilty of one or two murders yet tried to persuade the judge that he should not be hanged as he had a family to keep.

APR 1 1941

Policing in Johannesburg is almost non-existent. But there are people who write to the Press when police seem to be over-zealous when making a capture or in the use of arms. One indeed seems to hear much more when a Native is shot accidentally or in the process of arrest or pursuit than one does when a whole family is butchered (Linden) or a caretaker is brutally stabbed over and over again (Durban).

What does the Native "intelligentsia" contribute towards the solution of the problem? Just a blather about paying a "living wage" whereas the streets are full of proud Natives wearing clothes of such splendour as are beyond my own means.

APR 19 1941

56a-1941
Imvo Zabantsundu
(Bantu Opinion)
King William's Town
South Africa

Working On The Mines

JAN 18 1941

NATIVE FIRST AID TRAINING
30,000 MINE NATIVES PROFICIENT IN IT

You have been reading in these articles how good a thing it is to understand and have a thorough knowledge of First Aid. Natives working on the Mines are encouraged to learn it, and they like to learn it. That is the spirit in which progress is made.

Every year competitions in First Aid are held on the Mines under the auspices of the South African Red Cross Society working in close co-operation with the Prevention of Accidents Committee of the Rand Mutual Assurance Company Limited, and of course together with the Transvaal Chamber of Mines.

When the annual competitions in First Aid Training are going to be held the news spreads along the Mines and the Natives take the keenest interest, the more so as there have already been the preliminary competitions. It means that the teams competing in the finals have proved themselves very good at First Aid. They are indeed the crack teams of First Aid on the Witwatersrand Mines.

The annual Competitions for the year 1940 took place last October at the Witwatersrand Native Labour Association Compound, Johannesburg, and many were the people who came to watch the tests, which were carried out with the usual strictness. The importance attached to these competitions, which are for the Native Mine Ambulance Championships of the Transvaal, can be realised when it is stated that on the occasion of the last finals a Cabinet Minister, the Hon. H. G. Lawrence, K.C., M.P., Minister of the Interior and Public Health, came to present the trophies and medals and other prizes to the captains of the winning teams and also the cash prizes to all other teams competing. Amongst the notabilities also present on the memorable day were the Acting Director of Native Labour (Mr. A. E. Lowe) and Mr H. Wellbeloved, Native Labour Adviser to the Transvaal Chamber of Mines. Mine Natives who were taking part brought their "brothers" and Europeans came also. Everybody was interested.

JAN 18 1941

More than 3,000 Mine Natives had taken part in the preliminary competitions, that is before the finals were held, and you may be surprised to learn that there are now nearly 30,000 Mine Natives who have made themselves proficient in First Aid. Ten years ago there were only 2,000 to 3,000 Mine Natives who had qualified in First Aid, so you can tell the great progress the Natives have recorded in this most useful and beneficial knowledge.

The competitions naturally take a long time to complete each year. There is an underground competition and also a surface competition, and here again Organisation—the doing of things in an orderly manner—is evident.

The trophies that the Mine Natives in the finals represent the blue riband of the whole of the Transvaal for Mine Ambulance competitions, and the winners are very proud of these tropies, also the medals and prizes; indeed they display their medals at public functions.

It is interesting to note from experience that employees trained in First Aid are safer workers because in their training they realise the consequence of accident and are therefore more careful.

Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

The Bantu In South African Life

8--Nutrition And Health

(BY SEN. EDGAR H. BROOKES)

JAN 18

In the course of the last few articles we have been dealing with matters directly or indirectly connected with the wage question. But we have felt it important to point out, for example with regard to housing, that while wages are a very important factor, there are other aspects of housing to be considered. So it is with nutrition, by which phrase we mean simply the proper feeding of the community. The connection of poor wages with malnutrition is very clear, and must constantly be emphasised, but we must not think that we have dealt with the problem of nutrition simply by saying that people should get higher wages. This attitude is very often the result of suspicion. People feel that the suggestion of any remedy other than the raising of wages simply means an attempt to evade paying higher wages. We should put this suspicion out of our mind and decide both to work for higher wages and to consider nutrition and general health on their merits.

Food and nourishhent are very different things. Food is what we eat: nourishment is what we get out of it. It is possible for a man to eat a good deal, and yet be undernourished. Take for example the pure white "refined" mealie meal, which is sold in bags in our towns. It has been publicly pointed out by the Chief Medical Officer of Health for the Union that nearly all the real nutrition has been removed from this meadie meal. Those who eat it might almost as well be filling themselves up with sawdust. When we consider that the staple food of many families in towns consists of this type of mealie meal white bread and tea, often without milk, it is easy to see that many families may feel fairly well fed without getting anything like the real nourishment that they need. Just as it is possible to spend as much money on an ugly house as on a pretty one, so it is possible to spend as much money on poor food as on good food. Here is one side of the nutrition question which he independent of wages, and where good work can be done. Any householder can buy brown bsead for the same price as white, and get far better value for money from it.

JAN 18 1941

There is another aspect, however, of nutrition. Some of the foods which our people most need, partilularly fruit, green vegetables and milk are difficult to get in the towns. We must face the fact that the conservatism of the people sometimes prevents them from using such opporunities as they have, for example of buying green vegetables cheaply, and the knowledge that so few people will buy them sometimes tends to discourage storekeepers from stocking them. None the less, there is a real obligation on the part of our Municipalities and other public authorities to see that foods of this kind are easily available.

In these matters there is much wrong thinking on the part of the Government and of sections of public opinion. Recent developments in our agriculture, such as the control of the sale of mealies and of dairy products, are based mostly on the interests of the producer, i.e. the farmer, and the needs of the consumer are not recognised early enough. Some people think that the farmer ought not to get any special protection. This appears to be a short-sighted view. Under modern conditions it is not wrong to regulate the sale of farm products, and so help to keep the farmer on the land. This is a good, and not a bad thing. What is wrong is the concentration on encouraging the farmer export, instead of taking responsibility for the sale of what are called the "protective foods," for example eggs, milk, fruit, at prices which are fair both to the farmer and to the buyer in town. This could be done if we would make up our minds to do it, and it needs to be done.

JAN 18 1941

In the country districts, it is possible to get more milk and vegetables, but even there people need a good deal of education with regard to the type of food food that they eat. It is particularly important to try to bring the mothers of the community to the point where they give their children at school a good meal before day's school work is started. In many country districts all over the Union children are sent off to school with either no breakfast at all or just a little cold porridge. There are many areas where children get their first real meal of the day at about four o'clock. And this is not because the parents are starving, but because of failure to adapt themselves to morden conditions, including school hours. Much of the poor work in our schools is due to uder-feeding.

Everywhere we have to face grave questions of health, which indeed would merit a whole series of articles to themselves. Only a few points can be mentioned here.

There are things which the pepople can do for themselves, particularly with regard to the two great scourges of tuberculosis and venereal disease. Quite elementary care, such as spitting into a special covered utensil, would prevent the passing on of tuberculosis to hundreds of people who get it every year at the present time. Stricter morality, and also the use of the clinics that are already available, could reduce our venereal disease figures by several thousands every year. On the other hand, there is much to be done from the Government side. Districts surgeons vary very much as regards their active interest in the Bantu population of their area. Some are very keenly interested. Others do just the bare minimum which their official duties require. There are very large areas of the Union even today where the Bantu get virtually no medical attention at all. In recent years the Government has done a good deal to meet these needs, first by beginning to train Medical Aids, secondly by subsidising nurses; thirdly, by building more hospitals; fourthly, by subsidising clinics, and fifthly, by starting two big experiments in preventive medisine, one in the Transkei and one in Natal. All this work only touches the fringe of the problem, and we have to press for more and omre facilities.

JAN 18 1941

One last word. Bantu communities can help themselves in one important sphere. If they are prepared to find a small portion of the salary of a nurse, the Public Health Department will her salary. Very often the Native Affairs Department will assist with grants for building a dispensary and purchasing medicines I do not think that there is any NativeCommissioner in the Union who would refuse to help the people oGf his district if they are willing to subscribe, say, £2 a

month among themselves to help to maitain a nurse.

QUESTIONS:

(1) Summarise in two columns the points on which more Government action is needed, and those on which self-help is possible with regard to nutrition and health in urban areas.

(2) Repeat the question for a rural area.

(3) Sketch out what you think a good working programme for combatting tuberculosis among the Bantu.

Ilanga Lase Natal
(Natal Sun)
Durban, Natal,
South Africa

Lovedale Centenary

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE CELEBRATIONS

The celebrations to mark Lovedale's centenary are at hand. It is hoped to have present on the occasion the Governor-General, the Secretary for Native Affairs, the Superintendent-Gen. of Education of the Cape Province, the Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland [or his representative] and other leading churchmen, notable Chiefs and others. The days of celebration are to be Saturday, 19th, Sunday, 20th and Monday, 21st, July. Admission to accommodation in the Institution and to all gatherings will be by ticket. Lovedale hopes to be able to offer hospitality to a certain definite number of African guests. To those accepted, free board and accommodation will be given, but all other expenses, for rail travel etc., must be borne by the guests themselves.

Those intending to be present must make application beforehand, not later than 15th May, 1941. Should more than the definite number planned for intimate their wish to attend, selection will be made and due intimation given to thos accepted. We would advise that applications be made now to:

THE PRINCIPAL,
LOVEDALE, C. P.

envelopes being marked 'Centenary."

MAY 3 1941

Muslim Population Of The World

DEC 28 1940

An Up-to-Date Estimate

(By Hatim A. Alavi, Ex-Mayor Karachi)

There have been many attempts to estimate the number of Muslims throughout the world resulting in considerable discrepancies between the various estimates.

Louis Matsignon in his "Annuaire du Monde Musulman" probably made a first attempt as lately as 1929.

Since then considerable progress has been made in this direction mainly due to the Islamic countries having linked up with modern cizilization and adopted up-to-date methods of having a census in their own countries. The League of Nations Secretariat having vast facilities, have also been greatly helpful in drawing up these statistic. The world distribution of Muslims shows that the majority are found in Asia and that the largest single unit of Muslims inhabiting any single country is India which has, according to the 1931 Census, a Muslim population of over 82 millions.

DEC 28 1940

Operations for the decennial census of 1941 have already been taken in hand and having regard to the recent birth and death ratios of areas preponderingly Muslim, it is reckoned that the Muslim population of the Indian Peninsula proper will easily exceed hundred millions.

In Africa the followers of Islam outnumber by many times those of other religions and constitute over half of the total population.

In Europe, Muslims are found mainly in the Balkan States and in South Russia, numbering in all several millions. It is interesting to note that out of a total population of two lacs of Muslims in France, slightly more than half that number reside in Paris.

On the two Americas and in Australasia and the Phillipine Islands, there are two and a half million Muslims.

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Africa

Egypt 15,000,000; Anglo-Egyptian Sudan (Condominium) 5,000,000; Tripoli (Libya Italian) 1,000,000; Tunis 2,335,000; Morocco (French Zone) 5,898,000; Algeria (French Colony, under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Interior) 6 247,000 Morocco (Maghribul-Aqsa or Farthest West) French Zone 5,000,000; Spanish Zone 700,000; Tangier (International Zone) about 60,000; Senegal—over 80 per cent Muslims 1,400,000; French Sudan Non-desert 1 500,000; Desert Dwellers, (Wholly Muslims) 600 000; Upper (Haute) Volta 600,000; French Guinea 2,000,000; Ivory Coast (estimated number) 1,000,000; Dahomy 600,000; Togoland (The Peace Handbook) 500,000; The Camerons (French Mandate) 1,000 000; The Colony of the Niger 1,200,000 Dakar and dependencies 80,000 Mauritania (French)—This colony consists of the districts of Trarza, Braka, Gorgol, Assaba, Guidimaka, Adrar, Levrier Bay, Akjouti and Tagant. Population mostly Moorish Muslims 400,000 The Great Sahara, Socoto, Barno, Adamoua, Quadai (estimate) 20,000,000; Gambia (Colony and protectorate) 300,000; Sierra Leone (Colony and protectorate areas) 2,000,000; The Gold Coast (The Colony, Ashanti and northern territories) 200,000; Nigeria (Northern and Southern Provinces 11,000.000; Portuguese Guinea, (estimate) 300,000; Liberia 1,000,000; Reo de Oro (Population entirely Muslim) 70,000; Gabun (estimate) 200,000; Middle Congo, total population 660,564 (1934) Muslims about 400,000 Ubangi-Shari 120,000; Chand Region: Muslim population estimated at about 1,100,000; British Cameroons (Mandated Territory) 500,000; Cape Varde Island (Portuguese) 60,000; Angola (Portuguese) 1,000; South-West Africa (Mandated Territory) 100,000; South Africa: Cape Province, Natal, Transvaal, Orange Free State, Basutoland, Swaziland, North Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia 150,000 Portuguese East Africa—Mozambique 1,000 000: Bechuanaland (British) 50,000 Belgian Congo 200,000; Nyasaland (British) 500,000; Reunion Island (French) 5,000; Madagascar (French) estimated number of Muslims 800,000; Island of Mauritius (British) 100,000; Seychelles Islands (British) 5,000; Zanzibar (British Protectorate) and Pemba 400,000; Kenya Colony and protectorate 2,000,000: Tanganyika Territory (Lately German East Africa) 1,000,000; Uganda Protectorate (British) 1,000,000; British Somaliland (wholly Muslim) 350 000; French Somaliland (wholly Muslim) 230,000; Italian Somaliland (wholly Muslim) 1,010,000; Eritrea (Italian Colony) 35,000; Abyssinia (Ethiopia) Italian: Figures uncertain. Fif. per cent Muslim. Rough estimate about 5,000,000.

Europe

Albania, over 80 per cent Muslims 800,000; Yugoslavia (about) 1,750,000; Bulgaria 780,000: Rumania (1934) 260,000; Greece (1928) 180,000; Poland and Lithuania (about) 12,000; Finland (about) 3,000; Hungary (about) 3,000; France (about) 200,000 Great Britain (about) 30,000: Belgium ("Annuaire de Monde Musulman." 1929) 5,000; Holland, Germany, Austria 6,000; Italy, Spain 6,500; Cyprus 65,000; Rhodes 15,000.

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Asia

Turkey 15,000,000; Syria and Lebanon 3,000,000; Palestine. The estimated population in 1935 was 1,261,000 of whom the number of Muslims was 825,000; Transjordan 400,000; Iraq 3,000,000; Saudi Arabia (Hejaz Najd, Dependencies), Oman, Yemen, Koweit, Hadramout, approximately 12,000,000; The six Trucial States (Shargah, Ras-al-Khaimah, Umal Qawain Ajman, Dedai, Abu Dhali) (about) 150,000; Aden and Perim 51,000; Qatar (about) 30,000; Socitra 12,000; Iran 15,000,000: Afghanistan 10,000,000; India 82,000,000; Borneo (British) 270,000; Brunei 33,000; Sarawak 120,000; Ceylon 600,000; Baluchistan 820,000; Straits Settlements (British Crown Colony), Comprises the settlement of Singapore, Penang, Malacca and Labuan. Muslim population of colony and dependencies (estimate) 800,000; The Unfederated Malay States (Jhore, Kedak Perils, Kalantan, Trengganu). Muslim population estimated at 1,100,000; Siam, Muslim (about) 600,000; China (Muslims most numerous in Kansu Sinkiang Shansi, Chibli and Yumman). Sinkiang consists of Chinese Turkestan, Kulja and Kashgaria and comprises all Chinese dependencies lying between Mongolia on the north and Tibet on the South 50,000,000; Tibet (estimate) 10,000; Manchukuo 2,000,000; Inner and Outer Mongolia 3,000,000; Netherland (Dutch) Indies (Java, Sumatra, Flauw-Lingga, Lanka-Billiton. Borneo, Celebes, Mollocas and New Guiuea, Timor and Bali Lambak). Total Muslim population 55,000,000; Union of Socialist Soviet Republics (U.S.S.R.) Russia, Muslims in Asian, and Europe Russia have a total of (about) 30,000,000; French Indo-China. Muslims estimated at about 500,000; Japan 1,000.

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America

North America 100,000; South America 400,000; Phillipine Islands, Australasia and Oceania 2,000,000; —" Daily Gazette."

Umteteli Wa Bantu
Johannesburg
South Africa

BLACK MAN IS "AFRICAN" SAYS CAPETOWN READER

The Editor, "Umteteli."

MR. JOSEPH NKATLO, 73 Francis Street, Capetown writes: Sir,—The arguments raised by Mr. Jacob Mohlamme against the Africans being called Africans is flimsy.

"May it be noted that we are all Africans in Africa, but we are not all Natives in Africa as is the case now."

The absurdity of that statement makes it obvious that Mr. Mohlamme is not clear in his terminology.

The best English dictionaries define the "Native" as follows: "Native—Inborn or Natural."

Once a man is called an African we understand him to be Native in Africa. In other words the African means any member of the aboriginal tribes of Africa.

The Blackman of this land is an African and all other names are misnomers.

56a-1941

Ilanga Lase Natal
(Natal Sun)
Durban, Natal,
South Africa

Gleanings From Life

(By Jo The Cow)

At It Again

(NON-EUROPEAN UNITED FRONT)

APR 5 - 1941

We had thought that footnotes would have satisfied our heated correspondents who feel that by asking one or two questions from and about the Non-European United Front we immediately make our self, the Bozo Club and everything we stand for, a "collection of hypocrites, paid traitors, turncoats, narrow racialists, detractors of the people etc., etc."

Of course we know very well that all young, prospective and budding leaders of the race are masters of invective. Otherwise how can they attract the eye of the public?

As we do not lead anybody, and as we constantly have impressed it upon our readers that the Bozo has no aspirations in matters political, we are able to give our readers a good hearing. More than that, it must be clearly understood that we have no prejudice whatsoever against the Non-European Front. We always have an open mind and are prepared to see the other man'spoint of view even when we do not agree with it.

APR 5 - 1941

We put a question to Non-European United Fronters and asked them to tell us what they say about the contempt in which the African is held by the other two non-European sections of the community. To quote one instance, an African dare not go to a non-European bioscope as freely as an Indian or Coloured would. A local bioscope manager recently told Africans that Indians had protested strongly to him against being made to sit on the same seats with "Natives" and as a consequence "Natives" had to be either segregated or refused admission altogether. Where are common interests there? We see conflicting interests.

We Asked...

We asked what the Non-European United Front had to say about Asiatics who penetrate into Bantu Reserves and there refuse the African to do business among his own Africans where there are no Asiatics.

We asked what common interests were in this attitude.

We asked on what basis was the United Front founded other than the fact that our Asiatic leadership wants to use African numbers as its front line in a frontal attack on Europeans.

It appears to us that the only point where "common" interests become identical is when a common struggle of non-Whites versus Whites is contemplated. This, and only this, can be the basis of such a Front and it is an unsafe basis for the poor and illiterate African. Otherwise instead of common insterests, about which we hear so much, we find conflicting interests.

Africans want protection against exploitation in which Asiatics have not shown less unscrupulousness than those Whites whom they so frantically condemn. Asiatics want more fields for their commercial expansion. This expansion may be at the expense of the African or Coloured. Asiatics are only too ready to oust the African, if only they can get what they want. The Coloured is unwilling to lose his vote, old age pensions, free education, merely to fight the African's battles. On the other hand Indians are impatiently waiting for the day when slow India will regain her independence, when they shall occupy their rightful Aryan place in South Africa. These are fundamental and vital issues which not even Marxian clear-headedness can deny or sidetrack. These fundamental issues have nothing in common. They are basically at variance. Any hasty effort to reconcile them and parade them, to appear identical in a United Front, is only another of those futile attempts which are a direct invitation to disaster. Unhappily the chief sufferer in this instance will be the poor African who will allow himself to be fooled and used as a tool.

Dancing Partners

We asked what guarantee the African could have that the other non-European groups have recast their former attitude which had not shown much regard or consideration for the African. In reply we were heatedly told by a knowing correspondent who chose to write in Zulu what nice dancing partners Asiatics and Coloureds make, in the Transvaal (of course)! As we are not keen on dancing we thought our serious correspondent meant to poke fun at the United Front, and he did it magnificently.

There is no need to be rabid and furious about these things. We want sincerity, without our declaring that some people are hypocrites and paid traitors. How can the African be called upon to join hands with people whose interests are anything but similar to his? And those people have not hesitated to show him that they do not care for him except when he has money to spend.

It would appear that common interests come in only when the African is to be the giver. When he does not have to give he is a "Native," to associate with whom is anathema! We have Sastri College in Durban and no "Native," no matter how keen he is as a United Fronter, has been known to us to have been admitted as a boarder. At Fort Hare we have Asiatics and Coloureds of every faith.

Really...?

We support hundreds of Asiatic merchants and small storekeepers in Natal and the only jobs they give to us are those of disinfecting their sewerage sytems and loading or offloading, loads, bags etc. They have never been known to give us better jobs than these. We would be very happy to know of only a dozen who have given Africans better jobs than these in any part of Natal. Instead we find them opposing African Bus owners when they want to ply in those areas which are exclusively in habited by Africans. Where are common interests there? On all those conflicts are we to believe that a really United Non-European Front can and will be built which will guarantee equal sharing of gains for the African too and that he is not again being made a cat's paw because of his ignorance and numbers? Sober Africans will think twice before they involve themselves in such dangers.

At the same time we always extend a welcoming hand to all who genuinely work for the African. As 'working for a people' is such an elastic expression, we always want to be convinced that such workers do not have ulterior motives in volunteering their services. The Non-European United Front must convince the people first that it has a practical solution to the problems we have just outlined.

Umteteli Wa Bantu
Johannesburg
South Africa

A TIME OF GREAT REJOICING

THIS should be a time of great joy among all African peoples. On Sunday, British troops, including South Africans, in triumph entered Addis Ababa, the capital of Abyssinia.

Although it does not mean that all the Italians are driven out of the country, it certainly marks the finish of Italian power in the land. The cowardly Italians are fleeing northward where it is certain that they will be captured by other British forces and the Abyssinians who are fighting for their own country.

Even a year ago, who would have thought that freedom would be restored to the enslaved peoples of that country in so short a time. It is not only a time of joy for those who were forced to live under the rule of that boaster Mussolini, but also for all those who have taken part in their liberation, either directly by fighting the Italians, or have helped to provide food and weapons for the fighting men.

APR 12 1941

Men from all over the world helped to win back Abyssinia to its rightful ruler. South Africans, Australians, men from New Zealand, Indian troops, soldiers and airmen from England, Africans from Kenya and the Gold Coast, as well as the people of Abyssinia, all fought together. Now they have reaped their reward. The Emperor of Abyssinia, returned to his country from exile as soon as the war started and with the help of British officers organised the Abyssinian forces.

Once the Italians are finally driven from the country, the Emperor will be restored to his own throne and the rule of the Lion of Judah will prevail once more. It will indeed be a great day.

The conquest of Abyssinia is a wonderful thing because it shows that the Allies have shown once again that all nations are entitled to their freedom and that where it has been taken from them by force, it must be given back to the people.

There is still, however, a greater fight ahead.

The great fight is to destroy Hitler and his ideas forever. We should draw the lesson from Abyssinia that wickedness cannot prevail, and set ourselves to do all we can by work and prayer to make sure that the influence of these evil men shall disappear from the world for ever and.

Ilanga Lase Natal
(Natal Sun)
Durban, Natal,
South Africa

Bantu Markets

FEB 8 1941

A very valuable typewritten pamphlet has just been received by us. It carries with it a very good idea worthy of being eagerly taken up by the Africans wherever circumstances will allow. The idea has been suggested and brought into action by one of our greatest friends and sympathisers, Dr. Lewis E. Hertslet. This idea is the introduction of weekly markets in areas occupied by Africans in their locations and reserves. The present condition of our people justifies such a move. Our people are just in a state when their economic position demands that they open their eyes more than they have been doing heretofore and to make efforts for the improving of their status in monetary affairs.

FEB 8 1941

We can see no way to attain this end other than our people making themselves grow as a group as the result of their own efforts. Hitherto the majority of our people have relied only on getting money by going out of their areas to seek work in the towns and labour areas. The idea of self-support has been conspicuous by its absence. That has been one of the reasons why theirs has been the lowest paid labour in the country. This stagnation has been the cause of their proverbial poverty so that their men are called "boys" in this country. This idea will instil into their minds a money sense which must fill them with ideas of improving their lot.

The author of this pamphlet is one of our staunch friends whose interest in us is not that of merely seeing that he gets as much as he can from us. We are glad to note that this group of true sympathisers and friends is steadily increasing. It encourages us the more to see the name of Mr. D.L. Smit, the Secretary for Native Affairs which proves once more that he is solicitous for our real good and does his best to help us ascend the ladder of progress by self help.

We also note with pleasure that Dr. Brookes has also a message in the pamphlets for his constituents.

We must express our thanks to the Natal University College, Durban, and its Department of Economics for having financed the publication and who are ready to supply gratis the pamphlet to all who desire to secure a copy.

It now remains with us to faithfully play our part and justify this worthy attempt for our improvement, by seeing to it that these markets be established wherever circumstances warrant and secondly to see to it that they are not suffered to lack commodities for sale as well as buyers. We are now no longer in a stage in our development when we should be satisfied with having everything started, maintained and financed by others while we only follow. A virile people like us should now exhibit its own ability to start and support our own beneficial projects and once started, to see to it that they are not left to stagnate.

FEB 8 1941

The project deserves the acceptance and support of all classes of our people as even the unlettered have now a working knowledge of money matters. This will lead to the enhancement of the worthy idea of also bringing into existence such home industries as a paying concern for the majority of our people and also prevent the spread of the idea that money is obtainable only in the towns and on European farms. Self-help should be introduced as a worthy idea among our people in order to progressively "develop along our lines."

Ilanga Lase Natal
(Natal Sun)
Durban, Natal,
South Africa

Non-European United Front

APR 5 - 1941

This organisation has received much opprobrium of recent days in your columns, Mr. Editor, as well as in those of your contemporaies.

Allow me Sir, to throw my stone too. No organisation among the Non-European population of this country has had a great prospect no; organization has had greater "potential" power not only to bring harmony among the Non-Europeans all, but also to wrest all sections of the population a place in the African sun. Yet this "Open Sesame" like several others of its kind was ill fated from the start. We said so in 1939 and we were a voice in the wilderness. The trouble with the "Front" was that, while it purported to be an organization of National Status, the leaders of the Front were blinded by their enthusiasm to the extent of disregarding the then existing National organizations. What we wanted then was a federation of the national organisations, instead of a few individuals ran around the country collected a few coppers from some unfortunate, credulous or zealous folks and that is about all we heard until—enters Dr. Dadoo; and here begins our tale.

APR 5 1941

You would think from the noise that is made in your columns and in the "Bantu World" that this "United Front" was a new idea saddenly sprung by Dr. Dadoo on the innocent unwilling African, Until Dr. Dadoo where was all this fatherly guardianship ? Do your correspondents mean to say they were not aware that the organisation was going on ? And is the "Front" an Indian affair ? I have known Bantu leaders who have associated themselves actively with the Front. Ikhona gentlemen, you have not told us the whole truth yet. Please direct us. What is wrong with the "Front"? The leaders of the "Front" tell us they are fighting against discrimination pass laws, colour bars, etc. Why should we not follow them ?

Do you tell us we should not join them up because some rich Indians have Bioscopes and Vegetarian Tea Rooms ? Some of us have tea rooms and we do not allow Indians.

As for maligning Dr. Dadoo for convening a meeting to protest against Pass Laws on the grounds that he is an Indian etc., gentlemen, these are days of stress and not much good is served by such irresponsible statements. And to hit the man so hard when he is on the ground—surely you can at least "give the devil his due." Does it mean nothing to you that the man has had the courage of his convictions ? We differ with the "Front" on the reasons stated, but we admire Dr. Dadoo's sincerity.

Your humble Servant,

OPEN CONSPIRACY.

Umteteli Wa Bantu
Johannesburg
South Africa

"AFRICANS" OR "NATIVES"

The Editor "Umteteli."

"ANTI - DETRIBALISATION writes: Sir,—It was not my purpose to begin a controversy with Mr. Mohlamme but merely to point out to this gentleman, as many others have tried to show him, how pathetically off the rails he is I can almost safely say that, generally speaking, he pays more attention to how he is going to express himself than to what he wishes to say.

I myself do not think we should worry our heads about people who wrongly term themselves "Africans" or "Afrikaners." It is those people who should avoid duplicity and not the African who is a Native of Africa. White men in this continent have no more a right to call themselves Africans than a Black man has of calling himself a European, even though he may have been born and brought up in Europe. Before anyone can claim the application "European" his or her descent must not bear any known element of origin foreign to Europe especially on the paternal side. It stands to reason therefore that anyone claiming the name "African" must pass a similar test.

Mr. Mohlamme's kindergarten questions offend my taste and outrage my views of propriety and therefore rightly deserve to be ignored. The phrase "African Consolidated Theatres," "African Board of Executors" and what-not, in my humble opinion, are self-explanatory and I fail to perceive the cause for a hitch.

I think the Advisory Board Conference, Mr. Mohlamme, had in mind a binding name for all the Black races of African origin when they decided on the name "African," for we are already agreed on the term "Bantu" for all Africans this side of the Equator, as suggested in the rather common ending in the vernacular name for "person" among the different races.

Further I fail to understand Mr. Mohlamme's point when he talks of "new-comer inhabitants who are rightly referred to as Africans." Does he mean Europeans or Swahilis? Another statement is "But we cannot all be 'Natives' as is the case now."

In conclusion I feel honoured by Mr. Mohlamme's reply but my dull mind fails to comprehend his confused "designations."

56a-1941

Nigerian Student Qualifies As An Ophthalmic Optician

LONDON, Oct. 31.—According to the Assistant Director of the Examination Committee of the British Optical Association (65, Brook Street, W.1), Mr Rowland O. Okagbue, of Onitsha, Nigeria, British West Africa, was among the successful candidates at the final examinations of the B. O. A. which were held at the University of London.

Mr Okagbue is now qualified, has been licensed to practise as Ophthalmic Optician and is entitled to the degree of Fellow of the British Optical Association (F.B.O.A.)

His name has been gazetted in "The Dioptric Review" as a registered Ophthalmic Optician.

Mr Okagbue arrived in this country two years ago, after a brilliant academic and athletic career at King's College, Lagos.

His work in Physics was so impressive that one of his Masters at the College suggested to him to consider qualifying abroad in order to become an Ophthalmic Optician, after he was successful at the Cambridge School Certificate examination, with exemption from London Matriculation.

At King's College, whither young Okagbue entered, after attending the C.M.S. Central School, Onitsha, and the Dennis Memorial Grammar School, Onitsha, he so distinguished himself in sports that during his career there, he was, at one time or the other, captain of the football, cricket, and hockey athletic teams.

Mr Okagbue proceeded to the United Kingdom, at the outbreak of hostilities, and the vessel taking him to England had to detour to Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A., before finally reaching a British port.

On arrival in England, he entered Northampton Polytechnic Institute where he began his professional studies in earnest.

Last year, he was elected Secretary of the West African Students' Union.

He is now planning to return to West Africa.

It is reported that Mr Rowland O. Okagbue is being considered for higher appointment by an important British firm of opticians for service in West Africa.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Mr R. O. Okagbue is the son of Mr David Okagbue, of Onitsha, a retired pensioner of the Customs Department.

He is one of the few qualified Native African (if not the first) Ophthalmic Opticians in the Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria.

The decision of Mr Okagbue to send his son to England in order to qualify in this virgin field is commendable and is an indication that West Africans are beginning to appreciate the role and importance of vocational aptitude, guidance, and opportunities in the education of their children.

Imvo Zabantsundu
(Bantu Opinion)
King William's Town
South Africa

Hospitalisation Of The Native

For some time passed there has been alarming evidence of the inadequacy of hospital accomodation and medical staff for Natives throughout the country, and the Cape Administrator's observations in his civic luncheon speech in Port Elizabeth last Saturday, published elsewhere in this page, present a glaring and challenging situation to those who profess to be trustees of the Bantu people. Indeed, His Honour minces no words in showing the seriousness and urgency of the whole matter of Native health.

It is to be hoped that his words coming as they do from a very responsible man will not fall on deaf ears and that Native hospitalisation will be one of the chief objectives of the new social order promised by the Government.

Already there are manifestations of the Government's live interest in this problem. Last Saturday the Minister of Health, Mr. H. G. Lawrence announced that a Committee to consider a scheme for the training of African medical aids and the training of Africans in medicine has been appointed. It is important and gratifying to note that Mr. Lawrence also mentioned the Government's intention to examine a State medical scheme which has often been advocated by many competent men.

Again it goes to the credit of the Government that an institution like the Macvicar Tuberculosis Hospital at Lovedale has been established to deal with the wide-spread disease of tuberculosis in the Ciskei, and that steps are already afoot for the expansion of medical and health services in Native areas as explained in the Annual Report of the Secretary for Public Health and Chief Health Officer for the Union.

Nevertheless, however plausible these efforts of the Government might be they still fall far short of the requirements of the people, and nothing less than sweeping measures will save and relieve the situation. Let us hope that such humanitarian and badly needed steps will not be long de-

Ilanga Lase Natal
(Natal Sun)
Durban, Natal,
South Africa

National Union Of African Youth [Nuay]

Sir,

Allow me, Sir, once more through the medium of your valued paper to issue this official statement for the information of the public in general and young Natal in particular.

Since our first appearance in your columns, now eleven months ago, much has taken place, that has culminated in the birth of the above movement which was formally constituted on the 13th of July 1941.

Eleven months ago, when we sounded the call, the faint hearted and defeatist dared to challenge the feasibility of organising the young people at this panicky period, but the wonderful response we have had, left us in no doubt about the sense of responsibility of the youth of swarthy Africa, testifying that eleven months ago, we read the inarticulate aspirations of the people aright: for we postulated then, that the youth of Africa were not behind any in national consciousness and in the willingness to offer their whole selves in National Service.

May I repeat then, a few thoughts, the substance of which was foreshadowed in the "Ilanga" of the 7th May, 1941 to indicate what we stand for.

(a) While we realise that there are hardships and difficulties under which the nation labours; while we realise the ability and the duty of the Government to solve these problems for the people, we realise much more the fact that reforms which are external to the people themselves, e.g. Political Rights alone, are at best part only of the nation's need to day. Hence we address our energies first and foremost to making African youth better men and women, enlightened, efficient, and devoted to the National ideal.

This does not in any way minimise our respect for organisations engaged in the political aspect of the struggle—this should serve merely to clarify our

(b) We believe that national liberation is a worthy ideal, which must be bought at high price, hence we prepare our youth for self sacrifice—through sacrifice and not charity or eternal petitions to the powers that be.

(c) We are aware of the major difficulties facing the nation to-day, Poverty, Disease, Ignorance, Lack of opportunity etc. We are resolved to fight these directly and indirectly with all our might, placing premium on comprehensive general national advancement, nor are we unmindful of the magnitude of the task, nor the fact that these problems cannot be solved by some "wave of the magical wand," some formula, some particular form of economic club alone.

In short we stand for a new and better Africa, in which the African shall be able to measure up to the highest obligations and attainments expected of a civilized, free people.

Let me also say that being a national organisation, we are non-competitive. We are pledged to a policy of respect for the ventures of others who in various ways endeavour to better the lot of the African. And while we bear allegiance to no existing organisation, we bear hostility to none, and in practice shall have occasion to co operate with existing organisations.

Though this letter is official, at best it is a Press statement. We have an official constitution.

The following are the men who have been entrusted with the management and direction of the affairs of the Nuay:— M. T. Moerane, Director of Services; Chief A. J. Luthuli, Secretary for Finance; G.N.C. Buthelezi Secretary for Field Services; M. J. Gumede, Secretary for Organisation; J.K. Ngubane, Secretary for Information.

Inquiries should be sent to any of the above, at Box 2227, Durban, or to M.T. Moerane, Umphumulo Institute P.O. Maphumulo, or to J.K. Ngubane 128 Umgeni Road, Durban.

M. T. MOERANE.

Imvo Zabantsundu
(Bantu Opinion)
King William's Town
South Africa

Proposal To Train Native Doctors

NOV 22 1941

A Committee to consider a scheme for the training of Native medical aids and also the training of Natives for degrees in medicine has been appointed. This was announced by the Minister of Health, Mr. H. G. Lawrence, when he opened the new wards and the new nurses' home at Donald Fraser Hospital at Sibasa, Hospital at Sibasa, Northern Northern Transvaal last week.

The committee consists of the Secretary for Native Affairs (chairman), the Secretary for Public Health, the Secretary for Education, Professor R. A. Dart (representing the University of the Witwatersrand), and Dr. C. J. Albertyn (representing the S. A. Medical Association); with Dr. G. W. Gale, Assistant Health Officer of the Department of Public Health, as secretary. The committee will pursue its inquiries in December at Fort Hare, Durban and Pretoria.

Mr. Lawrence also mentioned the Government's intention to examine a State medical scheme.

Mr. Lawrence referred to the establishment of the hospital and its growth. Within the first five years, the number of admissions to the hospital rose from 94 to 230, and the number of out-patients increased from 3, 380 to 16,020. In 1940 the patients numbered more than 500, with a daily average of

The hospital, in common with other mission hospitals, owed much to the Native Affairs Department, which had helped to ease the burden for the Church of Scotland.

Recently the Department had embarked on another experiment —the institution of Native health service units. One had so far been established, at an annual estimated cost of £4,000 at Bulwer, in Natal; and preparations were being made for the establishment of a second unit in the Nothern Transvaal, in the Bushbuckridge area, complete with doctor and assistants to work in the interest of the Natives.

The medical post had already been advertised and the unit should be established soon. The doctor would be assisted by one of the recently-trained Native medical aids and five Native health specialists.

Mr. Lawrence praised the war effort of the Native population of the Sibasa Reserve. In the past 12 months, the Sibasa area had sent about 2,000 recruits to the Native Military Guard.

Imvo Zabantsundu
(Bantu Opinion)
King William's Town
South Africa

Hospitals For 700 Out Of 1,500,000 Natives

The Administrator of the Cape Province, Captain F. A. Joubert, at a civic luncheon in his honour at Port Elizabeth last Saturday, said that the provision of hospitals was the most serious problem facing the country, and he expressed the view that the Government should assume responsibility for the care and welfare of Natives, especially in the Native areas.

"In urban areas the Provincial Administration is willing to accept responsibility," said Captain Joubert.

"I have been through the Native areas, and have found 1,500 000 Natives, with hospital services for only 700.

"If we are a civilised community then we have to look after the source of our labour supply. Where the Government has taken over the trusteeship of Native land, it cannot say that the provision of hospitals is a matter for the provinces.

"We have to cultivate a lively public opinion on this question, if we want to preserve the Native source of supply of labour, it is up to us to look after it and see that the central Government looks to its responsibilities."

The Administrator said that they could not jog along on pre-war ideas.

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"The world is learning and we are also learning. Great Britain is spending £12,000,000 a day not in building for humanity but in trying to save humanity from destruction.

56a-1941

West African Civil Service

SINCE it is too obvious that, in the past, it was not possible to formulate any definite criteria for the appointment and promotion of African Natives in the Civil Service of the various West African Colonies (and by appointment and promotion we mean advancement to the highest posts in the clerical and technical branches of the Civil Service), the scale of salary and conditions of service of Africans have been anything but satisfactory.

We have observed the difficulty of the Nigerian Government in clarifying the criteria of qualification and suitability for higher appointments in the Civil Service, in so far as these relate to the African. We now wish to offer a solution which has been found practicable elsewhere in the Colonial Empire.

We suggest the establishment of a West African Civil Service, organised and operated as the Indian Civil Service. Admission to the West African Civil Service should be based on the passing of examination by all candidates, irrespective of race or creed or colour. Vacancies should be filled strictly on merit. Members of the West African Civil Service should be transferred to West Arican Colonies and Protectorates according to the exigencies of the Service. There should be higher and lower divisions in such service.

If a West African Civil Service, as is envisaged above is organised, then only the best brains will occupy responsible positions in the executive, legislative and judicial establishments of West Africa. Money spent on best brains occupying posts which are accessible to ALL, not through a bottle-necked bureaucracy but through an open sesame of democracy is a worthy investment, compared with our present blind-alley methods of squandermania.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

TREATY CALLS FOR SUPREME RULE BY BRITISH ADVISORS

DEC 13 1941 DEC 13 1941

By GEORGE PADMORE
(London Correspondent)

LONDON (Censored) Dec. 11—During the past month there has been alarming news concerning diplomatic moves on the part of South African's to double-cross Haile Selassie and get possession of Abyssinia as a sort of puppet native kingdom.

All these political maneuvers, however, have been exposed by the Emperor's representatives in London.

Prof. Berriedale Keith of Edinburgh University and one of the greatest authorities on international law, in a statement to Foreign Minister Anthony Eden, criticized the British Government's attitude towards Haile Selassie.

"The fact that Ethiopia was not represented at the meeting of Allied Representatives in London on June 12th and September 24th is due to the failure of the British Government to establish diplomatic relations with the Emperor and to recognize his sovereignty de jure over Ethiopia," asserted Professor Keith.

URGES FULL INDEPENDENCE

Sir Berriedale concludes his letter to Mr. Eden by saying: "The only course compatible with our reputation and our interests is to restore full independence to the Emperor, and to provide him with British advisers, who will be his servants, not his masters, for the purpose of reorganizing his administration, while his relations with Britain will assume the shape of a formal alliance, under which on all matters of common interest, the countries will be kept in contact by their Ministers at Addis Ababa and London. Otherwise American isolationists may well ask if Americans should shed their blood to add Ethiopia to the British Empire and may justly declare that the Declaration (the Atlantic Charter) is already a scrap of paper."

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I am now able to throw new light on the situation. In order to appease the Abyssinians who are resisting all attempts by the South Africans now in Addis Ababa to disarm the Patriots, the British Foreign Office has set up a committee to study the question Sir John Anderson, Lord Presiden of the Council, has been given the job by Mr. Eden. Britain's futur relationship with Haile Selassi has also been discussed by th War Cabinet on the basis of a re port by Oliver Lyttelton, Ministe of State in the Near and Middl East, whose headquarters in Cair is in contact with the British and South Africans in Addis Ababa.

I understand that a formal treat will ultimately be prepared for th Emperor to sign. It will be simila to the one Iraq signed after th last war, whereby that country was allowed to select its own king while British military and political advisers governed the country. British troops will reserve the right to intervene should any Power attempt to carry on Fifth Column activities detrimental to Britain's imperial interests in Africa and the Near East.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

LADY BARTON MAKES APPEAL; WILL ACCEPT DONATIONS TO CAUSE

DEC 13 1941

LONDON, Dec. 11—(ANP)—The Daughters of Sheba, an organization of Abyssinian women under the presidency of Empress Menen, the wife of Emperor Haile Selassie, has issued an appeal to the women of the world, especially those of color, through Lady Barton, wife of the former British minister in Ethiopia.

Broadcasting before leaving for Ethiopia, the Princess Tsahai, daughter of Emperor Selassie, told of the need for women of the west to help their sisters in Africa in the work of reorganizing the home life of the Abyssinian people.

The Daughters of Sheba was formed in Addis Ababa in 1935 to provide medical supplies and comforts for the troops. This was the first organization by women of this kind in the country. It was founded by 12 women with the empress who became the president and the young Princess Tashai as chairman of the executive committee. Each of these women contributed $100 apiece. Soon the organization grew into thousands.

During the years of exile in England, the young princess studied nursing and has now returned to Abyssinia where she intends organizing a modern hospital under the auspices of the Daughters of Sheba.

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Members of the association can never go back to their old life. They will carry on the immediate task of setting up the hospital but an immense amount of work will have to be done in the new liberated Abyssinia. They, therefore, need the help and advice of women in the advanced countries who may send donations to Lady Barton, 19 Neville street, London, S. W., 7. England. (Editor's note: Censored by the Ministry of Information, London).

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

50 ITALIANS ELUDE BRITISH IN ETHIOPIA

'Lost Patrol,' All That Remains of African Empire, Believed Living in Mountain Caves

NOV 30 1941

GAYDA IS NOT DISMAYED

Editor Sees Territory's Return —Nairobi Reports Other Rome Units Still Active

ROME, Nov. 29 (U.P.)—A "lost patrol" of fifty Italian soldiers, fighting in the mountains of Ethiopia, was all that remained today to defend Italy's East African empire.

The surrender of Gondar—last Italian center of resistance in Ethiopia—brought the fighting to an end and except for this "lost patrol" the Italian flag flies nowhere in East Africa.

In addition to Ethiopia, with 350,000 square miles and a population of 10,000,000, Italy has also given up Italian Somaliland, with 194,000 square miles and a population of 1,300,000, and Eritrea, with 15,754 square miles and a population of 600,000.

The Italian patrol set out from Assab before the British captured it. They carried provisions for two years and a radio transmitter with which to report to Rome. These men live in caves near some wells, according to reports reaching Rome.

NOV 30 1941

Gondar, which surrendered after a siege of 193 days, carried with it the strongholds of Chelga and Chercher, which were dependent on Gondar and were part of its outer defenses.

Gondar—ordered given up to prevent further loss of life—was the last of a series of resolute though hopeless stands made by Italian garrisons in Ethiopia. During its last days, when ammunition was running low, Gondar troops resorted to bayonets and knives to stem the tide of attackers, Italian reports said.

Rome newspapers, fired by Gondar's stubborn defense, insist that somehow, sometime, the East African empire will return to Italy.

Virginio Gayda, writing in the Giornale d'Italia, declared typical that "Gondar shines as a symbol empire, of Italian right to em-

pire, of Italy's necessity for em-pire—we will return to our em-

NAIROBI, Kenya Colony, Nov. 29 (AP)—Several Italian outposts in the sector around Gondar in Ethio-

pia are continuing to hold out against British and native troops, the East African Command announced today.

NOV 30 1941

South African
Outlook
Lovedale, South
Africa

Wage Increases for Native Workers.

Innumerable references have recently been made to the need for improving the wages of African workers. Cabinet Ministers, and others in high places such as Members of Parliament, are to-day joining with ex-judges, leading churchmen and economists in emphasising this great necessity. Welcome news is also coming in from the field of action. Mrs. Ballinger, M.P., has given publicity to a letter from the Railway Department announcing certain increases in rates of pay and cost of living allowances for Non-European workers. These are as follows: Togt labourers at Durban. Rate of pay increased by 6d. per diem and weekday overtime and Sunday time rates increased by 1d. per hour, with effect from August 19, 1941. All Non-European railway staff other than togt labourers and those governed by the Staff Regulations: Basic rates of pay increased by 1/- per diem with effect from August 26, 1941. All Non-European railway staff in receipt of not more than £100 per annum: Cost of living allowance increased by 50% with effect from August 26, 1941.

* * * *

This news will be welcomed by the 50,000 to 60,000 Non-European railway workers, comments Mrs. Ballinger. At long last, rates of pay for Non-Europeans are beginning to get back to the level that obtained before Mr. Pirow's cuts in 1932 and an old grievance is on the way to being removed. But this, we hope, is only the beginning of improvement for these workers. By this time, their rates of pay should have risen considerably above the 1932 level, and even the revised cost of living allowance is not sufficient to balance the loss of all these years. But there is reason to believe that the present Minister appreciates these facts and intends to make progressive improvements in the position of the Non-European workers in his Department, which he himself last session defined as "deplorable."

East Africa and
Rhodesia
London, England

Problems of Ethiopia

Britain Must Steer a Middle Course

TWO LONG ARTICLES ON ETHIOPIA appeared in *The Times* last week from Miss Margery Perham, who emphasised that the immediate problem facing the Emperor and his advisers is that of dealing with a high-spirited nationalism and an extreme administrative decentralisation.

"Finance is indeed the key to Ethiopia's problem of government," wrote Miss Perham. "Her kings never built up a steady, central revenue because they never had sufficient administrative grip upon the provinces, which preserved the medieval self-containment of their economy and finance. Up to the eve of the Italian invasion there was nothing that could be called a system of taxation. The ruling and professional classes, the governors and all their subordinates, the soldiers and the clergy lived directly upon the labour, the grain, honey and firewood of the gabar or tribute-paying peasant.

"It is not a system to be abolished by signing a decree; it is woven into the fabric of Ethiopian life, into its social ranks, its land tenure and agricultural methods. The first step will be to break into the system in its upper layers by paying the governor and his staff, and by taking over or disbanding their provincial armies. But this will require revenue of a total far above that of 1935."

"Before the Italian invasion most of the Emperor's officials were paid wholly or in part by grants of land with the dues from its gabars, and it is estimated that the Emperor received in cash, partly from Customs and railway dividends, between £200,000 and £300,000 annually, which was insufficient to carry out his reforms, equip a small army with modern weapons, pay foreign advisers and missions, build roads, subsidise schools and hospitals, etc. He had, however, begun to reform some of the Galla districts near Addis Ababa by appointing governors, charged to introduce regular taxation and salaries, and had sent a progressive governor to the blackest spot in Maji, with Colonel Sandford as adviser.

"However much money and hope we may invest in Ethiopian reform we should not expect quick returns. We have to reckon with the human factor in a country which for centuries lay in isolation comparable with that of Afghanistan or Tibet.

"Money will be needed until Ethiopian finances can be organised and Ethiopian personnel trained . . . . Perhaps it will cost £2,000,000 to £3,000,000 for the next few years. Revenue in Ethiopia might amount to £500,000, and annual payments might be obtained from the Egyptian and Sudan Governments in return for the very justifiable concessions they might ask round the headwaters of the Blue Nile. Great Britain would in any event have to find the bulk of the money.

"It is clear that in Ethiopia we have to keep an extremely difficult middle way between too much and too little intervention in her affairs, and this, under close scrutiny from the world in general, and in particular from all African peoples sophisticated enough to have identified Ethiopia's cause with the self-respect of their race. To start by erring upon the side of doing too little might result in disorders which would demand intervention upon a very undesirable scale. To err upon the other side by pressing rapid reforms for which Ethiopians are as yet almost wholly unprepared might provoke resentment or even rebellion.

"In this task almost everything will depend upon the men who are chosen to carry it out as advisers to the Emperor. Seconded officials to whom service in Ethiopia may seem as a temporary interruption in their careers will not perhaps be the most suitable agents. Yet it may not be easy at present to find outside our Services men with the necessary qualities, among which sympathy and imagination will be as important as intelligence. It may be that the Union, which has played an important part in the Imperial campaign of liberation, might contribute from its scientific personnel an expert in African veterinary or forestry work.

"The difficulties of the Ethiopian situation have been emphasised. There is, however, a challenging and constructive side to the position. We are asked to do something new, to adapt our accumulated Imperial experience to a non-imperialistic purpose. The advisers may work out, in partnership with an Emperor who has served an apprenticeship in reform, a new technique for stimulating the energies of a free, if backward, people in their own self-development. Whatever arrangements may be made at any peace conference, we have an opportunity now to offer the world something which it very greatly needs at this moment—a new and enheartening standard in the sphere of international and inter-racial relations."

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

COLORED AGAINST COLORED

No one will contend seriously that the natives of Africa and India will be granted self-government and the right to rule and develop their countries in their own way if the British Empire wins this war.

Nor will anybody outside an insane asylum assert seriously that the slavish status of these Africans and Indians will be ameliorated if the Nazi-Fascists defeat and oust the old exploiters.

Thus, one of the great tragedies of the second World War is that colored is being pitted against colored.

The majority of the Italian soldiers in Somaliland, Eritrea, Ethiopia and Libya are colored soldiers, while the majority of the British and "Free French" soldiers in Somaliland, Eritrea, Ethiopia and Libya are also colored soldiers.

The cream of African youth perished on the fields of Flanders and Normandy protecting their white French masters and enabling the British Army to escape from Dunkirk.

Last week the "Free French" forces (officials in the pay of the British) speeded units of Senegalese halfway across Africa in trucks to die for the English investors in the wilderness of East Africa.

When they arrived they found 10,000 Hausas from Nigeria, standing on the rocks and hot sands barefooted while white South Africans and Australians wore the best boots.

From almost every British African colony, contingents of natives who are not good enough to rule themselves but are quite satisfactory for the purpose of dying for British plutocracy are being pitted against the Nazi-Fascist aggressors. Thousands of Indians are fighting beside them.

When the war is finally over these Africans and Indians will return to their villages, if they're not killed in the conflict, and find themselves as much enslaved as formerly no matter which side wins.

This is the real tragedy of the war.

56a-1941
Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

Africa, Inscrutable, Impossible

DEC 6 - 1941

Every once in a while something creeps into print regarding Africa which convinces us the African is not the dumbest human being in the world. People in modern times are victims of propaganda, and the fact that Africa is a backward country is usually dismissed with a shrug of the shoulders and the suggestion that black people are of a low mental order.

Seemingly no one stops to remember that Africa is the land with the highest mountains, the greatest rivers, the densest forests, the fiercest and hugest animal life, the most poisonous reptiles and insects, and the hottest climate. The world forgets all of the impossibilities and insuperableness extant in the hinterlands of the Dark Continent, and checks the backwardness of Africa to ignorance of black people.

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Elmer T. Peterson, Monday morning in the Daily Oklahoman, under the caption, "Nazis Must Count Africa Itself a Foe," makes one of the admissions we have in mind. Mr. Peterson says that for centuries white nations have futilely attempted to develop Africa.

Listen to Mr. Peterson:

"For a hundred centuries or more the enterprising rulers of the European peninsula and the near east have covetously tried to tame this empire. The Assyrians, Babylonians, Phoenicians, Greeks, Romans, Byzantines, Moors and the legions of Napoleon surged against the mysterious land of deserts and jungles with their remote and primitive races of vast antiquity. But the jungle has defied them. Cynically it creeps back. Cynically the desert sifts its drifting sands over the tombs of Tut-Ankh-Amen and the Pharaohs. The wind passes over them, and they are no more. For a brief season the colonists have gathered diamonds, gold, coffee and palm oil. The coastal margins sprout school houses and five-story buildings. Repetitious modernistic houses that look like the Egyptian villas of 4,000 years ago, with electric irrigating plants, sparsely fringe the Libyan desert. But the wind passes over them, and they are no more. Tut-Ankh-Amen was young and fair, and he was surrounded at death by marble and gold filigree and faience, and by the beautiful handicraft of slave artisans, and they thought he would be immortal in his tight stone cell. But he is old and gone, too. The jungles stealthily creep back and conquer. If the jungles do not get us, the deserts will."

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Mr. Peterson admits that the power and might of the white man's exact sciences cannot overcome the extremes of nature found in the land where once civilization was cradled by black men. If the white man cannot conquer the deserts, the rivers and the jungles of the Dark Continent, why would it not be logical to study Africa from an angle not having to do with condemnation of its native inhabitants.

Geologists agree that during the tertiary period geographic changes were widespread. The Alps, the Caucasus, Himalayas were upheavals that occurred and great deserts we find today were at one time vast lakes or extensions of oceans. It is barely possible that when civilization flourished in Northern Africa, the Sahara, just as perhaps the great American desert, was an inland sea. Perhaps the climate, because of the change in ocean currents was different, making Northern Africa possible of development as is most of Europe. At any rate, a sensible approach should be made to the fact that at one time Negroes developed a great civilization in Northern Africa during the period when Homer said the Ethiopians are a "blameless, most just folk whom the gods themselves visit and partake of their feasts."

DEC 6 - 1941

Whenever today we organize an expedition having for its purpose exploring the civilization of the past we leap as the crow flies on a straight line for Africa. No one argues that the people who developed a great culture in the days of antiquity were white, when the Queen of Sheba talked with Solomon, and there is some definite reason why there was a throw-back in human development in a section of the earth where many historians believe the Garden of Eden was located.

The presence of black people in the Philippines and in distant islands off the coast of Africa all indicate that there is today a missing continent, and that when volcanic eruptions caused mountain ranges to rise, the same earth disturbances caused vast changes in the sea. The great cities of Northern Africa, in the days of antiquity, were perhaps beehives of industry bordering on inland seas like Chicago and Detroit. Perhaps Lake Tsana, in Northern Abyssinia is an abbreviated end of that chain of lakes that once made the land bordering on what is now the Sahara a land of milk and honey.

At any rate people should be rational when they remember that Moses married the daughter of an Ethiopian; that the Ark of the Covenant, revered by the religious world, rests in the ancient city of Askum and that Solomon exclaimed at one time, "I am black but comely."

During this same period, Heroditus paid his tribute to the blacks as the "tallest, the most beautiful and long-lived of the human race." The man who delivered this eulogy belonged to a conquering nation, and it is safe to say that black people then were no more handsome than they are now. The difference in the description of black folk then and now rests in the distinctions that are made today between the powerful and the lowly. If Negroes ever become vested with the power and control the men who submit to their might will find cause to worship not only their physical guidance but their physical comeliness.

But we are running far afield from our subject. We started out to show that after 300 years of back-breaking endeavor which the white man has forced upon the native African; after 300 years of attack upon the Dark Continent with his mechanical tools, Africa still defies human ingenuity, and all that the white man has done is to mann his ships and steal her treasures. Her mighty rivers, uncontrolled, roll on, the desert sands will not be penetrated, the hot, torrid winds stifle efforts of puny fingers despite varying pigmentation. Africa is the Sphinx.

West Africa
London, England

Supposed Expectant Mother Is Alleged To Steal Young Baby

SAPELE (BM).—A sensational incident occurred here recently when a young girl named Nuwe Agwa, about 20 years of age, who went to the Sapele Township Market on a market day was alleged to have stolen a child of about three months old from the child's grand mother.

Titi, the young mother of the child, went into the market to purchase foodstuff at the time.

The story of the incident was that Irierie, the grand mother of the child, was with the child in a shed when Nuwe, a supposed expectant mother, was alleged to have drawn near Irierie and began to praise the child for her beauty.

At the same time, Nuwe went and sat near the old woman and she was reported to have taken the child from the old woman and started to play with her.

OCT 5 1941

After sometime, Nuwe was alleged to have expressed her wish to greet somebody she had seen, pointing to a short distance, telling the old woman that she would soon return with

Irierie, the old woman, did not suspect Nuwe Agwa of any mischief, especially as she was generally known to be an expectant mother.

The old woman waited for a long time until Titi, the young mother of the child returned from the market, but Nuwe did not return with the child.

Both of them waited for a considerable length of time until they lost all hope and patience and raised alarm in the market about the lost child.

OCT 5 1941

Policemen in plain clothes and others in uniform rushed into every corner of the town as soon as the complaint was made in the Police Station.

At about 3 p.m., a young boy named Didi, about 10 years of age, was reported to be seen standing in one of the market stalls with the child on his back.

Didi was alleged to have confessed immediately that it was his half-sister, Nuwe, who sent him with the child to look for a canoe going urgently to Koko or Benin River.

Didi was then asked by the Police to point out the person who gave him the child.

OCT 5 1941

The boy directed the Police and a gigantic crowd of people to where he resided with Nuwe at Palmer Road and there was alleged to have pointed out Nuwe as the one who gave him the child.

OCT 5

Nuwe was led to the Police Station where she denied every knowledge of the child.

She covered herself with a wrapper up to the neck and when asked by the Police to remove the wrapper she staunchly refused.

However, it was discovered that Nuwe was not an expectant mother as she claimed.

The matter has since been taken up by the Police.

Black Jews In Abyssinia Are Saved From Fascist Tyranny

West African Pilot
Lagos
OCT 10 1941

LONDON (BM).—Deliverance from the yoke of Fascist tyranny has come to at least one group of the vast number of Jews who have known only persecution and suffering under the Nazi and Fascist regimes.

This is the community of black Jews or Falashas, who, through the expulsion of the Italians from Abyssinia, have been freed from their Fascist task masters.

A delegation of Falashas, headed by their Rabbis, went to Addis Ababa to bring gifts and offerings to Emperor Haile Selassie, as a token of gratitude, on his return to Africa.

The community of the Falasha Jews in Abyssinia is a very ancient one.

OCT 10 1941

They number about 60,000 souls and live mainly in the mountainous district north of Lake Tsana

MR J. R. P. McEWEN, O.B.E.
Senior Assistant Secretary. He is one of those benefited by Sir Henry Moore's recommendations. Under changes contemplated in the Nigerian Civil Service, it is practically impossible for any African to attain such post.

SIR H. M. M. MOORE
Now Governor of Kenya. As Deputy Chief Secretary to the Government of Nigeria, he recommended Africans to positions of responsibility in the Nigerian Civil Service by his new scale of salaries in June 1922. See page

their origin is obscure.

One authority describes them as "that remnant of Israel."

They live a life apart from the rest of Abyssinians and still practise the Jewish religion.

The Falashas are very industrious and, for the next part, trade only among themselves.

They are shoemakers, tailors, jewellers, tinsmiths, blacksmiths, with a sprinkling of merchants and shopkeepers.

OCT 10 1941

The majority, however, are engaged in agriculture.

Abyssinia is one of the few countries in the world settled by Jews where the authorities have allowed them to own and cultivate their own land.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Censored by the Ministry of Information, London.

Negro Pugilist Experiences Colour Antagonism In London

West African Pilot

LONDON (BM)—The colour-bar has now invaded the field of sports.

The appeal of Tommy Martin, coloured Deptford heavyweight boxer, for the abolition of the bar which prevents him from fighting for the British championship like Joe Louis in America, has been turned down by the British Boxing Board of Control.

When interviewed, officials of the Board frankly stated that they did not intend to remove the colour-bar and added that the matter had been given the fullest consideration by the Board.

SEP 12 1941

Martin, who was born in England of West Indian and British parentage, has lived nearly all his life at Deptford, where he is very popular among the white people.

He recently returned from America at his own expense to join the Royal Air Force and felt that the discrimination against British-born coloured subjects is unfair, especially in sports.

He and his manager, Mr H. Levene, have brought the matter before Mr W. H. Greene, M.P. for Deptford and Lieutenant-Colonel Blanchard, Mayor of Deptford, who intend to take the matter up with higher authorities and get it raised in the House of Commons.

A further appeal to the Control Board is to be made and Martin has engaged a lawyer to represent him.

Discrimination based on colour and race is strongly resented by all sections of colonials in the British capital.

SEP 12 1941

Since the war, many distinguished visitors from the Colonies have been refused accommodation in hotels and other public places, in so much so that a strong protest was recently made in the House of Commons when a leading Indian statesman was turned away from a hotel where he was seeking shelter for himself and family during an air raid.

Mr Edmund Harvey, the Quaker M.P., has also drawn the attention of the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the fact that Native troops from Gold Coast, Nigeria and other West African Colonies now fighting in East Africa have been refused admission into cinemas in Nairobi, Kenya.

SEP 12 1941

Mr Hall, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, explained that this was due to the Film Censor Board which prohibits certain films for exhibition to African races, in accordance with the Cinematograph Film Censorship Rules of 1930.

In England, however, coloured people serving with the Defence Services are allowed to attend cinemas.

The rule applies only to East Africa, where the colour-bar is as strong as in the Union of South Africa, where non-Europeans are not allowed to attend cinemas patronised by whites.

SEP 12 1941

"This is a matter which the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Lord Moyne, and I are very concerned about," declared the Under Secretary of State, Mr Hall . . . .

According to Reuters, the question of coloured boxers fighting for British championships, raised when Tommy Martin, who is fighting Jack London in an eliminating contest for the Empire Heavyweight title, protested that he was not allowed to fight for the British title, has had an echo in Parliament.

The British Home Secretary, Mr Herbert Morrison, in a written reply to a question, said:

SEP 12 1941

"While I am in entire sympathy with the view that there should be no discrimination against British subjects on colour grounds, I understand that there are differences of opinion on the question whether spectacular fights between opponents of different colours ought to be encouraged.

"It is for this reason and not from any prejudice against coloured boxers that there is a rule of the British Boxing Board of Control applying, not to all boxing competitions, but to contestants for the championship of Great Britain."

EDITOR'S NOTE: Censored by the Ministry of Information, London.

And Mr Morrison claims to be a Socialist!!

56a-1941

Bantu World
Johannesburg
South Africa

General Smuts On African Wages And Pass Laws

IN THE SENATE THIS WEEK THE PRIME MINISTER, GENERAL SMUTS, MADE AN IMPORTANT STATEMENT WHICH HAS, NO DOUBT, SENT A THRILL OF HOPE THROUGHOUT BANTUDOM. HE TOLD THE SENATE THAT THE TIME HAD COME WHEN WAGES FOR AFRICAN WORKERS SHOULD BE INCREASED.

HE APPEALED TO WHITE SOUTH AFRICA NOT TO REGARD "THE QUESTION OF NATIVE HEALTH AS MERELY A QUESTION FOR NEGROPHILISTS BUT AS A MATTER OF NATIONAL IMPORTANCE.

SPEAKING ON THE PASS LAWS, GENERAL SMUTS, SAID THERE WAS A DEFINITE NEED FOR THEIR REVISION AND SIMPLIFICATION. IN VIEW OF PUBLIC OPINION HOWEVER, HE DID NOT KNOW WHETHER IT WOULD BE POSSIBLE TO ABOLISH THE PASS LAWS AT PRESENT.

There ought to be an increase in Native wages, which had been stationary for many years, whereas European wages had risen, said the Prime Minister, General J. C. Smuts, in the Senate during the debate on the Native Affairs vote.

The Prime Minister said that Native health was a national matter. The present state of Native health was largely attributable to maize, which had, over a number of years, become the standard food of Natives.

Maize was not a very good article of food.

In some towns Natives were being supplied with milk and in their own areas Natives were being encouraged to improve the breed of cattle.

"We must continue to educate public opinion and make the people realise that the question of Native health is not merely a question for negrophilists, but a matter of national importance."

The Prime Minister said that hospital conditions for Natives in some areas were very bad. The Minister of Health intended to investigate the whole matter and to try and put hospitalisation for both Europeans and Natives on a more rational basis. A start had already been made in medical aid for Natives. The fate of Natives rested largely on themselves and on those of them who could work among their own people.

In the payments of wages the Government tried more or less to conform to private practice, and, with a little stimulation of public opinion, there could be further improvement.

ARMY PAY

He did not think Natives in the Army were being overpaid, as was alleged in the House of Assembly. The Government tried to set a decent standard, and the pay of Natives in the Army was not high compared with Native wages on the mines.

The Prime Minister said that there was a definite need for revision and simplification of the pass laws, and the matter was receiving attention.

In view of public opinion, however, he did not know whether it would be possible to abolish the pass laws at present.

Native Appeals And Their Courts

The decision of the Appellate Division Bloemfontein on the 29th. April that a litigant in a Native Commissioner's court desiring to appeal to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court must proceed through the Native Appeal courts will be hailed with general satisfaction by Africans.

This important matter of procedure formed the subject of a special case stated by the Minister of Native Affairs in order to obtain the court's ruling. The special case raised the question whether under the Native Administration Act 38 of 1927 a litigant intending to appeal from the judgment of the Native Commissioner's Court could submit an application for leave to appeal under section 18 of the Act directly to the Appellate Division or only after an appeal to a Native appeal court.

Native appeal courts had given conflicting decisions on the question.

In the case of Lutuli v. Myokana, decided in 1934, one Native appeal court had held that the Appellate Division constituted the forum of appeal from Native appeal courts, while in the case of Lethoba v. Ndhlovu, heard in 1940, another Native appeal court by a majority held that there was no provision for appeals from its judgments to the Appellate Division, and that a litigant desiring to appeal to the Appellate Division must proceed directly from a Native Commissioner's Court to that division instead of appealing to a Native appeal court.

In its judgment the Appeal Court ruled that the former decision was the correct one.

The Native Administration Act of 1927 was designed to deal with Bantu court cases in the perspective of Native law and custom. This involved a special study of the rudiments of complicated aboriginal customs usages, appertaining to varying tribes, a study which did not commend itself to many students of Roman-Dutch law. The result was that there are none too many experts of Native law in the legal profession or in the service of the Government. That being so, it would appear essential that the knowledge and experience of the few experts appointed to the special benches of Native Appeal courts, including that of assessors chosen from the ranks of experienced Native Commissioners, should be utilised to the fullest extent.

From the Native Commissioners' courts below, it will be observed that Native cases are handled primarily by attorneys preferably engaged by litigants for their having specialised in the study of Native law. These attorneys are a batch by themselves, who, by continuous practice and appearance in the Native Commissioners' courts, have acquired valuable knowledge which enhances the standard of the courts. It is usually the same set of attorneys who are engaged to pilot cases through the Native Appeal courts. Here they make a powerful combination with the President of the Native Appeal Court—a judicial officer chosen specially for ripe knowledge in Native law. The President is assistde by two experienced Native Commissioners. It may also be mentioned that in the

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items in the Bill. I think my colleagues have spoken on that question sufficiently, and anything we have to say further, we will bring forward in the Committee stage.

TO NATIVES

But I should like to find out the exact attitude of the Hon. the Minister in regard to the Natives. I have often listened in another place to the speeches made by the Hon. the Minister when he was in Opposition, and the first time I came in contact with him as a Minister was when he made his maiden speech here in the Senate about a year ago. I must say when I listened to the Minister I thought that the man had really arrived a man of righteousness, the protector of the underdog, and that we who represent the underdogs of this country would be able to expect assistance from him in every possible way.

I should just like to refer Mr. President to the remarks that the Hon. the Minister made. I will not read them all. I refer to his speech in the Senate on 14th May, 1940. He said:

The solution of slumdom lies in better wages, and I am making efforts and will continue to make efforts in the direction of the material uplift in wages which, after all, provides the way and means of all those amenities of life, including good housing and presenting them with more opportunities of insisting upon raising the fundamental level of wages for unskilled labour,upon which everything is built in this country. The whole of our property, the whole of our commercial life, the whole outlook of our primary producer depends upon the distribution of wages to the working man, the mass of working men and women—I must include those to mean the unkilled labour of the country—be they Black or White, and I draw no distinction there.

I must say, Mr. President, that when I listened to the Hon. the Miniter I had visions of prosperity in this country, and I really thought that we would have him as one of our chief workers in the uplift of the Native people. My colleagues have made reference to the question that we were not consulted with regard to this Bill. I know I have been trying to get a draft of the Bill, and I was refused. We were always told that the Bill has not been used; it was not printed. The Hon. the Minister and his advisers evidently have forgotten that we, the Native representatives, represent 75 per cent of the working people of this country, and that we should have been consulted.

I should like to ask the Minister if he can explain one of his actions as far as the Native are concerned, so that I can really be assured with regard to his attitude towards the Native people of this country.

POLL TAX CAUSE OF SUFFERING

This House knows our attitude with regard to the Poll Tax. We look upon the Poll Tax as the cause of the suffering and the poverty of the Native people, but there are a good many of the Natives who are perfectly willing to pay the Poll Tax, because they realise that the Poll Tax is going towards the development of their people.

Now the Minister of Native Affairs a few years ago made some money available for erecting Native school buildings, and I approached the Minister of Labour and asked him if he would exempt two of the locations from the Wage Act. He had the power to do so. I informed him that this money that was going to be spent on the erection of the buildings came entirely out of Native taxes from the Native people, and that we wanted the opportunity or the right for these Native people to go and erect those buildings themselves. The Hon. the Minister refused, and I got from him a letter stating that experience had proved that building built by skilled labour at standard wages were cheaper.

AFRIKANE AND NATIVE

I just want to make a few remarks on what the Hon. Senator Fourie has said. I have heard one single remark made by any representative of the Natives against the Afrikaner nation. The Natives in the Cape remember with pleasure the old friendship that they received from that very great combination of Merriman and Sauer. Sauer was an Afrikaner

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The Police And The Africans

In the Senate the other day, Senator W. T. Welsh asked the Minister of Justice "whether his attention ha been drawn to a report that in a case in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court in which three policemen were acquitted on a charge of culpable homicide, arising from a Native's death, the prosecutor had said that he was "sick and tired" of hearing cases in which Natives alleged assaults by the police who arrested them." The Minister replied that "the prosecutor was called upon for an explanation and has admitted that his remarks were unfortunate and indiscreet."

From the Minister's answer it would seem that because the majority of policemen who had been charged for assaulting Africans are often acquitted, the allegations of assaults, therefore, are only made where there is no defence on the merits." We would like to point out to the Minister that the majority of our people, who come into daily contact with the Police in their search for liquor and in their administration of the pass laws and other restrictive regulations, are ignorant and are, therefore incapable of formulating and presenting evidence in a manner that will secure conviction. It does not seem to us that the failure of the complainants to establish the guilt of the 54 policemen who were alleged to have assaulted them in 1940, really means that assaults by Policemen on Africans do not take place. This failure in the majority of cases is due, as we have already said, to ignorance.

Let us be clearly understood. We do not for a moment suggest that the whole of the police force consists of men who believe in taking the law in their own hands when dealing with Africans. The police in this country are placed in a position which make it difficult for them to humanise their relations with Africans. They are required to put into operation harsh and repressive laws, and they cannot do this without becoming harsh and intolerant and without causing resentment among the African people.

In their search for liquor, the police enter the homes of the Africans in the early hours of the morning and after upsetting everything in these homes, they start demanding passes and poll tax receipts in an atmosphere charged with resentment and antagonism. This naturally leads to a great deal of misunderstanding which invariably results in the police enforcing their authority. So long as there are restrictive laws enforced against Africans there can be no change in the arrogant attitude of the police towards the Africans and the insolent behaviour of the Africans towards the police. When men are treated like beasts they cannot but behave like beasts. This is a fact which cannot be ignored.

Then there is a certain type of policeman who think that his duty is to uphold the prestige of the white race by assaulting Africans. Recently a well known African medical practitioner was assaulted by a constable who told him to always remember that he was black. Another case is that of a policeman who assaulted a blackman because the latter reported a white man with whom he had a dispute over a pound. Both these constables were convicted and fined £5 and £3 respectively.

Because the police have not got laws which send them after the Coloured and Indian communities their relations with these sections of the population are much better and the result is that we hardly hear of assaults on members of these racial groups. And it is our firm belief that if there were no harsh and restrictive laws operating against Africans, there would be hardly any antagonism between the police and our people. There is no getting away from the fact that Africans rightly or wrongly regard the police not as guardians of law and order but as the disturbers of their peace.

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The African Business League.

At an emergency meeting over 500 Africans engaged in the carpentry, tailoring, shoemaking and other trades held recently it was unanimously decided to submit the following resolutions for publication-

This meeting affirms its unwaving loyalty to the Government and thanks the Minister of Native Affairs for his Christmas Message.

It respectfully requests the Prime Minister, Ministers of Native Affairs, Justice, Education and Commerce to suspend the operation of the Native Laws Amendment Act, which debars natives from carrying on trades in Urban Areas, for the duration of the war, because it is convinced that such tradesmen are an asset to the White Community, the Government and the Natives.

It decides to circularise every Member of Parliament, Provincial Council and Johannesburg City Council, Institute of Race Relations, Joint Council, Friends of Africa, Chamber of Commerce, National Council of Women, Native Parliamentary Representatives, Advisory Boards and all bodies which are interested in the questions affecting different races in this country, to point out the iniquity of this measure.

It resolves to educate public opinion on this question of Native traders who help the Government by diminishing unemployment among Natives, assist White Traders and wholesalers, because they get all their requirements from those and also help their own people. To debar them from their occupation is contrary to the spirit of the statement recently issued by the Native Affairs Depatment and also the Minister of Native Affairs Christmas message. It is a slap on the face of the thousands of Native parents who educate their children to follow trades and also discouraging to the thousands of students who hope to be able to follow their callings after leaving school. It is a measure calculated to stir up hostility between Whites and Blacks.

Finally it records its standpoint that at this juncture when many African chiefs and organisations are vieing with each other to show their loyalty the execution of such a measure is impolitic at this juncture. On those grounds it appeals to the sense of fair play and justice of the public for their assistance and hope that if South Africa is fighting for a New Order based on justice, tolerance and fair play, it looks Gilbertine to have the means of livelihood of an articulate majority stopped and loyal people being persecuted for no other crime than following their occupations.

SHADRACK BHENGU, Chairman; JOHN MBATA, Director and J. G. COKA, Secretary.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Haile Selassie Orders Arrest Of Chiefs Who Aided Italians

By GODFREY H. P. ANDERSON
An English Journalist

CAIRO, EGYPT, June 20.—The restored Emperor Haile Selassie has ordered the arrest of his own son-in-law and two other powerful Ethiopian tribal chieftains for treachery in trafficking with the Italians in their conquest and 5-year occupation of Selassie's kingdom.

Reliable information received from Addis Ababa said the three were Ras Haile Selassie Gugsa, who married the emperor's daughter, Zenab Wark, Ras Seyoum and Ras Hailu.

Reports filtering out of the Ethiopian capital indicated the Lion of Judah had only Ras Hailu in custody. It was considered likely the other two were hiding out in the back country.

Of the three only Ras Seyoum, hereditary ruler of Tigre Province and father-in-law of Ethiopia's crown prince, has escaped the imperial wrath in the past.

Ras Gugsa's family has been on the outs with the ruling clan for more than half a century.

He is a great-grandson of Johannes, who though nominally emperor for 20 years, had to share his power with King Menelek who controlled the rich central provinces.

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Her Excellency Commends Work For African Girls

Opening Of Mtuluzele

"We have a special responsibility to our Natives, and especially to those Native women whom we bring into our towns and industrial centres for our service, or who come there under stress of economic conditions," said Her Excellency, Lady Duncan, when she officially opened Mtuluzele, the new home of the non-European Moral Welfare Society at Orlando.

"What is South Africa doing, we ask ourselves, to help those whose instincts would prompt them to lead a self-respecting life; what is she doing to stretch out a helping hand to them in time of trouble?

"This Home is shouldering a little of the responsibility," continued Lady Duncan, "and for this help South Africans can show their gratitude by seeing that its splendid activities are not curtailed in anyway for want of financial support.

"The habits and instincts of generations, in fact of all time, must surely tell. Let us do what we can to recapture for these people the hold they had on a decent life. Let us look on this work of reclamation as our own special responsibility.

"The mission of a Home like this is not merely to help the people who come to it, but to be a kind of beacon light to point public opinion to the existence of conditions which are a danger to the whole community."

Mrs. Wilfrid Parker, president of the board of mangement, was present and the Rev. Father Raynes, C.R. Chairman of the board, thanked Miss E. Elliot, organising secretary and superintendent of the Home, for the great and spirited work she had done for the Home since its small beginning in Sophiatown.

Miss Elliot gave a brief survey of the work of the Home, and spoke of many girls who had come to the Home and who were now leading useful lives.

Mr. Vilakazi, M.A., thanked Her Excellency on behalf of the Natives.

A guard of honour of Wayfarers and Pathfinders lined the steps to the new Home when HerExcellency, who was attended by Miss Helen Adson, and the Mayoress of Johannesburg, Mrs Hector Gray, arrived at Orlando.

Umteteli Wa Bantu
Johannesburg.
South Africa

NEED FOR LABOUR EXCHANGES

A suggestion of far-reaching importance for Africans was made last week by Senator J. D. Rheinallt Jones. At a conference of the various Reef Municipalities, he proposed that the present system of registration of contracts, otherwise known as the "Pass System," should be abolished and a series of labour exchanges be established throughout the country.

It has been obvious for some years now that the Pass system is obsolete. The Native Affairs Commission has condemned it roundly and pointed out how it has failed. One of the major reasons for this is that its machinery has tended to become a penal system to take action against those who have not paid taxes and also as a means of pushing the unemployed, who possibly might become a charge on the local authorities, on to some other town, who in turn adopt the same policy. It cannot be said that it has served its purpose as a means of controlling labour supplies in the wider sense of the term. Any controlling authority should have as its main purpose the adjustment of the supply and the demand for labour.

Under the existing system, a vicious circle has developed. An unemployed African is not anxious to get in touch with the Pass Office in the hope of finding work. If he is in arrears with his tax payments, action will be taken against him. Should he go there, his payments being in order he receives a pass permitting him to look for work. After the specified time, however, if he has not found a job, he has to leave the area, even though he and his family have established a home.

As a result of this, potential employers tend to look upon the Pass Office as the last resort for finding workers. The result is that they do not ask the office for workers and the latter, knowing this, are not enthusiastic about looking for work through this channel.

Senator Rheinallt Jones has suggested instead that labour exchanges, completely divorced from the taxation side should be established in the towns and townships. Once these were established, it could be made compulsory that all contracts should be registered and at the same time it would be possible to know how many people are seeking work.

At the present time it is impossible to discover with any accuracy, what the labour position is from week to week. Workers cannot find out where there is employment, and at the same time employers do not know where to look for employees. This is particularly noticeable in domestic service, where so many Africans have to depend on walking from door to door for finding work. The housewife who is seeking a servant in most cases has to depend on the chance that one may come to the door. It is clear that such a state of affairs is a grievious waste of time for both parties.

Labour exchanges would do away with all this as their only function would be to deal with employment. Their need was recognised as far back as 1937, when the Urban Areas Act provided for their establishment. But no action was ever taken. It is realised, by employer and worker alike, that the only satisfactory method of both deriving the greatest benefit from employment is some means of bringing their needs together. The International Labour Office at Geneva has laid down that the only adequate means of making the greatest use of workers is through state-controlled labour exchanges and it is to be hoped that either the Government or Municipal authorities will see their way to introduce such a system in this country.

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THE PROBLEM OF URBANISED AFRICANS

Last week an important conference of the representatives of the Johannesburg and the Reef municipalities was held in Johannesburg to consider the question of the housing of Africans in the urban areas of the Witwatersrand and that of the influx of Africans from the country districts into the towns. The conference agreed in principle to the establishment of Native Villages, in which Natives might purchase land freehold and build their own houses, subject to all necessary control being exercised by the local authorities concerned under the provisions of the Native Urban Areas Act.

This decision of the conference will be hailed by all interested in the creation of better relations between the races as a step in the right direction. Security of land tenure is one of the pillars of human freedom and progress. If Africans are expected to rise in the scale of civilisation, they must be allowed to secure those things without which progress is impossible. One of these things is the right to purchase land and to own a home. Where there is no security of land tenure there can be no security of family life.

Mr. A. Immink, the chairman of the conference, struck the right note when he said: "Through our missionaries and our Legislature we have indicated to the Native that at some time and in some way he will be allowed to rise in the scale of civilisation and this must be borne in mind." The urbanised African has outgrown tribal conditions and has acquired new ideas of life. Indeed he has been started on the road to civilisation and he cannot and will not be pushed back into the conditions of the past. There are people, no doubt, who view this change in the African life as a menace to European security. They are unable, because of race and colour prejudice, to realise that the advancement of the African is not a menace but an insurance against the forces of barbarism.

The establishment of township where Africans can own properties under freehold title will stimulate progress, will give the people a feeling of security without which no people on earth can aspire for the higher things of life; and will facilitate the development of a sense of responsibility. We are glad to note that the conference recognised the existence of a permanent African population in urban areas and that it did not think that the solution of the problem of urban Africans lies in the repartriation of the people to the reserves but in making them respectable citizens by allowing them to purchase plots where to erect their own homes. The recommendation of the Conference may or may not meet with the approval of the authorities; but

that it will be highly appreciated by men and women, be they white or black, who realise the futility of the policy of segregation as embodied in General Hertzog's Acts, goes without saying.

With regard to the influx of Africans into urban areas, the conference did not, in our opinion, pay attention to the factors that are responsible for this drift to towns. It dealt only with the question of control and asked the Government to transfer the administration of the Pass laws to local authorities. We doubt very much if the administration of the pass laws by municipalities would in anyway improve matters. These laws have completely failed to control the movements of the African people. It is not likely that the municipalities will succeed where the Department of Native Affairs is apparently failing. In our opinion, the solution of the migration of Africans to urban areas lies first in the provision of more land in the reserves, the improvement of the economic condition of the reserves and secondly in the employment in urban areas of the urbanised Africans in preference to those of the reserves.

So long as employers of labour are not prepared to use the labour of the urbanised Africans, because they demand higher wages so long will the rural African continue to come to towns. We have hundreds of urbanised Africans who are today without employment because employers of labour prefer that of the rural Africans, whose standard of living is low and who, therefore, are willing to work for low wages. This policy is not only detrimental to the Africans' standard of living but also to the interests of European townspeople. It is responsible for unemployment among civilised Africans and for the influx of men who understand very little of the difficulties and dangers of town life with the result that they become a real menace to the community as a whole.

Promising Outlook

It has always looked, at least from the Bantu point of view, that the disciples of better race relations in this country are fighting a losing battle. Of late, however, it is evident both on the public platform and in the press that councils of wisdom are beginning to assert themselves and a promising outlook is gradually being cleared out of a pitch black night of prejudice.

A recent instance, which no doubt will be acclaimed by most Bantu intellectuals, is that of the Witwatersrand University test vote on invitation to Fort Hare to become a member of the N.U.S.A.S. as reported in the Star of June 13, 1941. By 163 votes to 54 students of the University of the Witwatersrand adopted a motion at a general meeting last Wednesday "that the University recommend that the National Union of South African Students invite the Fort Hare Native College to join the N.U.S.A.S."

This matter is down for discussion at a meeting of the council of the N.U.S.A.S. to be held next month and it was with a view to testing the feelings of local students on the subject that the meeting was called.

The proposer of the motion, Mr D. Etheredge, referred to the non-racial character of the N.U.A.S. and said that it was futile to attempt to study the racial problems of the Union if the point of view of the Native was not adequately represented.

The passing of the motion, he said, would merely imply the recognition of the academic equality of the educated Native. It would not involve the "infiltration" of Natives into social functions, such as dinners and dances. It meant that in discussing the most urgent problem in South Africa European students should hear at first hand what the Natives themselves were thinking.

One of the opponents of the motion suggested that the invitation would not be welcomed by students at Fort Hare.

One of the graduates of Fort Hare who are now studying medicine at the University of the Witwatersrand, supported the motion, saying that he felt that all students at Fort Hare would do likewise. It was hypocrisy, he said, to pretend that the vast Native problem could be seen in its true perspective without first hand information such as educated Natives would be able and willing to give.

The motion was attacked by a number of students, including members of the Afrikaanse Nasionale Studentebond.

A suggestion that the Native College at Fort Hare should be invited to join the Nusas was first made by a student of the Pretoria University in an article in the official organ of the Nusas about 10 years ago: but this is the first time the subject has been seriously discussed by the Nusas.

Mr Rex S. Welsh, president of the Students' Representative Council of the University of the Witwatersrand, said in an interview that the meeting had been described in Die Transvaler as a "fierce struggle between the Afrikaans-speaking students and the negrophilists" and that he had "consistently refused to allow the Afrikaans-speaking students to explain their point of view."

"Many Afrikaans-speaking students voted for the motion," he said. "At least half the speeches were in Afrikaans. Members of the Afrikaanse Nasionale student's bond, who have been described as the storm troopers of the New Order, deliberately attempted to obstruct the orderly progress of the debate.

"The charge of negrophilism is too fatuous to refute. I need only refer to the fine example set by the Government in granting bursaries to Native students for the study of medicine at the University of the Witwatersrand. The action taken by the student body is merely in accordance with that lead and in accordance with the best traditions of the university."

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Villages For Urban Africans?

The recommendation that the municipalities of the Witwatersrand should form a co-ordinating Native Affairs Advisory Committee, on which the municipalities of Johannesburg and the Reef would be represented for the purpose of considering co-ordinated Native housing and administration, was passed by resolution at a conference of representatives of Johannesburg and the Reef municipalities in Johannesburg.

The conference met to consider the position regarding Native townships in and adjacent to towns in the Witwatersrand area, the question of the influx of Natives into European areas and the control of this influx.

Representatives of the Union Natives Affairs Department, the Union Department of Public Health, and other bodies concerned with Native administration and Native welfare were present.

The conference also agreed in principle to the establishment of Native "villages," in which Natives might purchase land free hold and build their own houses, subject to all necessary control being exercised by the local authorities concerned under the provisions of the Native Urban Areas' Act.

It was decided to recommend to the Reef municipalities the enforsement of the resolution concerning the establishment of these "villages," and to ask the Government department concerned to give the matter early and favourable consideration.

The conference agreed in principle to representations again being made to the union Department of Native Affairs that the full administration of the Native pass laws be vested in the local authorities, "especially as this conference is convinced that the control of the pass laws should not be divorced from the provision of Native housing, the responsibility for which already fails on local authorities."

Mr. A. Immink, chairman of the Non-European and Native Affairs Committee of the Johannesburg City Council, was elected chairman of the conference, which was opened by the Mayor of Johannesburg, T. P. Gray.

The chairman said the conference was concerned with the influx from farms to towns of Natives without the means of earning a livelihood. There had arisen a class of Native in the towns who had thrown aside Native ideas and taken to Europeans ones.

"Through our missionaries and our Legislature we have indicated to the Native that in some time and in some way he will be allowed to rise in the scale of civilisation, and this must be borne in mind."

Many Natives in the Johannesburg municipality were prepared to buy their own houses. The case frequently arose of Natives who were growing too old to work. They had paid rent for their dwelling places for many years and had nothing to show for that money. They contented that if they had homes of their own their children could live with them and support them, but otherwise they had nobody to live with and nobody to look after them, and they became pauperised.

The plea of such Natives to be allowed to buy homes could not be thrown aside. It was for this reason that the Johannesburg City Council had suggested the purchase of a site for a location where Natives would be able to own plots of land. The proposed site consisted of 6 000 acres; and if the Government's permission could be obtained for the establishment of a Native "village" it would be a boon to the Natives of Johannesburg.

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(The Comet)
Maseru, Basutoland
South Africa

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Native Question :

By the Hon. Dewdney W. Drew, M.A.

Whites expect obeisance and service from all the Natives

Natives suffer various restrictions on their liberty

Natives are by no means lacking in respect to White womanhood

APR 26 1941

A European lady travelling in Basutoland without escort would probably be safer there than in England under the like conditions.

For the benefit of our readers we reproduce an extract from a pamphlet, on the Native question written by the Hon. Dewdney W. Drew, M.A., who was a member of the Legislative Council, under the Crown Colony Government in the Orange River Colony. Mr. Drew is one of the leading South African journalists and his observations on the subject are very interesting. This problem is by far the greatest South Africa has to solve, and the questions advanced below are on broad lines on which the matter should be reviewed. The extract reads as follows :—" Most Europeans adopt towards the Natives the privilege of an aristocrat—not always with the manners of an aristocrat. Many whites expect as a matter of course obeisance and service from all the Natives, and think it perfectly natural to cuff and correct them when they make mistakes. A resentment is apt to draw down severe punishment. In the law courts the Natives do not get the same justice as the whites. A Native convicted of an offence gets, in the first place, the punishment which a whiteman would get and something extra for the colour of his skin—often lashes. The bias of white juries in trying Natives charged with offences against whites is such as to have brought the jury system into disrepute, and become the chief argument among lawyers for its entire abolition. The Natives suffer various restrictions on their liberty; they may not use the side-walks, nor visit a friend's house after a certain hour at night, nor move abroad, or even exist anywhere in this " white man's country without a pass " All the police, if not all the Europeans, have the right to arrest and search them, and the exercise of this right is made sometimes a means of shamefully molesting their women. In one Colony the Natives are not allowed to own land, and in another they can only do so under virtually prohibitive conditions. If the tenant families residing from a farm grow beyond a certain limited number—three or five—the surplus are liable to be driven off by the police. As a rule only the worse paid forms of work are permitted to the Natives, and even this are grudged them. A legislator rises in one Colony to move that all the Native messengers and other Native servants in the Government offices be immediately discharged and be replaced by poor whites. In another paper the public and the public chorus with joy hear that the C.S.A.R. has been able to reduce its Native staff, and hopes ultimately to get rid of them all. There are municipalities in which Natives, if they drive a cab, have to pay a higher licence than a white man, and in which they are not permitted to make bricks unless they do so for a white employer. In these municipalities they are not allowed to educate their children above the age of sixteen, nor may keep their daughters at home under their own protection after that age, except the girls find positions in service, in which case they may sleep under the roof of their parents if the distance is not to great. And, of course Natives pay relatively a higher taxation than the whites. Articles which they use, but are little bought by whites, are marked for special custom duties. For instance the white farmers' machinery is duty free, but in several Colonies the Native hoes pay an ad valorem tax of 25 per cent. So of the shawls; the customs officer is content to take 12½ per cent on the kind used by Europeans, but when he comes to the Native shawl, the duty is again 25 per cent. In addition to these stiff indirect taxes the Native pays direct taxes amounting to one-sixth part of their average annual wage. Not only they, but even the most respectable coloured people, are in some places not

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allowed to ride trams or walk in the parks, or attend public sports or evening concerts, or even follow a deceased white, though he should be their own fatner, to his last resting place in the European cemetry. As to laws, they realise, in all the Colonies but one, Wellington's great ideals for the people, by having nothing to do with them except obey them. In addition to this treatment, varying from pin pricks to oppression, they are mostly referred to in the Press, in public speeches, and private conversation, with words of opprobrium and contempt as "niggers" and "black brutes." The occasional outbreaks of a few, usually maddened with the drink which Europeans have sold to them, are put to the credit of the whole race. Those who, when they hear of a case of rape, talk about the black peril, forget apparently that it is largely the result of bad environment. In their own country the Natives are by no means lacking in respect to white womanhood. A European lady travelling in Basutoland without escort would probably be safer there than in England under the like conditions. The Hon. H. Burton, Attorney General of the Cape Colony, reports after visiting the Transkei, that in that great reserve, where ten thousand Europeans are surrounded by a million Natives, the molestation of white women is a thing unheard of ..... Obviously the treatment which the Native gets is not on the whole such as he can be expected to like, and the drift of things appears to be towards severer pass laws and the stricker denial of property rights. In one of our Parliaments a Commission has just reported in favour of breaking up the reserves and bringing the Natives under a system resembling slavery."

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Rly. Seating Accommodation

THOSE who travel on the Lagos to Kano and Port Harcourt to Kano trains, generally, spend two to three nights on the trains before alighting at their destinations and those who travel from one terminus to the other, bear the brunt of the ordeal. Apart from a few individuals who travel in the Second and First Class coaches, the bulk of the passengers travel Third Class, so that the greater part of the Railway revenue comes from this source. MAR 3 - 1941

And, while these Third Class coaches are in themselves not suitable, from the point of view of the number of nights that some passengers have to spend in them, the material used in building the seats do not give comfort to those who undertake the journey to long distances. MAR 3 - 1941

Sometimes, passengers are compelled to undertake the journey for days on end, sitting on the floor of the carriage. The following example will explain our point of contention: A man travelling from, say, Lagos to Port Harcourt, would board the train earlier than the man who might be travelling from Ibadan to Enugu, and, naturally, the former chooses the best part of the carriage and deposits his luggage and other things there. East Nigeria Guardian

In this way, he assumes control of the seat on which he sits. He would sometimes leave his boxes, portmanteau and other things not under the seats or on the racks provided, but where his fellow passengers should sit, thus causing some inconvenience to others. We concede to people the right to keep by their side receptacles that contain food for consumption on the journey, but there can be no doubt that going beyond this point is most unjustifiable Port Harcourt

This sort of inconvenience is heightened when, on night fall, people throw themselves across the seats, and sleep, to the utter disregard of those who board the trains later in the night, a fact which has often led to altercations and free fighting. Nigeria MAR 3 - 1941

It is our opinion that the question of improving the conditions of travelling in the Third Class Coaches is necessary, and we are therefore inviting the attention of the Railway Authorities to the problem, accordingly.

The Pass Laws

APR 12 1941

The condemnation of the pass law system in the House of Assembly by Mr. H. A. Fagan, Ex-Minister of Native Affairs, has again brought this burning question to the fore. All right-thinking Europeans will agree with Mr. Fagan when he says: "Apart from the fact that the pass law system does not achieve its purpose of facilitating the tracing of Natives, it is regarded by Natives as unfair discrimination and is frequently the cause of their appearance in court." It is no exaggeration to say that the majority of the African people first become acquainted with prison life through their contravention of pass regulations. It is the pass law that drives many of our people to crime; it fills our prisons with men and boys and even women who, if this iniquitous law had not been in existence, would not perhaps APR 1 2 1941 even been near the doors of prison.

The pass law, instead of making our people law-abiding, hard-working and submissive servants of the White race, has brutalised them and turned them into thieves and burglars, robbers and murderers. It has made them think that prisons were not built for the elimination of crime but only for the imprisonment of black people, that courts were not established for the maintanance of justice but for the purpose of persecuting Africans and that the Police were employed solely to put fear into the minds of black folks. Many people perhaps will not believe that what we say is exactly what the majority of our people think. They will think that we are making a mountain out of a mole. But those who are intimately connected with Native Affairs, not as officials, but as social workers and preachers of the gospel, know that what we say is actually what is taking place as the result of the operation of the pass laws.

Can any one deny that it is in the Transvaal, and on the Witwatersrand, where crime among Africans has become a disturbing feature of our social life? Can any one deny that it is here, where the pass laws are rigorously enforced, that hooliganism has become rampant and that the relations between Africans and the Police are anything but friendly and peaceful? In the Cape and Natal where the pass laws do not operate, Africans have not got out of hand and are not hostile to the Police as they are in this Province. The reason for this is not far to seek. In the Cape and Natal, Africans do not unnecessarily come into contact with the police; they are not rounded up in the streets of the towns and in urban locations for passes; they move freely from one place to another without fear of having to be locked up in a pick-van for no other reason than that they were found without passes.

But in this Province, the Police, whether they like it or not, are required by law to round up Africans in the streets and in urban locations and search for passes. The effect of this constant coming into contact with Africans upon the minds of the police can have no other results than that of hostility. The Police have come to regard every African as a potential criminal, while the Africans look upon every policeman as a potential enemy of their race. The Pass Laws, as Mr. Fagan has pointed out, have failed to achieve the purpose for which they were enacted. Instead they have set aflame the embers of racial hatred, which this country cannot afford to perpetuate without creating a situation fraught with disastrous consequences.

We are glad to find a man, who recently was a Minister of Native Affairs, urging the Government to tackle the problem of the pass laws without delay. These laws have been condemned by nearly every responsible European in the country, including officials of the departments of Native Affairs and Justice. As far back as 1919, a Committee consisting of officials of the above-mentioned departments was appointed to investigate into the working of the pass laws, and it recommended their abolition and their substitution by "a life-long document" which could only be demanded by a responsible member of the Police Force for the purpose of identification in the event of a crime having been committed.

Unfortunately these recommendations have not been put into operation, and in the meantime laws have been made containing pass regulations which, in our opinion, have made the position worse than it was in 1919.

Mr. Fagan's appeal has stirred our hearts, and we hope that the Minister of Native Affairs, who also condemned the pass laws recently and who also agree with Mr. Fagan "that the present pass law system, especially in the Transvaal, causes a great deal of inconvenience and dissatisfaction" will take advantage of this appeal and remove from the life of our race this badge of degradation which constantly reminds us of the days of slavery.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Selassie Orders Son-in-Law Held

CAIRO, Egypt, June 20.—The restored Emperor Haile Selassie has ordered the arrest of his own son-in-law and two other powerful Ethiopian tribal chieftains for treachery in trafficking with the Italians in their conquest and five-year occupation of Selassie's kingdom. JUN 21 1941

Reliable information received from Addis Ababa said the three were Ras Haile Selassie Gugsa, who married the Emperor's daughter, Zenab Wark, Ras Seyoum and Ras Hailu.

Reports filtering out of the Ethiopian capital indicated the Lion of Judah had only Ras Hailu in custody. It was considered likely the other two were hiding out in the back country.

Of the three only Ras Seyoum, hereditary ruler of Tigre province and father-in-law JUN 21 1941 Ethiopia's crown prince, has escaped the imperial wrath in the past.

Ras Gugsa's family has been on the outs with the ruling clan for more than half a century.

56a-1941

Umteteli Wa Bantu
Johannesburg
South Africa

Parliament Accepts Feetham Resolutions

Benefits For African Workers

BY MARGARET BALLINGER, M.P.

WITH the Easter recess in the offing, and the end of the session in view, Parliament has been clearing a good deal of work out of the way.

But although the grind of making and listening to speeches has been going on for nearly two and a half months without intermission, and members might have been expected to be tired and inclined to let things slip through, nothing has, in fact, been allowed to pass without careful and searching scrutiny. For the best part of two days, Mr. Hofmeyr had to listen to pointed criticism of the Bill which covers his new taxation proposals for this coming year and only after making some concessions and a good many explanations did he succeed in getting his proposal to go into Committee and the Bill accepted.

Feetham Resolutions Adopted

THE most important gain of the week, and indeed one of the few important gains of the Session so far as the interests of Non-Europeans are concerned, was the adoption of the Feetham resolutions. These resolutions make provision for the occupation and ownership of land by Asiatics within the area in which the Gold Law operates, that is, roughly, on the Witwatersrand. In that area, in the past, there have been limitations on such occupation and ownership which did not apply outside that area. In 1938, Mr. Stuttaford, attempted to put these resolutions through the House but suddenly took fright at the opposition of a very new member of his own party, Mr. Ben Schoeman of Fordsburg, and dropped the attempt at once, to the great consternation of all those who, interested in the Non-European cause, were under the impression that the Government was pledged to put these resolutions through. Since then, the Asiatics on the Witwatersrand have been kept in a state of suspense, their position having been regularised in 1939 for two years only. This year, the Act on which that regularisation depended was due to lapse, and something had to be done in the matter. The Government, consequently, wisely decided to carry through the original plan of endorsing the Feetham resolutions, and either Mr. Schoeman is not so dangerous in Opposition as in the Government party, or Mr. Lawrence is less easily scared than Mr. Stuttaford; at any rate, the resolutions were carried by 61 votes to 40.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BILL REACHES ASSEMBLY

The week has also been notable for the introduction of the long promised and anxiously awaited Workmen's Compensation Bill.

This is a very contentious measure so far as the country is concerned. The private insurance companies are very much opposed to the central principle of the Bill which provides for the taking over of the actual work of insuring from those companies by the Government itself. Within the House, however, there is evidently to be a good deal of agreement which may help the Bill through without the aid of the "guillotine." I expect Mr. Madeley is hoping devoutly that it will be so, for the use of the guillotine again in a labour measure will drop his reputation another degree, about which neither he nor his colleagues could be too happy.

The ground of agreement is to be the increased benefits injured workers are to receive as a result of the reduced cost of administering a state fund. Profits now made by private companies are to be used for this purpose of increasing benefits.

African workers who sustain injury in the course of their work will also benefit under this Bill, the present awards to them being doubled. Actually this concession does not satisfy us since there is still no provision for pensions for permanently disabled Africans as there is for permanently disabled Europeans. We shall make attempts to get the Government to amend the Bill in this regard at the committee stage, but as there is a general feeling in the Department of Labour that the Bill makes a great advance for African workers, the prospects of our success are not very good.

Miners Phthisis Bill

On Easter eve, Colonel Stallard proposed the second reading of his Miners Phthisis Amendment Bill As I have already noted this Bill also provides certain improvements in respects of benefits for African miners who contract phthisis. Here again, however, we should like to see the pension principle established as in the case of Europeans for those who develop the secondary stage of this dread disease and shall press for the recognition of that principle.

Ilanga Lase Natal
(Natal Sun)
Durban, Natal,
South Africa

Gleanings From Life

(By Jo The Cow)

Non-European United Front

We notice that Africans on the Rand are going crazy about the non-European United Front and we have it on good authority that at some of the meetings they become so impressed with the bombastic rhetorical flourishes of their Asiatic "leaders" that they take their Asiatic "leaders" shoulder high and in great frenzy march through streets singing "Nkosi Sikelela."

The Bozo Club has been watching developments in this direction with concentrated attention. Bozo members know very well that they have quite a varied selection of "friends" — "friends" who come to them with a variety of motives. There are some "friends" who come to "civilise" the Bozo, there are others who come to make themselves experts on Bozo affairs and thereby hope to gain quick prominence in the eyes of the public. There are other "friends" who will boast of the great work they are doing for members of the Bozo but will not budge an inch when we say they must give Bozo members an opportunity to show the world that they too have the ability to do things. And then of course there are "friends" who only come to the African to fleece him. Some come for the purpose of using him to pull chestnuts out of the fire for them. All these are our "friends," respectable members of the Bozo Club, and as long as we are ignorant we shall continue to admit and entertain these "friends" among us.

A newly-found "friend" is this non-European United Front. We have not as yet classified it. We had grown accustomed to the idea that Asiatics and Coloureds regarded themselves as superior to the African — at least politically, socially and economically. We had also grown accustomed to the idea that these groups feel that they would not contaminate themselves by mixing with "Natives" and evidence of this abounded even in picture houses etc., for non-Europeans where there were especial seats for "Natives" alone. In those picture houses no "Native" — he may be a Master of Arts from Yale— dare seat himself in seats for Coloureds and Asiatics. If he has the temerity to sit on those "sacred" seats he is pulled by the tails of his coat and drawn to where "Natives" belong. In some picture houses he actually dare not even poke his nose at the door — he may be a Doctor, versed in the Laws and Learning from Cambridge for that matter! He will be frankly told that "Natives are not admitted." We ask: Where and how does the non-European Front come in here? Are all these things meant to convince us that the sponsors of the Front mean good for us too?

Even in commercial and other business dealings you find the same impudent contempt for the African. His other Non European compatriots own large business establishments and some of them do business solely among Africans and behind the counter you will not find a single African. The only job good enough for a "Native," they will tell you, is to disinfect and keep clean the sewerage system. What sayeth the non-European United Front to this?

We are segregated to "Native" areas and we willingly agree to live there and not to penetrate into other people's economic spheres or residential areas. We buy the land, pay our rates, establish our own business concerns, and our "friends" will be the first to protest that it is not good for the "Native" to be allowed to do business among his own fellowmen! Tell us, you people who have attained proficiency in arguing along lines laid down by Marxian Dialecticalism, where is UNITY in that attitude toward us? Where is the UNITY of the Non-European UNITED Front? Where are common interests which are often referred to with so much heat and bombast by our Asiatic self-constituted "leaders"?

We agree Natal at one time was invaded with the absurd propaganda of those who wish to take advantage of the African's numbers to haul hot chestnuts out of the fire for them.

The African will be wise to remember that his numbers always provide a good shield for the political opportunist who does not want to be in the actual fight himself because he is either too week, or too much afraid to fight single-handed. The African is *quite, quite* enough to fight his battles alone. His weakness today is due to no other cause than that because of his ignorance he is as yet unable to co-ordinate his resources and organise himself as a useful and intelligent citizen should in a Democracy.

The Non-European United Front will only lead the African to greater disaster where he will find himself left in the lurch, his so called friends

having abandoned him. If Coloureds and Asiatics fight against discrimination by the European why do they allow those dicriminations to exist among themselves and also against the African?

And of course Africans will flock even to those picture-houses where they are daily insulted — with their Learning!

Mochochonono
(The Comet)
Maseru, Basutoland
South Africa

"The Comet."

Basutoland Maseru.

SATURDAY ARRIL 19, 1941

Medical Training for Africans.

What is Basutoland Doing?

The recent announcement of the grand decision of the University of the Witwatersrand to grant facilities for a full medical course to a limited number of non-Europeans commencing this year led to further announcement of the prompt decision of the Native Trust Fund to grant five scholarships to those students who have passed their first year Bachelor of Science course at Fort Hare and another announcement of ten one year bursaries to deserving students who have satisfied the conditions required for admission to the Pre Medical course at Fort Hare. The granting of facilities for a full medical course for Africans at the University of Witwatersrand goes a long way in solving the problem of health in the reserves and territories inhabited mostly by Natives where the inadequacy of medical practitioners is responsible for high mortality among the Africans and cause difficulties in the way of attempts to stamp out superstition and witchcraft which are inherently found amongst the backward Africans. The fees for tuition and other expenses incidental to cover the whole course of six years are beyond the means of the average African and unless the students are assisted by such scholarships as are granted by the Native Trust Fund and the Bunga very few, if any, will be able to avail themselves of the opportunity.

We have further been informed of a number of students who have graduated at Fort Hare as Bachelors of Science who have taken advantage of the Native Trust Fund scholarships and have gone to the University of the Witwatersrand for the medical course, who, we are confident, will help make the experiment a success and lead to increased facilities in this connexion. Basutoland so far enjoys the credit of being a pioneer Territory in which the Administration tackled the problem of the health of the Native inhabitants much earlier than other states by establishing Government hospitals in which Africans received treatment either free of charge or at least at a nominal fee of 6d which was later increased to 1/- for admission as in-patients. The benefits received from the existing hospitals were so obvious that applications for the erection of hospitals or clinics for medical treatment in the out-lying parts of the Territory and in the mountain areas were made by the chiefs. At one time, about ten years ago pressure was brought to bear upon the Administration by the chiefs and the Basuto through the Basutoland Council that deserving students be given scholarships for medical training overseas and the then Resident Commissioner actually promised that should there be any such students deserving to go across for medical training after passing through The S.A.N. College at Fort Hare the Administration might consider granting such scholarships. Owing to the heavy expense involved in the project, however, it appears that none has, so far attempted to take advantage of this offer.

Now that facilities have been granted in the Union where the Native Trust Fund and the Bunga, by way of encouraging African Students to be trained as Medical Practitioners, and to bring about the solution of the acute problem of health among the Africans have taken the lead it had been expected that the Basutoland Administration would take the initiative and follow this example by granting three or four such scholarships each year for the training of Basuto young men. The need of fully trained Basuto Medical practitioners cannot be over emphasized. The recent difficulty experienced as a result of the loss by death of the late Dr. Motebang at the outpost of Mokhotlong, to fill up the vacancy should have been sufficient to make the Administration the wiser and to take advantage of the offered facilities. That the demand for African Medical men is great in this territory can be seen from the fact that the cry from the chiefs and members is voiced almost every year in the Basutoland Council for Medical officers or the establishment of hospitals in the mountain area. One has only to take up a copy of the hansard of the recent sessions of the Council and look through its pages to be convinced whether what we have stated here is true or otherwise. It might be asked whether the finances of the Territory would make it possible for such scholarships to be contemplated and in reply we have the boldness to say the recent years surpluses together with the improved system of tax collection introduced by the late Paramount Chief Seeiso are enough to drive away any fears in this connection.

Let us hope therefore that if the Administration have not taken the matter into their consideration they will at least do so in the interests of the Territory, or if they are too slow to move let one chief or an enthusiastic member of the Council bring up the subject as a motion for discussion in the next session of the Council.

Times-Picayune
New Orleans, La.

Haile Selassie Orders Arrest of Own Son-in-Law

(The Associated Press)

Cairo, Egypt, June 20.—The restored Emperor Haile Selassie has ordered the arrest of his own-son-in-law and two other powerful Ethiopian tribal chieftains for treachery in trafficking with the Italians in their conquest and five-year occupation of Selassie's kingdom.

Reliable information received from Addis Ababa said the three were Ras Haile Selassie Gugsa, who married the emperor's daughter Zenab Wark, Ras Seyoum and Ras Hailu.

Reports filtering out of the Ethiopian capital indicated the Lion of Judah had only Ras Hailu in custody. It was considered likely the other two were hiding out in the back country.

Of the three only Ras Seyoum, hereditary ruler of Tigre province and father-in-law of Ethiopia's crown prince, has escaped the imperial wrath in the past.

Ras Gugsa's family has been on the outs with the ruling clan for more than half a century.

He is a great-grandson of Johannes, who though nominally emperor for 20 years, had to share his power with King Menelek, who controlled the rich central provinces.

APR 19 1941
APR 19 1941
APR 19 1941
JUN 21 1941

Imvo Zabantsundu
(Bantu Opinion)
King William's Town
South Africa

Training Of Natives I

MAR 15 1941

Funds are to be made available by the South African Native Trust to enable qualified Native students to undertake a course of training in medicine or dentistry here in the Union of South Africa.

The plan is that for the first year such students will take a course in Science at the South African Native College at Fort Hare, and upon passing satisfactorily in that course, will then proceed for further study at the University of the Witwatersrand. The medical students will then take a course extending over five years, and the students of dentistry a course extending over four years.

These facilities have been made possible by reason of the expansion of non-European hospital accommodation on the Witwatersrand, and this has placed the University of the Witwatersrand in a position to offer facilities for the full training of non-European students there in medicine and in dentistry.

The students will, for their clinical training, be admitted to non-European hospitals on the Witwatersrand.

The South African Native Trust is as well giving financial support to the South African Native College at Fort Hare for the employment of the additional staff which will be required for the Science course and for providing the necessary scientific equipment.

MAR 15 1941

The advantages of Native students being afforded facilities for full training of this kind within the Union of South Africa, instead of overseas, are obvious.

Details of the assistance which is thus being made available to Native students for those courses are obtainable from the Principal of the South African Native College, Fort Hare, P. O. Alice, C. P. These courses will be made available to students who have passed the Junior Certificate Examination and are prepared hereafter to take the course in medicine or in dentistry. They will thereupon be required to pass the Matriculation Examination, and after that to take up and pass the first year course for the degree of Bachelor of Science at Fort Hare.

Provision is being made by the South African Native Trust for funds for the award of five scholarships on a competitive basis, at the end of the first year Science course. The value of these scholarships will be assessed to cover all necessary expenses, but will in no instance exceed £200 per annum, and these will be awarded only after consultation with the University and Native College Authorities.

As a help to candidates for the scholarships, the South African Native Trust will in addition each year award not more than ten bursaries of £45 each per annum tenable for one year, for the first year Science course at Fort Hare. As far as may be, two of these bursaries will be allocated to each of the five areas:

(1) Ciskei.
(2) Natal.
(3) Orange Free State, together with British Bechuanaland and Griqualand West.
(4) Transkei.
(5) Transvaal.

MAR 15 1941

This plan is being put into operation with effect from the current year, 1941.

elsewhere. Usually this involves employment at neighbouring European farms against their will and under conditions anything but modern and civilised, as in England put it.

MAR 15 1941

Our chief complaint with the Natives refused permission to rent lots on Trust farms is that they are robbed of domiciliary privileges they have virtually inherited by being born on the farms concerned. They know of no other place where they can claim to be received. It was indiscretion on the part of the former White farmers to allow large accumulations of Native families on their properties, but we would submit that the Trust appropriated these farms with the buildings, improvements and Natives thereon, irrespective of whether some of the latter were not actual servants. The responsibility of finding a home for all is with the present owner—the Trust. It is hard to understand how refusal to register any of them can be justified, except for the purpose, though inconceivable, of forcing farm labour.

Witwatersrand.

Umteteli Wa Bantu
Johannesburg
South Africa

NARROW AND LIBERAL NOTIONS OF SEGREGATION

MAR 15 1941

IN the current issue of "The Race Relations News" there is some interesting criticism of some comment in "De Oude Emigrant" (Dec. 13—16, 1938)which the Afrikaanse Nasionale Studentebond published as a special daily paper in connection with the Voortrekker Centenary celebrations at the Voortrekker monument outside Pretoria. Professor T. J. Hugo of Pretoria University, published certain articles dealing with future Native policy in the Boerestaat. He expounded the nationalist policy of segregation. There he emphasised certain points as follows:

(a) The sharp disparity between the cultures of the European and the Black races with the latter's non-Christian character;

MAR 15 1941

(b) The impossibility of fusing the two cultures. "Neither wants to fuse with the other, either by interbreeding or acculturation. To attempt either sort of fusion is to do a grievous wrong to both races and cultures." Professor Hugo further maintains that, To "Europeanise" an African is to alienate him from his own people, from the traditions of his people, from their "soul." Even Christianity, if adopted by the Bantu, must become what **their** minds make of it, according to their understanding of it.

He concludes that it is unfair and impracticable to try to put both races "in the same kraal," and that segregation is the only way out.

In the professor's statements we see many weaknesses. Where the black and white sexes are associated in conditions of work that make their association undesirable, we believe that both races would rightly desire a form of segregation. But we do not think that segregation should go much farther. We believe that the inspiring and enlightening influences of education and Christianity should be equally open to both races, and that any race differences of outlook should not be allowed to debar the African from full participation in the benefits of those enlightening influences.

MAR 15 1941

We think also that while the African should have his own townships, his own family life, and get all the benefits of municipal services and control, his conduct should be regulated by those magistrates and judges who know the special qualities of his character. Mr. J. Lewin at the council meeting of the Institute last January spoke of the special penal reform needs of Africans. He said

"We should aim at keeping as many people out of prison as we possibly can. It is a popular fallacy to suppose that simply by putting men in prison we can reduce the amount of crime. No fewer than 157,716 people were sent to prison in 1939. Of these, 12,686 (or over 1,000 a month) were Non-Europeans under the age of 21. One of the major reasons is that there are not enough reformatories and far too few probation officers to cope with the situation. Yet the success of the Diepkloof Reformatory on the Rand is evidence of what can be accomplished by more modern methods, to which Natives will respond as readily as others.

"The Prison Visitors' Boards are the main link between prisoners and public opinion. The present Boards might well be increased in numbers and their functions expanded. Stronger Boards could do much to present the problems that face the Prison Administration to the general public and to secure from it, and from organised social welfare agencies, the constructive assistance that is so necessary in the task of rehabilitation."

MAR 15 1941

Our own view of segregation is simple. We believe that every opportunity for advancement that is open to the European should be open to the African; but we do not deem it desirable that the African and European should mix the races and thus encourage a hybridism which must be repugnant to European and African alike.

uverne, Ala., Journal
March 26, 1941

We have many colored people in Crenshaw County who are good citizens and we are proud of them. We are in the deep South where the white man and the colored man work hand in hand and neither can very well get along without the oter. We don't have any trouble with our colored people for they know they are colored and that this is the white man's country. We have many Negro school teachers in the county wo are well educated and who are doing a good job in teaching the Negro boys and girls. The white man is a friend of the Negro here in this county.

A CREED FOR MY RACE

MAR 15 1941 GUARDIAN PORT HARCOURT

I believe in God, in a New Africa, in my people and particularly in my race.

I believe in a new development, a new order of socialism, a new order of love.

I believe in a new recognition, in man's humanity to man, regardless of wealth or poverty, rank or tribe.

GUARDIAN

I believe in unionism, in the supreme power of calling a spade a spade, and not by any other name.

PORT HARCOURT

I believe in determination, the strong will power which shatters rocks, even Hitlerism

I believe in a united racial effort to stamp out any Appolyon or Lord Hate-Good who introduces the reverse of "good" by direct or indirect mendacity.

I believe in non-racial denominationalism.

I believe in a racial and in an inconspicuous, inimitable Jeeves who like the common salt, gives taste to the soup, though every other ingredient might be conspicuous in the pot.

MAR 15 1941

I believe in a racial culture which makes individuals to realise that one can make the world good or evil for oneself in any atmosphere.

I believe in the New Africa in which men and women mean "yes" when they say "yes" and "no" when they say "no."

MAR 15 1941

I believe in racial civilization which makes the right hand wash the left and vice-versa.

Finally I believe in all that is exceptionally good for my people, my race and the New Africa, and I believe in the fact that nothing but the best deserves the African.

African Nursing Staff

MAR 13 1941 GUARDIAN PORT HARCOURT

In a memorandum dated November 29, 1939, it was stated that "it might be possible to insert provision for such a post in the 1939-40 estimates." Now then, no such action has since been taken, and it may be right to state, therefore, that Government has yet to redeem its promise to the Nursing Staff. That being so it is indeed a matter for much concern to note that no provision for the creation of such a post is contemplated. Are we now to take it that Government does not, after all, think it advisable to create a post of Chief Nurse, or that it is going to break its solemn promise to those engaged in the Nursing profession?

GUARDIAN

We submit that such a step will be discouraging; we submit that whatever might have been responsible for the present change of attitude by Government, the necessity for the creation of such a post cannot be easily overlooked. Nurses, like Clerks, who have "Chiefs," as well as other people engaged in the various branch of Government service, have a difficult task to perform, and there is no reason, therefore, why, even in wartime, they should not be encouraged. We therefore appeal to the responsible Authorities to be so good as to review the position.

PORT HARCOURT

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

So. African Gets Fine For Bathing On 'White' Beach

APR 19 1941

CAPE TOWN, South Africa—(ANP)—While Great Britain is ostensibly fighting a war in behalf of democracy, discrimination and segregation are still the order of the day in her South African colonies. Recently Dan Kareise, a young native, was fined five shillings, or five days' imprisonment, for bathing on a part of the ocean front that had been reserved for Europeans.

The judge, in passing sentence, said, that he was acting in accordance with the laws as approved by both houses of parliament which "must have given due consideration to the regulations, and it is not the function of the court to say that they had acted in an unreasonable way."

APR 9 1941

Imvo Zabantsundu
(Bantu Opinion)
King William's Town
South Africa

City of Cape Town

NATIVE NURSE

APR 5 1941

Applications are invited from female Natives under 45 years of age, holding a registrable qualification in General Nursing, for the position of Nurse at Langa Native Hospital.

Salary £5. 10. 0. a month (or £6. 10. 0. if the person appointed is qualified also in midwifery) plus uniform, rations and quarters.

The appointment, which is subject to termination on one month's notice on either side, is further subject to the provisions of Ordinance No. 10 of 1912 and Amending Ordinances and to the standing rules and regulations of the Council. The successful applicant will be required to submit a medical certificate of physical fitness and to join the Municipal Pension Fund.

APR 5 1941

Applicants must state their race, age, marital condition, qualifications, experience, European and Native languages spoken, and positions held at present and hitherto.

Applications, accompanied by copies of not more than three testimonials of recent date, must be addressed to the Matron, Native Hospital, Langa, Cape Town, and delivered in a sealed envelope endorsed "Native Nurse," not later than noon on Monday, 7th April, 1941.

FRANK GALE,

Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

The African And His Education

Sir,

Allow me a space in your honourable paper to express my mind to the pulic.

There is a night school opened in one of the far Eastern locations where the Non-Europeans are allowed to pursue Junior and Senior Certificate courses for a period of two and three years accordingly. There were approximately twenty five students enrolled at the beginning of the year and more after the first quarter. This was comparatively encouraging indeed.

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My second visit to the school was at the beginning of this month. A coloured gentleman, who is one of the staff members, told me that the roll had increased to sixty, including only three ladies, but most astonishingly this month, the roll has decreased to fifteen without a single lady included. Just imagine the fall in four months only. That is incredibly low. We expected these Africans to progress, but they did so for a little while, and afterwards retrogressed.

Rome was not built in one day. We cannot expect a convulsive rise in education, as we cannot also expect it, when we admire our neighbours, who seem to do well without it. Their examples are deceptive. If we look at education in terms of money, we will never attain it. Pleasure comes after sorrows. Do not let the supposed good in your illiterate pal, hinder you from progress. I say so because that is more like admiring a golden ring in a pig's nose.

JUN 7 1941

I finally give advice to everyone of us, Africans, to make his or her ends meet, with some kind of education in him or her. Whoever is wise, will conceive that "education al ties are the strongest of all ties."

ABE PATRICK T. MAYEKISO
Benoni.

56a-1941

Native Music

FOR some time past, Yoruba musicians have been conducting researches and investigating the possibilities of using Native music in religious ceremonies and Church songs. As a result, they composed songs, hymns and anthems that are good and interprete African feelings better than European music. Although some of these research workers are dead, others still living are carrying on the work with vigour and determination. Among the research workers may be mentioned the late A. K. Ajisafe, His Lordship the Rt. Rev. A. B. Akinyele, Mr T. K. E. Phillips, Mr E. Ogunmefun, etc.

The music composed by these men has been used by some Churches, but we do not believe that it has met with the response which it deserves. Some Churches either totally ignore it or use it only sparingly, with the result that Native music, like almost everything Native, has been given a cold reception. Now that the Rt. Rev. L. G. Vining, head of the Anglican Church in the Diocese of Lagos, has pleaded for more use of African music for Church services, we hope that the appeal will not be ignored.

So far as we can judge, the congregations in many Churches prefer African music, but they are only waiting for the encouragement of those at the head, Bishops, Priests and Catechists, before they can make full use of them. In some parts of the Niger Diocese, for instance, the inclination to use Native music, which no doubt spreads from the Western Provinces, has gained such a strong root that many Churches have taken to it with gusto.

When the Synod of the Niger Diocese meets, and when again the meeting of the Church Council of Nigeria takes place, we expect those in charge to lift the ban, if any there is, which forbids Churches from using African music in worshipping God. We also expect that in the near future the Roman Catholics too will fall in line.

African Judges

ALTHOUGH the Nigerian Government has shown a disposition in recent years to appoint brilliant African Barristers to the post of Magistrates, there appears to be some reluctance at the idea of appointing Africans to the Judgeship. At the moment, there is not a single African Judge in the Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria, which is indeed a sad disappointment, seeing that there are capable Barristers and/or Magistrates who can be appointed to this post. Elsewhere in West Africa, the position is different, for there are African Magistrates in addition to a Judge.

These Magistrates and/or Judges are discharging their obligations with satisfaction and unless it can be proved that they possess such qualities as are rare in this country (which we very much doubt), there can be no justification for this seemingly indifference to the claims of Nigerian Barristers, as far as appointment to the Judgeship is concerned. The question of integrity is out of the point in this case, for if, as Magistrates, Nigerian Barristers could work conscientiously, then there is no doubting the fact that they could give the same margin of satisfaction as Judges.

Information reaching us shows that in many districts and provinces, for that matter, cases are accumulated in such large numbers that presiding Judges find it extremely difficult to deal with them at a single sitting. Adjournment, as a consequence, is thus often resorted to, and great inconvenience is invariably caused to those who may have cases pending in the Courts for trial. Not only this. There is the question of the uneasiness of mind to consider which is often caused to most people who have a case to answer either to the Crown or to their opponents.

To our mind, the appointment of more Judges as well as Magistrates is the only feasible solution to this problem, and we call upon His Honour the Chief Justice of Nigeria to seriously consider the advisability of recommending to His Excellency the Governor the urgent need for more African Magistrates as also the appointment of, at least, two African Judges. After all, Nigeria is a much more bigger Colony than the Gold Coast, and if an African Judge in that Colony could even act as a Chief Justice, then there can be no justification for the reverse to be the case in Nigeria.

Mr F. Roosevelt Says No Race Is Superior To The Others

LONDON (BM).—President F. D. Roosevelt's historic declaration has met with wide approval among leaders of [illegible] movements in India and the Colonies.

Particularly, the President's preference for the Nazi theory of racial supremacy, which is interpreted among Indians and West Indians, here, as also an attack upon the doctrine of the "White Man's Burden," which has been used as a mask for imperialistic aggression in Asia and Africa by European Powers.

"We believe that the rallying cry of the dictators, their boasting about 'the Master Race,' will prove to be all stuff and nonsense," declared Mr Roosevelt.

"There never has been, is not now, and never will be, any race of people fit to serve as masters over their fellow men.

"The world has no use for any nation which, because of its size and its military might, asserts the right to goose-step to world power over the bodies of other nations and other races.

"We believe that any nationality, no matter how small, has the inherent right to its nationhood.

"We believe that the men and women of such nations, of no matter what size, can, through the process of peace, serve themselves and serve the world by protecting the common man's security, can improve the standards of healthful living and provide markets for manufacture and for agriculture.

"Through that kind of peaceful service, every nation can increase its own happiness, banish the terrors of war, and abandon man's inhumanity to man."

Declaring that freedom was the ultimate stake, the President said:

"A few weeks ago, I spoke of Freedom — Freedom of speech and expression, Freedom of every man to worship God in his own way, Freedom from wrong, Freedom from fear — they are the ultimate stake.

"They may not be immediately attainable throughout the world, but humanity does move towards these glorious ideals through democratic justice.

"If we fail, if Democracy is superseded by slavery, then those four freedoms, or even the mention of them, will become forbidden things.

"Centuries will pass before they can be revived.

"By winning now, we strengthen the meaning of these freedoms.

"We increase the structure of mankind.

"We strengthen the dignity of human life."

Commenting on these noble sentiments of the President, a spokesman of the Indian National Congress says that Britain cannot endorse these principles enunciated by the leader of American Democracy and still refuse India's claim for Democracy and Self-Government.

The time has come when England must choose between the doctrine of racial domination — the British over the coloured races, or the principle of self determination for the Colonial peoples, he concluded.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Censored by the Ministry of Information, London.

Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

The African National Anthem

REVERENT AND CORRECT RENDERING

Sir,

At its recent conference held at Bloemfontein, the Federation of African Teachers' Association discussed the question of the various editions of the African National Anthem: "Nkosi Sikelel' i-Afrika", on the market, and resolved that the edition of the anthem obtainable from the Lovedale Bookstore at 6d. a copy be the recognized one. The Federation desires to call the attention of Church [illegible] Departments, Schools, African organisations as well as Africans in general to this resolution which has been actuated by no other motive than that of preserving and maintaining the correct rendering of this national piece of music.

The Education Departments are specially requesetd to bring the above resolution to the notice of all their African Schools and even, as far as possible, to supply each of them with a copy of the above-mentioned edition to teach to the children. Translations into languages other than Xhosa have been made. To this the Federation raises no objection as long as the recognised harmony is faithfully adhered to by all Africans in the different parts of the country.

The Federation also desires to bring to the notice of all concerned the importance of never forgetting the fact that Nkosi Sikelel' i-Afrika (God bless Africa) is our national prayer for divine benediction upon Africa, and as such ought to be sung with due reverence. Ministers, Teachers, Leaders and all who are in positions of authority are earnestly requested to use their influence in the direction of having this an hem rendered reverently at all gatherings at which it is deemed appropriate to sing it.

The following are the officers of the Federation of African Teachers'

Association: Messrs. Z. K. Matthews, M.A., LL.B., President (Fort Hare); A. E. Mpapele, Vice-President (Lemana); D. G. S. Mtimkulu, M.A. Treasurer (Adams) and J. M. Nhlapo, B.A. Secretary (Wilberforce).

J. M. NHLAPO
(Secretary: F.A.T.A.)
Wilberforce Institute,
P.O. Wilberforce, Tvl.

Umteteli Wa Bantu
Johannesburg
South Africa

AFRICANS OR NATIVES

The Editor, "Umteteli."

MR. CECIL G. MAGCWEBEBA, Cape Town, writes: Sir, I read in the "Umteteli" of May 10 a letter by Mr. J. Z Sehloho, of Swaziland. He writes about our being called Natives, Bantu and Kaffirs, and seems in my opinion to be very ready to be called Native or Bantu. Let me point out to all Africans, who may still be willing to be called Natives or Bantu, that these two names given to us are really out of order.

In the whole world as it stands are people, and these are races, all called after their countries. And we here are not called by our racial name but are called by landless names. Who in Africa would point out Native, Bantu or Kaffir land on any map of Africa?

This is our Fatherland we do not have to choose a racial name for us. It is there that God put us in Africa and He called the land Africa, and the inhabitants Africans. Why not accept this position now? Are we leaving it over to the Netherlands or Dutch people to claim? To day they call themselves Africans but they are wrong; we are Africans and we should not be called anything better than Africans.

Mochochonono
The Comet)
Maseru, Basutoland
South Africa

Medical Training for Africans

Mr Editor,

I was very much interested in your leader of the 19th April last on the above subject. I am one of those who, after seeing the announcements in the papers about the matter, thought the Witwatersrand University was to day supplying a long felt want and admired their fine gesture of giving the African full medical training at a comparatively low fee.

The Native Affairs Department of the Union and the Bunga of the Transkei promptly took advantage of the offer and dished out scholarships in order to train as many Africans as they can afford. Although the Africans in the Union have always complained that the Union Government was slow to take action where the interests of the Natives were concerned yet in the matter under discussion I have no doubt they have earned the admiration and gratitude of the Africans. If, Mr Editor, what you have stated in your leader is true, and I have certainly no reason to doubt your statement, that Basutoland so far enjoys the credit of being a pioneer Territory in which the Administration tackled the problem of the health of the Native inhabitants much earlier than other states by establishing Government hospitals in which natives received treatment, one has reason to expect that such an administration should maintain its place in the fore front by its promptness in taking advantage of the offer of the Witwatersrand University. There are reasons galore for such a step to be taken by a considerate administration such as ours is, especially where they know that they would be meeting the wishes of the people as is the case here. The earnestness of the Basuto to give their sons full Medical Training can be seen from the fact as long ago as the beginning of the present century the first Mosuto Medical practitioner, in the name of the late Dr. Mongoli Sebeta, who was succeeded by the late Dr. Motebang, both of whom have their graves at the out-post of Mokhotlong in the mountains, was sent over seas for training.

It may be pointed out, Mr Editor that one of the reasons why the Administration undertook the training of Basuto girls as nurses was that they might be useful in advising their people on the hygienic ways of living in order to minimise mortality amongst them. The need of blending the project with the training of the youngmen as medical practitioners does not require a highly eloquent and persuasive writer to convince the administration. Even a man in the street may see that this should follow as a matter of course. It is simply unavoidable.

Those of you, Mr Editor who are residing in camps or within easy reach of them and can obtain medical advice and treatment as speedily as it may be required may not be aware of the danger to which we who reside in the outlying parts of the country are exposed. Beside the danger of the lack of these facilities there is the consequent menace of a rising crop of suedo medical men who roam the country under the cloak of herbalists or Basuto medicine men while they are equiped with stethoscopes and actually examine patients and diagnose diseases. You can imagine what fictitious stories are fabricated in order to rob people of their meagre savings. Quack remedies are purchased from the stores and chemists from which mixtures are made and given to these simple minded people. There are cases in which lives that could have been easily saved, had been quickly despatched to the grave by these gentry. Shall we not be saved from this menace by giving us the genuine product?

The need of Basuto Medical practitioners in this counry, Mr Editor, cannot be over-emphasized. I am hoping that the Administration will listen to your words and grant scholarships to deserving students.

Let us hope that some of the educated chiefs and members of Basutoland Council who are aware of the offered facilities, if the Administration delays, will bring up a motion for the granting of these scholarships for discussion in the next session of the Council.

I wish, in conclusion, Mr Editor —to hear some of our celebrated writers in the press express their views on this important subject to the progress and advancement of the Basuto people.

Yours sincerely
PESSIMIST

Bantu World
Johannesburg
South Africa

The Centenary Of David Livingtone's Arrival In Africa

David Livingstone arrived at Simon's Bay from England on March 11, 1841, and went straight Cape Town as the guest of Dr. John Phillip and his wife, in their hospitable home. He then took the same route to Port Elizabeth where he had to wait for waggons and oxen, and eventually reached Kuruman on July 31, 1841.

For several years he lived and worked amongst the Batlhaping, Bakgatla and Bakwena and on one of his early journeys with his friend Oswell discovered Lake Ngami (1849).

He was a restless soul and could not easily be confined within the limited bounds of a settled mission. He was ever looking out for new worlds to conquer for Christ, and the London Missionary Society to which he belonged gave him its blessing in this task.

In January 1853 he left his station at Kolobeng amongst the Bakwena for the last time, and proceeded to Linyanti on the Zambesi, to find a suitable place in which to carry on mission work amongst Sekeletu's people the Makololo.

Before very long he found everywhere the traces of the devasting slave trade and ventured forth on his great journey to the west coast to see for himself just what was going on. He reached Loanda after incredible hardships on May 31, 1854 with his faithful Makololo followers. This journey was not primarily a geographical feat, certainly not so in Livingstone's mind. He had two quite definite objects in view—

(1) He was first and foremost a missionary, and it was with this aim that he set out, namely to find suitable centres for missionary work, with an opening to the west coast that would render unnecessary the long sea journey to the Cape. To him the end of the geographical feat was simply the beginning of the missionary enterprise. "I would not consent" he said" to go simply as a geographer, but as a missionary, and do geography by the way." His chief concern was MEN, so that in this great journey to the west, and after that to the east and then amongst the great lakes of Africa, his greatest discovery was not this and that river, but the hearts of Africa's sons into which, by his sympathy and patience and love, he opened the way for Christ to enter.

(2) He believed also that slavery could be driven out by legitimate trade. "I feel sure he wrote to the Foreign Secretary of the London Missionary Society "that if our merchants could establish a legitimate commerce on the Zambezi, they would soon drive the slave dealer from the market and be besides great gainers in the end."

We may have some doubt now whether trade and modern industry bring the blessings Livingstone hoped they would, but in his day he did certainly believe that British trade was bedded deep in Christian civilisation: it meant uplift for the African.

For many years at a time he had to leave his wife and children behind, and it was this separation that caused him keen sorrow. He made this great sacrifice and risked his own life amongst the fever-ridden swamps of Central Africa because of his conviction that it was a duty to Him who did much more for us than that."

In 1873 Livingstone died worn out at Ilala in Central Africa, and all the world knows the Epic story of how faithful Africans, having buried his heart under a tree in Chitambo's village, bore his body to the coast. That was the last and greatest honour Africa did to him who had given every ounce of his marvellous strength of body mind and spirit to the alleviation of her misery and the salvation of her soul.

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BY FACE FACTS

AFRICAN WOMEN MISSION TEACHERS

Whether it is because of their minority in the group of teachers as a whole, or because of the apparently meaningless superiority complex on the part of the male section of this profession, one fails to understand why there is always a tendency for people to overlook Women Teachers, especially those of the mission service.

Often, Africans have sought their rights and privileges

They have formed Associations, et cetera, to safeguard their interests and defend their rights, and they have always been watchful to see their requests duly granted.

At close examination, it will be seen that, more often than not, any move towards the betterment of the status of teachers is first of all for the male ones.

Everybody is aware of the several Associations or Unions of Teachers where they are, and knows that in some of these Associations no lady teachers are to be found as members.

It may be due to lack of interest on the part of the ladies themselves, but even if that were so, it is the place of the male teachers to rouse them and be as watchful of their interests as those of the men.

As far as I know, one of the general orders of Mission is that when a teacher is employed, the transport of that teacher is paid by the Mission from that teacher's home to the school.

It has been alleged that certain Lady Principals or Headmistresses of Girls' Schools are not observing this

Again, in some Missions if not College at the end of a year, he or she is regarded as employed from the first day in January of the ensuing year and, whether a male teacher works in January for an hour only, or not, he is due for all his January salary.

It has been heard that in some Missions the women are not treated equally.

Instead the Lady Principal calculates how long a teacher has worked in the month and pays her the commensurate wages.

If such a thing is really happening, as it sounds incredible, it is about time the Authorities of any such schools are called to order

Not only that, but it also sounds incredible that certain Principals dare to pay African Women Normal Assistants or fully qualified teachers below the Education Code minimum.

If such is the state of affairs, it is really a sad one.

When inconsistencies of this sort are going on, it is unfair to the women for the Nigeria Union of Teachers to fail to investigate.

These ladies may or may not be registered members, but if the Nigeria Union of Teachers is worth its salt, it should be all embracing in its mission.

Certain of these employers think that since they or their missions paid for the College course of some of the ladies the ladies can be treated anyhow

Well, this is a mistake to be deplored

When some one has risen to respect, she has to be respected no matter under whose auspices

As far as it has been known, the Government has given a grant specially in order that Mission teachers' salaries may be increased

There are certain Missions who, before the grant, had proposed cutting down teachers' salaries, and had given notice that all such cuts were to be paid public in advance for the whole year by the end of the first quarter of this year.

In fact, some teachers had started paying, while others had not

Now that the grant has come, the whole affair in certain circuits has still been left in suspense while at others, the teachers continue paying the cuts.

This is particularly so on the part of women teachers—irrespective of the Government grant.

Something has got to be done here, surely, and this article is an appeal to the Educational Authorities, to the Nigeria Union of Teachers, to the Associations and to the Managers or Principals, to look into the case of African women teachers in the Mission service, and see that they are treated equally and fairly.

BY T. E. SOKARI

OUR NATIVE COURTS

In this esteemed Journal, I desire to rebutt the rejoinder by 'A Patriot' as published in the issue of his Newspaper of April 5 re my article on 'Our Native Courts'.

It beats my imagination to discern what could have prompted 'A Patriot' to presume that my appeal for a general reform of the Native Courts was inspired by malice, because, I failed to obtain from the Nyenweles the judgment I had expected.

To refute this, I refer him to my article under the caption 'Injustice in Our Native Courts Must Go!' published in the issue of a contemporary of December 21st 1940 prior to my litigation in the Akoh Native Court.

It is true that 'A Patriot' as a senior political servant to whom the Nyenweles and the entire personnel of the Native Courts make due obeisance it **is his duty to shelter his herd from the searchlight that aims to expose them to the full view of the public, but** I regret that he has deviced a cheap camouflage for this attempt which must crash.

While I do not intend to waste any space in the 'Guardian' in a personal squabble with 'A Patriot,' I must seek to eradicate what ill-impression his rejoinder might erroneously make in the minds of readers.

In conformity with the precepts of the judicial reform of the Native Court, the Warrant Chiefs were substituted by Village Heads known as Nyenwele, usually a juju priest who offers the village sacrifice.

Membership in the Native Courts was also extended to the most elderly men in a family who are members of the Village Council known as Elohas.

In a third or fourth class Native Administration of this nature, these petty Chiefs, better described as Headmen, are paid a compensation or wages not exceeding [illegible] shillings and six pence per month, during the period they preside in the Native Court.

If the term, petty Village Headman was the alleged insult that provoked the ironical verbosity of 'A Patriot,' I wish to enunciate that my expression was not insulting in its tendency and therefore refer him to **'The Principles Of Native Administration And Their Application' by Sir Donald Cameron, page 20, paragraph 35—a reliable treatise on Native Administration.**

If 'A Patriot' intends in his rejoinder to impress on his office colleagues or the public that these petty priests, majority of whom emanate from the poorest class in the village, maintain an admirable intellectual moral and financial dignity and prestige comparable to eminent civilised Native Rulers of other parts of Nigeria I am afraid his patriotism is only skin deep and does not impress.

While I heartily congratulate Mr H H. Marshall, District Officer, Ahoada. in his vigorous effort to abate judicial corruption in the Native Courts I still ardently appeal to the Authorities to eliminate the more inconsiderate class of Nyenweles from the personnel of the Native Courts in the interest of the suffering peasants, though it may not please 'A Patriot' at whose feet the Nyenweles bow.

As 'A Patriot' knows fully well that he is immuned from the scythe of these Nyenweles, I would advise him to mind his office desk while I sacrifice my pen in the interest of the poor peasants.

tribe is not severed by the death of the husband. The wife continued to be the "property" of the family of the deceased husband!

The communique issued by the Commissioner of the Colony on his view of the proposed Native Court instituted in Lagos has been worded most cautiously and we would ask that the people who deliberate on this question take the above comments, which we offer, into consideration. If it is obtained and then no longer desired, it will be difficult to abolish it. Therefore, the desire for it must be real and justifiable.

Native Court in Lagos

THE Native Courts of Nigeria, though instituted with perfectly good intention, have become rather doubtful places of justice. Many things have been introduced into them which make administration of justice difficult and uncertain. It has been a good effort on the part of the Government to preserve as much as possible those traditions which have been honoured by time and observed in our customs beyond living memory.

At the same time, we should be careful to see that in the maintenance of those things a distinction is made between those which have served their usefulness and should only be remembered in history and those things which should be preserved so that Africans might retain their identity and the character of their race.

It will not be fair to say that our Native Courts are thoroughly condemned by the practices which prevail in them, because in some respects divested of their evil they have proved to be an invaluable instrument of justice where the subject on trial would have been utterly misunderstood by a foreign judge. An English man sitting as a judge in Nigeria was shocked when he was told by the lawyer that the marriage tie of a particular

Is West African Thought Changing?

Africa is so vast and has so many communities at such varying stages of development that it might be rash to say that African thought and its expression have changed greatly during the past few years, but, at least of British West Africa, it seems possible to say this, most of all the Gold Coast, usually first off the mark, most vocal, most original. One indication of this new tendency is a wider outlook. The legislature of the Gold Coast it was, of course, which voted £2,000 for the Greek war funds, but a public and newspaper outcry forewent the action and was kept up till Government, nothing loth, proposed the vote. For years, the Gold Coast Press raged at bland and evasive Downing Street to make ready with African forces to expel MUSSOLINI from Ethiopia. Often there was in these writings as there is in much of the current comment, a mordant note which, under a generation ago, would have been to seek.

Withal, there is in all quarters a quenchless faith in the Allies' cause together with an unqualified loathing for Nazism or anybody showing a leaning towards compromise with it. Thus, when discussing the ineffable LINDBERGH, that classic instance of the head turned permanently through public appreciation of one technical achievement, a Gold Coast paper remarked that that German some years ago "got the wrong member of the LINDBERGH family", hardly, but felt by thousands of people everywhere. One of the contemporaries of that philosopher reflected that HITLER has a face, therefore presumably must be classed with human kind.

It was likewise a Gold Coast writer who not long ago in discussing present certain needs and probable future needs of West Africa permitted himself the not too enthusiastic reflection: "But Africa, as we all know, is not of the world of the politicians." (But now, is it the world of the recruiters, the trainers and the munitioners?).

But from a Nigerian pen came the arresting remark:—"Why is it the Europeans don't suffer from malnutrition? Can it be because they get better wages?"

Rep. Council Resolution

privileges we give them. "Africans" or "Native" Senator Le Roux van Niekerk spoke very strongly with regard to Native representatives here referring to Natives as "Africans" and he says that the expession "native" was evidently not good enough for the Native. I cannot follow him at all. He says they are called in Afrikaans "Naturel." I should like him to give me an expression we can use. I heard the expression "nigger" but we cannot use that. The Hon. Senator is a native of this country and so am I. Is the Hon. Senator going to call himself a "white native"?

COMPULSORY EDUCATION

Another thing the Hon. Senator refers to is compulsory education. I think it is perfectly feasible of the African or native people to ask for compulsory education. I am in favour of compulsory education myself.

The African people say to me: "We were barbarians and you Europeans came to our country and you civilised us; you forced us to wear your clothing." Now they are perfectly right when they say that civilisation and barbarism do not go together. The two are bound to clash and how are we going to make the African people here a civilised race unless you give them education?

Senator Le Roux van Niekerk: Is it necesary to be compulsory?

Senator Malcomess: Naturally How are you going to get the children into the schools? It was necessary to have compulsory education with the white children. Youhave to have compulsory education. Another thing is that I look upon compulsory education as self-protection of the white man's interests in this country. It is an absolute necessity.

The whole of my experience of the African wherever I go and when we have educated Natives is that we have moderation and we have law-abiding people.

Another question is that the Hon. Senator objects to Native higher education. The African people are suffering and they have not sufficient doctors or nurses. They must have doctors and nurses or what is going to become of us? Our secondary industries in this country depend upon African labour. The mines which are supplying the funds to pay for the subsidies to the farmers are worked by African people.

Mochochonono
The Comet)
Maseru, Basutoland
South Africa

Africans as Capable as Europeans

Below we publish an article by Pessimist entitled "Medical Training for Africans" The writer comments on our leader of the 19th April. We have looked through it and decided not to follow his footsteps (as what he has said is sufficient) but stick to the above subject—"Africans as capable as Europeans."

It is always heard among the superior races, Basutoland in particular, that Africans have not yet reached a stage at which to acquire the same Standard of education as Europeans; that their minds are still too young to study the same subjects as Europeans. European children born in Basutoland grow and play together with African children of the same age, and they understand one another and their doings. Now when the time comes for these children to go to school, we find that each child goes to a different school and learns different subjects. They say, because the African child has too little to think and learn In our opinion, we say, the African child could take the same standard of education as a European child if he were started on the same syllabus as the European.

A steadily growing number of graduates at the South African Native College at Fort Hare is one instance to prove our assertion. There are some few Europeans in Basutoland who oppose the African progress in education and development, there are some among them who think and trust that Africans could acquire European education if they were taught.

Our point on this subject does not apply only to African boys, but to African girls as well who are the mothers of to morrow.

We are of the opinion that Basutoland longs for this chance to dawn upon them. In conclusion we also join hands with Pessimist, we also wish to hear some of our celebrated writers in the press their views on these two important subjects to the progress and advancement of the Basuto people.

Umteteli Wa Bantu
Johannesburg
South Africa

AFRICAN EDUCATION

The Editor, "Umteteli."

MR. J. J. PEMBER, Block 57, New Brighton, Port Elizabeth, writes: Sir,—By writing this article in the "Umteteli" I wish to enlighten some of my African brothers about the different opinions of illiterate and so-called educated Africans. In my opinion we must disregard the idea of thinking that we "educated" Africans are superior to our illiterate brothers. Some supposed to be educated Africans have the silly idea of boasting and showing off their so-called education to the supposed-to-be illiterate Africans. You must understand, Africans, it is not the education that counts in this world but the succes of our ambitions. Remember that education is the revival of knowledge; and good education can be developed only from a good, original brain. Men are born clever and can never be made clever. After all said and done what have we done with all the education heaped on our laps? To prove that education is of no consequence, that it is the self-thought out ideas that make a man, take the case of Bishop Limba, of Port Elizabeth. We see no degree connected to his name. And then there are such intances as Napoleon Bonaparte, Joan of Arc, Abraham Sinclair, and many others. It was not their education that made them famous, it was the natural, original ideas that made them known the world over. So Africans, half-educated and educated and illiterate, give each other a chance to know each other. We blame the Europeans and Coloureds when they call us "Kaffirs," yet we suffer from the same fault when we address our own illiterate brothers. What a strange thing human nature is!

56a-1941

Imvo Zabantsundu
(Bantu Opinion)
King William's Tow
South Africa

"Weakness Of Our Womenfolk"

FEB 22 1941

Editress,

Mr. Nzima's article about the "Weakness of Our Womenfolk" has brought me to the full realisation that we are being criticised. When I had read all he had to say about girls I really felt sorry for him. "Arme man." Girls! we ought to sympathise. Probably, this man has been jilted by some girl and now he is bitter against the rest of us. It is through men that some of us fall in love with the men we meet in some of the the towns we visit.

These men make love to us but if we tell them that we are in love with someone back home and may not accept them, they tell us that it makes no difference; that it is just to pass the time away pleasantly. Some of them failing to win our love tackle us by charms. But there! a gentleman like Mr. Nzima could despise girls like that! By so saying, Editress I don't mean that girls are pure but if I were a man of to-day I would not dare and come near that point because men are the source of all this. So, gentlemen do not rouse hatred amongst us

FEB 22 1941

Thanks Editress
Nomangesi Masiba
Fort Beaufort.

Imvo Zabantsundu
(Bantu Opinion)
King William's Towr
South Africa

DETAILS

In completing form R.N. 8 the applicant must himself personally write, in reply to questions 3and 4 on it, his full residential address and what his occupation is; and he must himself personally sign his name at the end of the form the space provided for this. His hand must not be guided by anyone when he is filling in the form or signing it.

FEB 22 1941

Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

Non-European United Front

A PUGNACIOUS SUGGESTION

Sir,

FEB 22 1941

It is quite impossible to tell the much ostracized Bantu to join hands with Indians and Coloureds whereas they do not show signs of social capitulation. From this fact, a Non-Europan Front of these three mentioned peoples is an exceedingly pugnacious suggestion.

If Indians and Coloureds really knew how much some of us detest their co-operation and leadership, they would leave us alone. Certain things, privileges given to these people, their attitude towards us in their recreation and social places has made us undergo complete metamorphosis, and if they knew this, they would be dumb-founded and amazed. True enough, human nature is the same the world over, but environment and tradition create degrees of difference. One thing the world should always bear in mind, we are thinking of our freedom and liberty but we're going to work towards this end solely by ourselves and lead by Africans.

FEB 22 1941

Bantu labour under great handicaps suffers from discrimination, and how then can they have the doggedly audacity to urge us join a Non-European Front? The future of India and Indians all over the world will be decided by the Indian Congress in India. The day India receives her full independent status, all Indians will be freed, but not the Bantu. They will remain where they are.

A Front without social and political equality of the peoples is without a fixed purpose and life. If Indians, for instance, want our hand let us have equal shares in society and politics, let us mingle in Patidar and Gandhi halls as we do at the Market Square.

clash in myth and superstition and status. And whenever South Africa discusses the Non-European problems, it separates Indians from Coloureds and the Bantu vice versa. It is for this reason that there is an Orlando, Coronation Townships and Malay Camp.

FEB 22 1941

Dr. Dadoo sees the misery of the Bantu and at his sight they have an overflowing gratitude and see him as God-sent leader. In them he sees a forlorn, leaderless children. It will be remembered the first time he appeared in court, after the adjournment he was carried shoulder high down Main Street by some Bantu singing beautifully our sacred national anthem. At this sight I was filled with shame and pity and sorrow at my people's easy going about things. This is what is rightly called the "black mind of a black man." Many Bantu leaders have done much for the welfare, development and progress of our people, but they have not been carried in the air. Many of our people have sacrificed for the upliftment of Africa but we have not sung "Nkosi Sikelel' iAfrika."

I should not be mistaken as a racialist or pripped by the Malanite nationalist spirit. The only thing is that I love my country and detest the ignorance and foolishness of my people. I would that we cherish the broader spirit of fraternity, but many a time there's been unpleasant feelings between Indians, Coloureds and Bantu. Also, we must not stand on the giving end only but also the receiving end.

No alien person can lead us from bondage to freedom. He who believes that he can lead us is not a leader but an opportunist taking advantage of the adverse conditions of the blackman. The mass will follow him to end in nothing better than where they began.

FEB 22 1941

No Bantu man, or woman, worthy his or her salt can join such a movement. There's no honour in joint partnership. "The African," says Mr. H. Dhlomo in one of his plays on the above subject, "must battle, bleed alone to victory and glory." The Bantu who follow this path will live

It goes without saying that we forever, whereas those who join the Front in the battle for freedom have chosen the course of sensationalism, sterility and will end nowhere.

FEB 22 1941

If the Bantu can't lead us to LIBERTY we invite no other alien friend to do so. And before a leader can shepherd a people, he must remove their ignorance rather than encourage absurd offensive sentimentalism expressing itself in wrong political notions. Because most leaders do this, we don't want a United Front.

WALTER M. B. NHLAPO
Johannesburg

Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

Training Of Natives In Medicine And Dentistry

FEB 22 1941

Funds are to be made available by the South African Native Trust to enable qualified Native students to undertake a course of training in medicine or in dentistry here in the Union of South Africa.

The plan is that for the first year such students will take a course in Science at the South African Native College at Fort Hare, and upon passing satisfactorily in that course, will then proceed for further study at the University of the Witwatersrand. The medical students will there take a course extending over five years, and the students of dentistry a course extending over four years.

FEB 22 1941

These facilities have been made possible by reason of the expansion of non-European hospital accommodation on the Witwatersrand, and this has placed the University of the Witwatersrand in a position to offer facilities for the full training of non-European students there in medicine and in dentistry.

The students will, for their clinical training, be admitted to non-European hospitals on the Witwatersrand.

The South African Native Trust is as well giving financail support to the South African Native College at Fort Hare for the employment of the additional staff which will be required for the Science course and for providing the necessary scientific equipment.

FEB 22 1941

The advantages of Native students being afforded facilities for full training of this kind within the Union of South Africa, instead of oversea, are obvious.

Details of the assistance which is thus being made available to Native students, for those courses, are obtainable from the Principal of the South African Native College, Fort Hare, P.O. Alice, C.P. These courses will be made available to students who have passed the Junior Certificate Examination and are prepared thereafter to take the course in medicine or in dentistry. They will thereupon be required to pass the first year course for the degree of Bachelor of Science at Fort Hare.

Provision is being made by the South African Native Trust for funds for the award of five scholarships, on a competitive basis, at the end of the first year Science course. The value of these scholarships will be assessed to cover all necessary expenses, but will in no instance exceed £200 per annum, and these will be awarded only after consultation with the University and Native College Authorities.

As a help to candidates for the scholarships, the South African Native Trust will in addition each year award not more than ten bursaries of £45 each per annum, tenable for one year, for the first year Science course at Fort Hare. As far as may be, two of these bursaries will be allocated to each of the five areas:

(1) Ciskei, FEB 22 1941
(2) Natal,
(3) Orange Free State, together with British Bechuanaland and Griqualand West,
(4) Transkei.
(5) Transvaal.

This plan is being put into operation with effect from the current year, 1941.

Umteteli Wa Bantu
Johannesburg.
South Africa

Port Elizabeth Bantu Education Deficiencies

MAR 29 1941

(BY MAN-ON-THE-SPOT)

AT a meeting of the Port Elizabeth School Board held on March 18, a special report was tabled by the Education Committee on Native education in the city. The report referred to a case at one of the Native Mission Schools where, one post becoming redundant, a teacher who had served on the staff for a number of years had been advised that his services would no longer be required, instead of the last-appointed teacher on the staff being retrenched, in accordance with the usual procedure of the Department's regulations.

Mr. Louw, circuit inspector, reminded the members of the promise made to the teachers at Mission Schools in the Port Elizabeth area when the first Native school was opened, that all things being equal, teachers from Mission Schools in the Port Elizabeth area applying for posts on the staffs of the Government Schools would be given preference, and that he and the Board were pledged to fulfil this promise.

MAR 29 1941

Overcrowding of Native Schools

The Inspector also spoke of the overcrowding of Native schools at present, which, he said, was a matter of concern. When the new schools were complete the Board would have three schools, each with 15 classrooms—in all—which meant 45 teachers, according to the staffing regulations. Of this 45, twelve were there already, and these twelve would be taken over and placed in one of the new schools, leaving 33 more appointments to be made. These would be drawn from the Korsten and New Brighton schools, all things being equal. In amplification of his statement, Mr. Louw quoted the present enrolments and staffs of the Mission schools.

It was noted that the enrolment at the present Native Primary School at New Brighton had risen to 723, and that the School Committee applied for additional teachers. In view of the figures quoted, it was noted that they were entitled to six more teachers, and directions were given for application to be made to the Department immediately for the appointments. Further, the Municipality had been asked to allow the Board the use of more temporary accommodation for this school to relieve the pressure, pending the erection of permanent buildings, which were due to be ready for occupation in six months' time So far no reply had come, but the Board had every reason to believe that the Council would grant their request.

MAR 29 1941

In connection with New Brighton Native Primary Schools, the Building Committee noted that the Department had now sent authority for the Board to accept the tender of Messrs J. J. Ruddy & Sons (Pty) Ltd., for the erection of the three lower primary schools at New Brighton.

Chief Headman of New Brighton Passes

With profound regret the untimely death is recorded of Mr. Isaac Pope Msimka, chief headman of New Brighton Village, which took place at the Provincial Hospital on March 11 after a week's illness at the age of 61. Over 900 people testified to the respect in which he was held at the funeral ceremony, which took place on March 12. Mr. H. Relton represented the city council at the funeral and spoke in glowing terms of the services of the late Mr. Msimka, who commenced service at the New Brighton Admininistration offices as clerk in 1923. Mr. Msimka was a popular sportsman and founder of several sporting bodies in the city among the Bantu. He leaves two sons and a daughter to mourn his loss. At the Advisory Board meeting held on March 20 the location superintendent, Mr. J. P. McNamee, who presided, said that the late Mr. Msimka, who was secretary of the Advisory Board, was on the staff from 1923 and his services were most valuable, and the public would realise the benefit of his work. The meeting rose in silence for a few seconds as a tribute to the memory of Mr. Msimka, after which the Rev. G. B. Molefe, M.A. moved an unopposed motion that, on behalf of the Advisory Board, a message of condolence be communicated to his relations and dependants.

MAR 29 1941

Port Elizabeth Personal

Mr. V. V. Mbobo, B.A., headmaster of the Pretoria Bantu High School, formerly of Grahamstown Secondary School, informed the representative of "Umteteli" at Port Elizabeth that he returned to Grahamstown on March 16 from the Pretoria Bantu High School, where he has been appointed headmaster. In the interests of the budding secondary school at Grahamstown, which, besides him, had also lost the services of Mr. de Wet Maqanda, B.Sc, all in one week, the Cape Education Department pleaded with the Transvaal Department to release him to come to the rescue of the Grahamstown Secondary School till the end of the current quarter Commenting on the Pretoria High School, Mr. Mbobo stated that the roll of that school is 111, with a staff of four, of whom two are graduates. The new tuition block, he said, will be officially opened upon his return to Pretoria on April 15 next. Mr. Mbobo said that the new building was a mansion of £5,000, with ten classrooms, besides a staff-room and the headmaster's office, which has a telephone and a radiogram. In conclusion, Mr. Mbobo said "This promises to be the best equipped Bantu school in the North."

MAR 29 1941

Pretoria regrets his unavoidable return to the Cape and looks forward to his return.

Eastern Province Bantu Nurses' Association

The monthly meeting of this Association was held in the new Walmer Clinic, Port Elizabeth, on March 9 in the afternoon, when among those present were Matron Marwick, Sister D. Nginza, who presided, Nurse A. J. Siyo, secretary, Nurses Nxaxo, Ndlazi, Tsotsobe, Mgole and Mgabi. Apologies for absence were received from Sister Anderson and Nurses Scharnick and Ntloko. Among the many visitors were Rev. Mr. Jenkins, who was invited to address the meeting, and Mrs. McNaughton.

After the business of the meeting had been completed, the President called upon Rev. Mr Jenkins to address the meeting. His address was based on freedom and democracy. All present at the meeting listened with great interest. The speaker was accorded a vote of thanks, and the meeting came to a close with the singing of the National Anthem.

Umteteli Wa Bantu
Johannesburg
South Africa

"AFRICANS" OR "NATIVES"

MAR 29 1941

The Editor, "Umteteli."

MR. JACOB R. MOHLAMME, Eastern Native Township, Johannesburg, writes: Sir,—When I first wrote to point out the misapprehension about the word 'Africans" in the Bantu designation I did so, not because I deny that we are Africans, but because of the new-comer inhabitants who are rightly referred to also as Africans. May it be well noted that we are all Africans in Africa, but we cannot all be "Natives" in Africa as is the case now

The writer over the pen-name "Anti-Detribalisation" in "Umteteli" of March 1 is not convincing. He hurled stones of words at me without a preliminary or subsequent explanation. He failed to tell the reasoning world why the word "Africans" should now be enforced above the word "Natives." With him, the Advisory Boards Conference is a super-gathering of unchallengeable decisions, after which "fools rush in where angels fear to tread." He again "dressed himself down" when he calls himself "Anti-detribalisation"—as if the words "Africans" and "Natives" have anything to do in tribalising or detribalising of the people.

Now I would like him and his supporters, if any, to put us clear as to how the Bantu children are to understand the following:—War news: "...two Africans killed in action and one wounded." Theatrical: "The African Consolidated Theatres." Commercial: "The African Board of Executors." Grammar: "Africanism."

MAR 29 1941

Do these references mean the Bantu affairs? It is for such things as these that I say we should not adopt a word of Continental application for our designation. Those in Europe are Continentally and rightly called Europeans by us irrespective of their particular nationality; but in their government dealings in Europe they cannot call themselves Europeans still.

Umteteli Wa Bantu
Johannesburg
South Africa

EUROPEANISATION OF AFRICAN PEOPLE

The Editor, "Umteteli."

MR. CORNELIUS MOILOA, Bultfontein, O.F.S., writes: Sir,—In reference to the letter of May 17, entitled "Europeanisation of African People," criticising the one entitled "Bad or Wrong Imitation," the writer explains it as a "metamorphosis of skin-tint, e.g., a change of colour from Black to White." At the same time he contradicts himself "the word Europeanise does not imply changing from Black to White." Does he understand his explanation or criticisms?

May I draw his attention to these points: Was the topic dealing with Europeanisation? No! The argument was wholly and entirely on "Bad or Wrong Imitations."

Was the same against good and beneficial imitations? No! The correspondent misconceived the topic.

The rev. gentleman's letter agrees with my argument, but it is said to be to the contrary.

In drawing my conclusion, it was said: "When one tries to change one's colour from Black to White." It is contrary to the principles of morals "Not principles of morals" mean change of colour.

Do you mean to tell me that a European leader can handle a Blackman as he would his own people?

JUN 14 1941

I leave this for discussion by readers of "Umteteli."

56a-1941

Gold Coast
Independent
Accra, Gold Coast
West Africa

The United Africa Company Answers Critics

PLANTATION AND LAND POLICY DEFENDED

FEB 2 2 1941

SOME remarks by Mr. R. M. Williams, the General Manager in Nigeria of The United Africa Company, are reproduced in another column. Made in an interview, they are crisp and clear and will certainly be read with attention by many on this side of the water who are interested in Nigeria—indeed in all the West African Colonies. It does not seem likely that anybody competent to comment through experience of what British West Africa went through during years following the end of the Great War will take exception to the account which Mr. Williams gives of the vicissitudes which led to the advent of The United Africa Company. Nor can anyone deny the historical accuracy of Mr. William's references to the circumstances in which the mineral royalties in Nigeria became payable to The Niger Company though some will differ from him in his belief that the British Government of the day took the most economical course. That however is not the concern of The Niger Company. If a lump sum had had to be paid freeing the country from the future burden the British Parliament would have had to be asked to vote that sum and that course was probably not strongly desired.

FEB 2 2 1941

PRO AFRICAN NOT ANTI

From the West African stand.

Ilanga Lase Natal
(Natal Sun)
Durban, Natal,
South Africa

KNOWLEDGE OF FIRST AID IS OF GREAT VALUE

JAN 4 - 1941

You will remember reading in last week's article about the importance of First Aid, which means knowing what to do in the event of an accident till the doctor comes.

On the Mines the Africans are encouraged to learn First Aid, and they take to it. They are interested in it, and because they are so interested in it their instructors find it the easier to teach them. Willing intelligent learners make teaching a pleasure.

JAN 4 - 1941

Here is an instance of the importance of knowing First Aid. It happened some time ago on one of the Mines and it deserves to be recalled because of the wise and prompt behaviour of the African who had learnt First Aid. He saved a European's life.

The European had accidentally received an electric shock; his body had come into contact with an electric current from an electric wire, and he had even stopped breathing. He was holding on to the electric wire, or rather it was holding on to him, and as long as this was the case there was no chance for him. Most fortunately the African happened to be near and took in what had happened, and still more fortunately the African had qualities in First Aid (only a few day before the incident.) Seeing the European in distress, the first thing that the African did was to seize a piece of wood and, without himself touching the European (because that would have connected the African with the electric current,) he managed to remove the electric wire from the European.

The African at once followed up his good conduct. Having got the European completely free from the electric wire, he began to apply artificial respiration, having been taught this all-important feature when he was learning First Aid. JAN 4 - 1941

After half-an-hour the African saw, to his intense satisfaction, that the European was breathing again: life had come back, been "restored" as the term is.

The European recovered The African had saved his life, and the African's action was the subject of deep appreciation.

You see now for yourself what a knowledge of First Aid can mean.

East Africa and
Rhodesia
London, England

Great Britain and Ethiopia

Government's Statement on Policy

Mr. Anthony Eden, M.P., Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, made an important statement in House of Commons last week on the attitude of British Government to the future of Abyssinia. said:

FEB 1 3 1941

"His Majesty's Government would welcome the reappearance of an independent Ethiopian State, and recognise the claim of the Emperor Haile Selassie to the throne. The Emperor has intimated to His Majesty's Government that he will need outside assistance and guidance. His Majesty's Government agrees with this view, and consider that any such assistance and guidance in economic and political matters should be the subject of international arrangement at the conclusion of peace. They reaffirm that they have themselves no territorial ambitions in Abyssinia. In the meanwhile the conduct of military operations by Imperial forces in parts of Abyssinia will require temporary measures of military guidance and control. These will be carried out in consultation with the Emperor, and will be brought to an end as soon as the situation permits."

This Leper Problem

WHILE not intending to hold any brief as to the accuracy of reports reaching this office on the presence of Lepers in several parts of the country, and how they mingle freely, in some cases, with the healthy population, we propose to invite attention to an article which appeared in yesterday's issue of this Newspaper, from a Correspondent at Ndizuogu, wherein the intervention of the Medical Authorities was invited as a means of restricting the movements of such people. This article alleges, in brief, that the presence of lepers in Ndizuogu town was multiplying and that if not checked, most of the population would be affected.

JAN 21 1941 JAN 21 1941

We have already centred much attention on this problem in the past, and far from wishing to reiterate our submissions, we would simply ask that provided that upon investigation the authorities find that the situation as presented is well founded, they should be good enough to see that the lepers concerned are isolated. This request should not be taken to indicate a disparagement for people who have been so unfortunate as to be attacked by this contagious disease. As a matter of fact, we quite appreciate that they too are human beings and must be treated as such. But then, at the same time, it would be admitted that this is not sufficient reason enough why other healthy persons should be affected.

JAN 21 1941

Experience has shown that one reason why people infested with this disease are fond of mixing among the masses, is to enable them to get food, water, and other necessities typical of every day life, and that being the case, we are of opinion that if they could be isolated and provided with the necessary articles, they would, in any case, have less cause of unintentionally constituting a menace to the healthy section among the population of a township We trust that since the authorities would not be involved in any financial undertaking of any magnitude, if at all, in this case, they would find it feasible to effect necessary adjustments in the interest of public safety.

Umteteli Wa Bantu
Johannesburg
South Africa

MR. VAN DEN BERG ATTACKS WOMEN WAR WORKERS

WAGES OF AFRICAN S.A.R. WORKERS

MAR 1 1941

BY MARGARET BALLINGER, M.P.

MR. HOFMEYR will no introduce the Budget until March 12. In the meantime, with important legislation of the Session, the Workmen's Compensation Amendment Bill, the Factories Act Amendment Bill and the Miners' Phthisis Act Amendment Bill not ready for consideration, the House of Assembly has spent another week arguing about bottles and the powers of Municipalities to say who shall and who shall not own houses in their municipal areas. It has been a very dull week, indeed, enlivened only by the distinctly unpleasant prospect of a free fight over an incident which everybody deplored.

MAR 1 1941

Women Who Have Joined The Army

THIS was a serious reflection made by the Nationalist member for Bethel on the character of the women who have joined the army to assist in the defence of their country. In making his allegations, Mr. van den Berg stirred the feelings of the Government party to such an extent that an open conflict in the lobby of the House, of an unprecedented nature in the history of the South African Parliament, was only narrowly averted.

MAR 1 1941

The episode was unfortunate from every point of view, but not least from that of the party to which Mr. van den Berg belongs. South Africa is particularly sensitive about the character and reputation of its women and the Opposition party leaders knew that an attack in that direction would only damage them very seriously in the country. Undoubtedly Mr. van den Berg has given his party a very sore head by his hasty, ill-considered and altogether unpardonable allegations. "Die Burger" immediately did its best to make amends by a leader offering full apologies which will, no doubt, be endorsed in the House by the leader of the Opposition when the opportunity arises to do so.

MAR 1 1941

Mr. Sturrock And Non-European Railway Workers

Mr. Sturrock has, at last, replied to the Railway Part-Appropriation Bill Debate which trailed over parts of the preceding two weeks. On the subject of the report of the Departmental Committee of Enquiry into the conditions of service of Non-European workers on the Railways, he refused to lay the report on the table. The reason he gave for this refusal was that members of such a committee should feel free to say what they wished to say without the danger of their statements being used for party political purposes. He assured the House, however, that he had implemented all the recommendations of the Committee in respect of wage increases and was in process of implementing the recommendations in respect of housing and other matters.

This reply was not very encouraging to those of us who know what the changes in wage rates that have taken place amount to. In most centres indeed they have meant just nothing at all. On the third reading of the Bill, therefore, Mr. Kentridge (U.P. Troyeville) suggested that the Minister should at least let the House know the recommendations of the Committee so that they might know what they do amount to. While refusing to accede to this request, the Minister himself declared that the position of the Non-Europeans in the Railway service is "deplorable" and that he has other benefits up his sleeve for these workers. So we are hopeful that the improvements which have so far been made are indeed only a first instalment, as we were originally led to suppose.

MAR 1 1941

Proposed Employment Of Italian Prisoners Of War

The rumoured intention of the Government to employ Italian prisoners of war on the roads in the Union has caused a considerable amount of anxiety among Africans who find employment on the roads one of the few avenues open to them. Mr. Molteno consequently asked a question of the Prime Minister as Minister of Defence whether the Government had decided to employ Italian prisoners in this way, and if so, on what terms. General Smuts replied that the whole matter was still under consideration and that no decision had been reached in it.

Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

Masters And Servants' Bill

MAR 8 1941

"South Africa is the only country in the world in which the colour problem exists on such a large scale and what South Africa decides is going to be of paramount importance to the whole world, and, especially to other communities in Africa."

This striking statement was made by Mrs. V. M. L. Ballinger M.P. for the Cape Eastern Circle in a vigorous speech in the House of Assembly during the debate on Mr. C. H. Gedenhuys' motion asking leave to introduce the Cape Masters and Servants (Amendment) Bill.

The Bill, as far as we can judge from speeches made by Mrs. Ballinger, Mr. D. B. Molteno and Mr. L. Egeland, vitally affects the interests of African labourers in the Cape. It is a measure designed to enable farmers to prevent labourers from evading their contracts. It proposes that non-fullfilment of civil contracts should become a criminal offence and that farmers should be given the right to control the labour of African workers.

As the Bill affects the welfare of the Africans, and is of such controversial nature, it should, in our own opinion, have been submitted to the Representative Council before it is dealt with by Parliament. It is the policy of South Africa under the provisions of the Natives Representation Act that any legislation affecting the interests of the African people will not be brought before Parliament until it has been considered by the Representative Council. This policy was laid down by Parliament and it should be maintained and be put into operation. It is to hoped therefore, that Mr. Geldenhuys will not be allowed to introduce this inquitous Bill which, in our opinion, will not in any way help farmers to secure labour. If it became law it would have the effect of driving African labour from the farms; and we do not think that this is what the farmers want.

MAR 8 1941

We are all agreed that the agricultural resources of this country should be developed and that the African should play his part in this development. But we cannot agree that the best means of doing this is to employ compulsory methods. The days when it was perhaps necessary to teach the African "the dignity of labour" are gone. The African has learned the lesson and he knows now that he cannot live in this world except by the sweat of his brow. Unfortunately there are farmers who have not learned this lesson and who, therefore, think that it is one of their previleges to live by the sweat of the brows of other human beings. The African knows today that as a human being he has the right to sell his labour to the highest bidder in the Labour Market. It is not his "laziness" that causes the shortage of labour on the farms; it is the unwillingness of the farmers to employ progressive methods in dealing with labourers.

The farming indutsry like any other industry cannot be developed by means of compulsory labour. Labour today is a commodity which must be purchased by those who need it. And the African is not willing to sell it to the lowest bidder. If the farming industry needs his labour it must pay the price which is paid by other industries. The farmers, like other employers of labour, must learn to put their hands into their pockets and pay their servants a living wage.

"Farm labourers are entitled to the ordinary basic rights for human beings" says Mrs. Ballinger, "namely facilities for the education of their children and proper housing. Despite all the regulations to control the movement of the Native population the Natives still drift to the towns because the towns people pay better wages than farmers." This fact should be appreciated by all farmers, including those who believe in the divine right of European farmers to exploit African labour.

MAR 8 1941

It is not compulsory labour, we repeat, that will enable the farmers to develop their agricultural pursuits: it is the contentment of the labourers due to satifactory working and living conditions. In the towns, although wages and working conditions are not altogether what they shsould be, there is a better relationship between maseters and servants. The Europeans in towns have learned to respect the feelings of their servants, and they realise that it is only by securing the co-operation of the workers that their industries can be developed satisfactorily. This is a lesson which the farmers must learn and they will soon find their labour difficulties disappearing.

Health Of The Native

At a recent meeting of the European-Bantu Joint Council, King William's Town Mr. G. W. Mears, the Native Commisioner, (Cape) spoke on the subject of "Health of the Native."

Viewing the subject from an economic angle he showed that malnutrition was the root of the existing high death rate of Native children and of their susceptibility to disease.

A primitive Native man depending without restrictions on his fat cattle and crops had been well fed. To day the rural Native is confined to fixed areas. Through overstocking these areas the land has deteriorated. Middledrift was cited as an example. Where land is poor, cattle are undernourished and they in their turn yield milk of poor quality. Consequently where milk is the staple food, the Native is undernourished.

Bantu Opinion

Many finding the land can no longer support them flock to the towns where their earning cannot keep pace with their growing needs under civilising influences. The result is malnutrition.

The Native Affairs Department is now endeavouring to restore the country to the condition it was in before overstocking ruined it. Soil Erosion is being checked. At Fort Cox Training Schools where more agricultural bias is being given students will go forth well equipped with knowledge to improve the methods of agriculture in their homes and encourage the growing of diversified crops for the family use. Instruction is being given to parents and children on the growing of vegetables to improve that dietry.

South African Outlook

A more obvious effort to deal with Health is seen in improved medical services, rural clinics, training of Native Medical Aids, of Native nurses, allocation of Bursaries to enable Natives to qualify as doctors and dentists.

5a-1941

Bantu World
Johannesburg
South Africa

FACTORIES BILL

AFRICAN WORKERS WILL SHARE IN SHORTER HOURS OVER-TIME PAY AND ANNUAL LEAVE, BUT FEAR "COLOUR BAR."

There are important many improvements in working conditions laid down in the new Factories Act, such as the fixing of a maximum work period of 46 hours a week, over-time pay, and annual leave. But the parliamentary representatives have been disturbed because there are two clauses in the new law which give the Government power to compel employers to segregate workers and even to withhold some of the benefits of the new law on the "ground of race or colour." They did their best in both Houses of Parliament to have these clauses amended, but were unsuccessful.

The following is a portion of Senator Rheinallt Jones' speech in the Senate during the second Reading debate:-

"We gladly acknowledge that for most of the work this measure will confer very great benefits, which we very gladly acknowledge. For the Native workers particularly it will also be a great benefit so far as the measures as a whole are concerned. I do not know whether Hon. Senators are aware of the great social change that is taking place amongst the Native people as a result of the effects of industrial legislation in the last three or four years. Something like 80,000 Native workers have come under industrial agreements and wage board determinations in the last few years and they have very considerable increases in their wages, but what is more important is that now it is no longer possible to exploit them by demanding long hours without pay and no leave at all after a long period of service. This Bill will have the effect of giving others those improvements which are also being given through industrial agreements and wage board determinations, having the effect of making our labour supply more steady, more regular, more efficient, and I should like to thank the Minister for these benefits.

BABY WITH SQUINT

But I could not possibly sit down, and I do not suppose the Minister expects me to sit down without a word of reference to what is a blot upon this measure. I cannot help feeling that the Bill is like a lovely baby that has developed a squint. The original baby was all right. The Bill as originally drafted was innocent of a Colour bar, but unfortunately in the course of discussion in another place the Hon. Minister got things badly twisted and when he was challenged from one side or the other in the other place and was asked "Isn't this a Colour bar?" he said "Yes, it is," "Yes, it isn't," "Yes, it is," "Yes, it isn't." And by the time the debate was finished nobody knew whether it was or was not.

Some of us were profoundly perturbed as we saw the final Bill, as it came to this House, because what before was perhaps a matter of opinion has now taken a very hard and fast form. It has disturbed us greatly. The Hon. the Minister will realise that as the Bill now stands it must have a very disturbing effect upon thousands and thousands of workers, Native, Coloured, and Indian. This is not the time to cause a disturbance in the mind of workers. I think that our workers in South Africa are keen to do all they can to help the Government in its war efforts and help industry at the present time but the discussions which are taking place in certain trade union circles and also in another place have had a very profound effect upon them. My colleagues and I have had numerous letters and telegrams begging us to get this measure altered in this respect, and so I should like to support what the Hon. Senator Dr. Brookes said. I think he puts the case fairly and moderately, and I should like to support his plea that the Minister should withdraw the present clause 51 (3) and clause 54. We say to the Minister that we are prepared to co-operate with him in any situation in which he may find himself, but we know of hardly any cases that would justify a measure of this kind, which will have such an effect upon the minds of the Native workers. The Bill as it stands now is a challange to the minds of the Native workers. I venture to say if those workers had been members of proper trade unions the Minister would never have thought it right to go against their feelings in this matter. He would have gone all out to satisfy them and assure them that there would be no hardship. I urge upon him that it is not now too late to meet our difficulty and satisfy these workers who as workers should command our sympathy and the solicitude of the Hon. the Minister. Some of us know him for very nearly thirty years as the father of the worker. These people we represent are also workers and there are entitled as such to some consideration and we ask the Minister not to put in the Statute in such a clear form something that is a challenge on the racial issue.

COLOUR DISCRIMINATION

I should like to put as briefly as I can the reasons why we oppose this discrimination on grounds of Colour in such matters. I now speak for myself, and I have every reason to believe that I am supported by my colleagues here. In the first place they always operate harshly and unfairly against the non-European. We have recently had cases, and there are plenty of cases to illustrate my point, of what is a firm conviction in the minds of non-Europeans, that when we ask them to agree to discrimination they always have in their minds something that is going to operate to their disadvantage and therefore we find it impossible to approach them, because the first question they ask us is "How is it going to work" and we must admit then it may work unevenly and hardly. Secondly, whatever the original motive of such a measure which has this Colour discrimination, whatever the original motive may have been, however mild and however careful the Minister may have been in regard to a measure of this kind, it has happened in the past that such measures have come to be used as a means of pushing non-Europeans out of positions they have held. That is their conviction and that is our experience, and also as time goes on the spheres which they occupy and can occupy become more and more restricted."

NATIVE OPINION
OF SOUTH AFRICA
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
ESTABLISHED IN 1884.

Johannesburg May 10, 1941

Native Appeals And Their Courts

The decision of the Appellate Division, Bloemfontein on the 29th. April that a litigant in a Native Commissioner's court desiring to appeal to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court must proceed through the Native Appeal courts will be hailed with general satisfaction by Africans.

This important matter of procedure formed the subject of a special case stated by the Minister of Native Affairs in order to obtain the court's ruling. The special case raised the question whether under the Native Administration Act 38 of 1927 a litigant intending to appeal from the judgment of the Native Commissioner's Court could submit an application for leave to appeal under section 18 of the Act directly to the Appellate Division or only after an appeal to a Native appeal court.

Native appeal courts had given conflicting decisions on the question.

In the case of Lutuli v. Myokana, decided in 1934, one Native appeal court had held that the Appellate Division constituted the forum of appeal from Native appeal courts, while in the case of Letholov. Ndhlovu, heard in 1940, another Native appeal court by a majority held that there was no provision for appeals from its judgments to the Appellate Division, and that a litigant desiring to appeal to the Appellate Division must proceed directly from a Native Commissioner's Court to the division instead of appealing to a Native appeal court.

In its judgment the Appeal Court ruled that the former decision was the correct one.

The Native Administration Act of 1927 was designed to deal with Bantu court cases from the perspective of Native law and custom. This involved a special study of the rudiments of complicated aboriginal customs usages, appertaining to varying tribes a study which not commend itself to many students of Roman-Dutch law. The result was that there are none too many experts of Native law in the legal profession or in the service of the Government. That being so, it would appear essential that the knowledge and experience of the few experts appointed to the special benches of Native Appeal courts, including that of assessors chosen from the ranks of experienced Native Commissioners, should be utilised to the fullest extent.

From the Native Commissioners' courts below, it will be observed that Native cases are handled primarily by attorneys preferably engaged by litigants for their having specialised in the study of Native law. These attorneys are a batch by themselves, who, by continuous practice and appearance in the Native Commissioners' courts have amassed valuable knowledge which enhances the standard of the courts. It is usually the same set of attorneys who are engaged to pilot cases through the Native Appeal courts. Here they make a powerful combination with the President of the Native Appeal Court—a judicial officer chosen specially for ripe knowledge in Native law. The President is assistde by two experienced Native Commissioners. It may also be mentioned that in the lower courts, Natives known for their special knowledge of Native custom often advise the Commissioners in their task. Altogether the atmosphere of reliable authority in decisions is well established in the two courts discussed above.

It would have seemed unfortunate therefore, if the Appellate Division had decided otherwise than directing appeals to come through Native Appeal Courts. Satisfaction is felt at this decision, firstly because it enhances the prestige of the Native Appeal Court that the Appellate Division should decide appeals in the light of its views. Secondly, the large volume of work handled at Bloemfontein seldom includes consideration of intricate Native law. Decisions of the Native Appeal Courts should lighten the burden of the higher court while consolidating its judgments.

APR 2 1941
APR 26 1941
APR 25 1941
APR 2 1941
APR 29 1941
MAY 10 1941
MAY 10 1941
The Bantu Newspapers
Johannesburg

Bantu World
Johannesburg
South Africa

Policemen And Africans

NO LOVE LOST BETWEEN THEM

Sir,

Kindly allow me a space in your paper to say a few words on Policemen and their attitude towards Africans.

Europeans run to the Police for protection while Africans regard them as their worst enemies. The reason for this is not far to find. I maintain that this derives from the rough and sometimes cruel treatment the police mete out to them in carrying out their duties.

In towns and in farms Africans are being looked upon as mischief makers, hence the very strict measures and punishments applied to them at these places.

When he goes out of his house he is required to have with him his Poll Tax Receipt, Monthly Pass and Special Pass. If he is without one he is liable for arrest, he may be working or not working he is now regarded as a criminal.

When these documents are demanded, you may try to be a gentleman by respecting the Crown or Uniform, still you will be questioned very harshly and sometimes be kicked about although you have them all. You are told "you mus'nt think you are a whiteman."

In case you utter a word of explanation you may be kicked about again and again and then be thrown into the pick—up—van and be charged for resist. How dare you answer the "Police Baas."! Yours is to say "Jaa Baas' all the time even to the extent of committing yourself.

During last year a Tax Card System was introduced for tax collecting with the intention of making it easier for Africans to pay their tax. But that has not stopped the zealous police from demanding tax receipts in the streets. Small wonder Africans, respectful or otherwise, regard the police as enemies and disturbers of their peace.

As long as Africans are being harassed in this flagrant manner and hunted high and low in vans as game of prey notorious deeds shall prevail to the bitter end. I am not trying to defend criminality, which must be severely dealt with by the authorities, but I must deplore the whole attitude of the police and the white public opinion towards Africans as a whole. There are desperadoes among Africans just as there are among the Europeans, but that does mean they must be the criterion of the respect due to a nation. We have professional men and women amongst us and they deserve respect from the white people who taught us the value of these things.

Let us hope even against hope that our white neighbours especially the police will appreciate our complaint and make amends.

Edmund Thos. Legodi.

Johannesburg.

Bantu World
Johannesburg
South Africa

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Edmund Thos. Legodi

Johannesburg.

Africans and Religion

Expressing the hope that "the Colonial Office directions for the forming of citizens in Tropical Africa will be a forceful argument for fearless pronouncements from official sources on the importance of religion for the youth of this country," Cardinal Hinsley, Archbishop of Westminster, and previously Papal Delegate in East Africa, says in a letter to *The Times*:

"The Colonial Office attitude towards the training of citizens in Tropical Africa is a model for imitation. In the memorandum of 1925 the principle was laid down that religion is essential for the education of native populations; the late Lord Lloyd, shortly before his lamented death, declared that missionary co-operation was indispensable for the same purpose of forming true citizenship among backward races.

"There is no power to bind the multitude of fickle wills in common harmony save the fixed standard of God's law. The idolatry of mere physical and purely worldly culture will tend to that savage callousness of which we have too evident experience from abroad if not at home. The whole history of Christianity and its institutions shows that a man's natural faculties are not stunted but developed and perfected by co-ordinating them with the highest spiritual ideals. In the words of St. Augustine of Hippo: 'Religion unites citizen to citizen, nation to nation, yea, all men in a union not of companionship only but of brotherhood.'

"Can the myth of white superiority lead anyone to suppose that religion, useful for primitive races, is not needed by us? Were we in any doubt as to this, the present condition of the world would provide the answer. Pure secularism, for all its glittering promises, stands condemned by the ruin it has wrought."

East Africa and
Rhodesia
London, England

Improved Native Agriculture

Speaking of soil conservation work in the Native reserve near Pemba, Northern Rhodesia, the Director of Agriculture recently told the Legislative Council that of about 130,000 acres under cultivation in that area, 60,000 acres required conservation. In one year, working from one centre, 12,000 acres had been protected, and it was hoped to double the rate of progress. Approximately 100 gardens are now being cultivated under improved methods. In 1938-39 the average maize yield of these gardens under the old methods was 2.2 bags per acre; improved methods gave 5.9 bags.

Health Of The Native

At a recent meeting of the European-Bantu Joint Council, King William's Town Mr. G. W. Mears, the Native Commisioner, (Cape) spoke on the subject of "Health of the Native."

Viewing the subject from an economic angle he showed that malnutrition was the root of the existing high death rate of Native children and of their susceptibility to disease.

A primitive Native man depending without restrictions on his fat cattle and crops had been well fed. To day the rural Native is confined to fixed areas. Through overstocking these areas the land has deteriorated. Middledrift was cited as an example. Where land is poor, cattle are undernourished and they in their turn yield milk of poor quality. Consequently where milk is the staple food, the native is undernourished.

Many, finding the land can no longer support them, flock to the towns where their earning cannot keep pace with their growing needs under civilising influences. The result is malnutrition.

The Native Affairs Department is now endeavouring to restore the country to the condition it was in before overstocking ruined it. Soil Erosion is being checked. At Fort Cox and in schools where now an agricultural bias is being given students will go forth well equipped with knowledge to improve the methods of agriculture in their homes and encourage the growing of diversified crops for the family use. Instruction is being given to parents and children on the growing of vegetables to improve that dietry.

A most obvious effort to deal with health is seen in improved medical service—rural clinics, training of Native Medical Aids, of Native nurses, allocation of Bursaries to enable Natives to qualify as doctors and dentists.

56a-1941
East Africa and Rhodesia
London, England

MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES declared recently that one of the most urgent Colonial problems was that of the colour bar. Although allegations against East African territories and Rhodesia in that connexion are usually so exaggerated as to have little relevance, the wise are constantly on guard against complacency. The challenging observations made by Canon Broomfield elsewhere in this issue should therefore be welcomed by responsible opinion. He writes in his personal capacity, but with the onus resting upon the general secretary of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa, which he served for many years in Zanzibar, and the operations of which cover large areas of that Protectorate, Tanganyika Territory, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. He proceeds from the fact that "many Europeans are most scrupulous in their consideration of African susceptibilities"; and it is undeniable that in this matter considerable numbers of settlers have set themselves standards equivalent to those normally followed by missionaries and officials. That many Europeans engaged in agriculture, commerce and mining do not attain the same high level is attributable partly to the more difficult and irritating circumstances in which they so often make contact with the African, and partly to a regrettable lack of understanding, arising largely from inadequate acquaintance with any African language. Almost every missionary and district official speaks at least one Native tongue fluently, and the white settler who is equally proficient is very seldom an offender in the matter which Canon Broomfield discusses. The real delinquents are men who know very little of the African because they have no means of conversing intimately with him, and in the vast majority of cases they are persons of poor intellectual attainment, who, devoid of moral ascendancy, seek to impose an air of authority by methods which they themselves distrust, and which the African inevitably resent. The normative, almost always a good-natured being, cheerfully tolerant of reasonable authority, will even submit to the unreasonable exercise of it, but, as all who have lived in former German Colonies can testify, he is fully alive to the practical evils of the *Herrenvolk* idea—though in our view there is the widest gulf between the worst cases which could be cited from, say, the Copperbelt under British administration, and what was almost normal practice in the German African Colonies: we say nothing of the infamous nature of German rule in Poland today.

JUN 26 1941

Colour Bar.

JUN 25 1941

Ilanga Lase Natal
(Natal Sun)
Durban, Natal,
South Africa

Africans Penalised

MAY 24 1941

It has been frequently expressed that the unsatisfactory state of health among Africans is traceable to their economic condition. They live below the average living line owing to the wages paid to them. This is a subject which calls for sympathetic and adequate attention by the Administration. The greater number of Africans live below the living line and this fact is well-known by the European masters and yet up to now next to nothing has been done to bring about any remedy for this undesirable state of affairs.

The fact of a man with a family being paid an average of one pound ten a month is a scandal of the first magnitude. What with the present day expenses which every family man must face, can keep him from seeking unlawful methods of eking out a living in order to keep himself and family alive? This problem has been frequently brought before the public eye and expense tables and estimates have been conscientiously calculated and found to be reasonable, but the European masters have taken no step to alleviate this position of the Africans.

At a meeting of the Joint Council recently at Vryheid over which no less a personage than the Bishop of Zululand presided, it was submitted that a census of African labourers' wages has been taken to the Vryheid area. It is said that the figures from twenty representative families living in the Municipality were obtained by a member of the Council who submitted that twenty representative families had as an average wage 34 shillings per month. The barest necessities in food alone for a family of seven came to 14s per week, taking no account of clothing, rent, school fees, books & etc., which any self-respecting family has to face. That figure excludes medical attention and medicines.

We have never heard of medical practitioners ever considering Africans to the extent of charging for professional services a lower rate than they do for well-going Europeans. This we mention here because there are many cases where the African patient is as low financially in the ratio of 10 to 2 as compared to the European master.

The fact may also be put forward that the fines in the courts of the land are frequently ruinous to the Africans. A fine of £5 for an African is equal to about £20 for a European. It seems to us this position could be viewed differently if it was realised that the ratio of the servant's income to that of the master is as suggested above.

This position is the cause of so many of our people devising or taking to objectionable methods of eking out a living so much so that they sooner or later come under the clutches of the law and thus become inured to gaol life to the extent that it has no longer any terror for an increasing number of Africans. This condition is not one to be viewed non-challantly but should be healed with the only remedy at the hands of those who enjoy the vote for the good of the land—a readjustment of wage scales for Africans.

MAY 24 1941

Ilanga Lase Natal
(Natal Sun)
Durban, Natal,
South Africa

No More Bantu After 20 Years?

Another alarming piece of news was told last Saturday in the account of a meeting which took place in Durban — that the Native population may die out within twenty years! The ominous words were uttered by Dr. B. A. Dor-

mer, Head of the Tuberculosis Hospital at Springfield, in a talk to members of the Women's General Council of the United South African National Party.

In that speech it was declared that it had been proved that tuberculosis was unknown among the Native population before Europeans came to South Africa but now it has worked havoc among Africans to an alarming degree so much as to justify the above statement in order to draw the attention of the Administration to meet the situation which has risen as the result of the new conditions of life introduced by the European rulers.

The statement was made that investigations had been made for three years in Natal and it had been ascertained that there were in the Province 26, 000 Bantu victims of Tuberculosis. It was also discovered that among those of the Bantu population in Natal who lived in tribal areas there was one sufferer from tuberculosis out of 400 Bantu, and in the semi-urban population the figure was one in every 100 whereas in the urban areas where European foods which are highly refined are eaten, there were two tuberculotics in every 100.

The figures in the other racial groups were given as six hundred European sufferers and three thousand Indians. These statements go to prove that present living conditions in urban areas dangerously affect the Bantu, thus increasing the woful deaths among a people who seem to have no remedy to save themselves from this slow death, since they are unable to help themselves. The remedy is clearly with the employer classes who are privileged to call for legislation which will have the effect of lowering this death rate by providing such food for their servants and labourers as will conduce to their preservation from this slow but relentless death.

Dr. Dormer is justified in his statement that the Bantu before the Europeans came to this part of the world were comparatively free from this dread disease. The responsibility then lies with those who have the ability and power to bring about such conditions of labour as will make it obligatory for all masters in rural as well as urban areas to see to it that their Bantu servants should be fed on food which is capable of maintaining their powers of resistance to this devastating disease. The food element is not the only cause of this dire threat to decimate a whole race of people but accomodation in urban areas is mostly undesirable and conducive to bringing about ill health. Inspectors are frequently sent out to see if business premises are always kept in a sound healthy condition but not so much to see if the sleeping quarters of Bantu servants are in a desirable and healthy state. This is not as it should be.

One other point which should be considered by those in the responsible position of being the "fathers of the people" should be the encouragement of education on hygiene so that the number of sufferers from this and other diseases should be reduced with the aim of ultimately driving it out or at least reducing its incidence and threat to wipe off a formerly virile race of people off the face of the earth

Race Relations Conference

EAST LONDON : JUNE 30

FOR URBAN AFRICN AFFAIRS

The South African Institute of Race Relations is holding its mid-year council meeting at East London on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday June 30-July 2. The main subjects to be discussed concern matters connected with Urban Native Administration. To secure the maximum benefit from these discussions the Executive Committee invites the following bodies in the Midland and Eastern district of the Cape Province to send two representatives each to take part in the discussions: Municipal Native Advisory Boards, Congress of Native Advisory Boards; African National Congress (Cape Province branch); Joint Councils of European and Bantu; National Council of Women of South Africa; Bantu National Council of African Women. In addition to the foregoing parliamentary representatives and members of the Natives Representatives Council are also invited. Any further particulars may be obtained by writing to Mr. A. Lynn Saffery, Secretary, S.A. Institute of Race Relations, P.O. Box 97, Johannesburg.

Imvo Zabantsundu
(Bantu Opinion)
King William's Town
South Africa

Africans' Bid For Higher Positions

It is becoming more and more apparent from discussions in Parliament, the Natives' Representative Council, General and Local Councils that the Natives' rights to employment and promotion in the Government and Council service where their education, skill and aptitude merit are going to be strongly contested. The complex of inferiority to employees of other races which has overshadowed them for many decades past, is being replaced by a race consciousness that has instilled courage to battle for a fair computation of their worth. In addition to this awakening, the stalwarts who have been members of local self-governing bodies for many years past, have come to realise that it falls upon their shoulders to press at all costs for the employment of the sons of their race in higher-paid positions. It is only right that this feeling prevails. There is no sentimentalism or anti-Europeanism at the bottom of it.

General councils like those of the Transkeian Territories and Glen Grey have existed for over thirty years. The former was established in 1903 and the latter in 1894. Since then Ciskeian local councils have come into being from 1927. European supervision was admittedly necessary in the early stages. In the meantime Africans have spent small fortunes in training their sons at university colleges and agricultural schools. What could all this effort and self-sacrifice have aimed at, other than gaining higher and more remunerative positions in councils that serve their people? The Bantu expect co-operation from the Department of Native affairs and its officials in introducing educated Natives into higher positions, even if this means replacement of former European incumbents. It is a co-operation that is rightly demanded. The question of prestige and colour must not be allowed to outweigh the demands of justice. Nor even pre-suppositions that Natives will fail to justify appointments. The Government and some General Councils have lost thousands of pounds through failures or lapses in the case of individuals. Experience is only gained by being employed in work, hence it is fatuous to over-emphasise the much-vaunted attribute of experience when considering applications for local council work. This invariably operates against the new aspirant, who may possibly have more aptitude through his education than the rival so-called experienced man.

An extract from the minutes of a meeting of the Middledrift Local Council (March 25, 1941) dealing with the projected appointment of a Dipping Supervisor, is typical of the earnest to employ Natives in higher positions. As the matter is still under consideration, no comments, neither for or against, are being made in this article.

Page 43: "Cr. Dwanya who craves for indulgence while he traces the antecedents of the present appointment, states that when the Council was established, the two dipping supervisors, officials of the Native Affairs Department, were Messrs Marais and Ackerman. Objection was at once taken to their salaries which the Council felt would be too great a drain on its funds, and it was finally decided to take Mr. Ackerman only, at a salary of £15 per month. It was then made, Cr. Dwanya continues, a condition of Mr. Ackerman's appointment that he would train two Natives, Ben Moyake and John Takane (also taken over from the Native Affairs Department's staff), who would in time take over the supervision of cattle dipping. After over twelve years of such training, he points out, these men should now be in a position to succeed Mr. Ackerman."

CHAIRMAN: "You say the training of these men was a condition of Mr. Ackerman's appointment. Did he train them?"

Cr. Dwanya: "I presume that he did. But if Mr. Ackerman has not done so, our trust has been misplaced, and he has let us down very seriously. Besides this, Mr. Ackerman's dipping has been and still is-like that of dipping supervisors in the Ciskei—under the supervision of the Stock Inspector. Mr. Stent visits the tanks periodically and he tests the strength of the dip. "When", he asks, "are our people ever going to be given a chance? By Act of Parliament councils have been established to give Africans a measure of self-government; and now when vacancies occur in Native areas, vacancies which should rightly be filled by them, every effort is being made to raise objections to the appointment of those people whose taxes make up the Council's revenue. I should add," Cr. Dwanya concludes, "that the eyes of everybody in this district—and I might say of Councils throughout the Ciskei are looking to see if we in Middledrift will play the game and do right by our people. In these circumstances I therefore see no way but to insist on the appointment of Miton Mpulu."

56a-1941

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

EMPEROR SETS UP TWO-HOUSE LEGISLATURE

Overrides Opposition Of The Church And Noble Families

(Chicago Defender Foreign Correspondent)

LONDON—Despite opposition on the part of the feudal rases and other reactionary forces in Ethiopia headed by the bishops of the Coptic church which owns most of the lands in the country, Emperor Haile Selassie has granted a new constitution to the Ethiopian people.

Two chambers are set up, an upper house or senate nominated by the Emperor from among the rases and other dignitaries and rulers of provinces, and a chamber of deputies or commons, chosen by the nobles and local chiefs from among the people.

This is a temporary arrangement until the natives are able to elect their own members by secret ballot.

The constitution requires for each chamber a quorum of two-thirds of the members. The British House of Commons demands less than one-twelfth.

A cabinet system will be introduced, composed of young Ethiopians who were sent abroad to study in European and American universities before Italy invaded the country. Most of these young men were educated at the Emperor's personal expense.

History Of Reforms

Until Haile Selassie came to the throne, Ethiopia was governed as an absolute monarchy, the Emperor conducting public affairs as he thought fit, taking the advice of the leading rases and bishops as he felt disposed.

In 1916, when Lij Yassou was deposed, Empress Zauditu succeeded him, and ras tafari, as Selassie then was, became regent since it is a constitutional tradition that a woman can be empress in her own right, but that the affairs of state must be conducted by a regent, usually one of the princes of the royal house.

Ras tafari tried to introduce many reforms at that time, but was opposed by the bishops of the Coptic church and powerful rases who exerted great influence over the empress.

They feared that any change of the status quo would weaken their power and strengthen the Europeanized younger generation who was rallying behind the regent.

Empress Zauditu died in 1930, and ras tafari was proclaimed emperor (Negus Negatsi—literally "King of Kings"), with the throne name of Haile Selassie 1. Seizing his chance, the Emperor began to launch his reforms, but before he could consolidate his position, Moussolini, hoping to exploit internal difficulties picked a quarrel with Selassie and ordered his Blackshirt legions to invade Ethiopia.

Now the Emperor has to start all over again, but much depends upon the final outcome of the main conflict between the Axis powers and the democracies. In the meanwhile, Haile Selassie intends to lay the political foundation of Ethiopia's future progress.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

SO. AFRICAN NATIVES SEE NO DIFFERENCE

Both Countries Are Oppressors

CAPETOWN, South Africa — (ANP)—Here in the southernmost tip of Africa, the native population finds it difficult to get very excited about the war. Unlike West Coast Africa or Egypt or Ethiopia or even French Equatorial Africa, in all of which places the Africans are armed and a definite part of the fighting forces of their countries, here in South Africa natives are recruited only for labor and service battalions in which they get about half the pay of a white soldier.

An idea of the thinking of the African here in the Union of South Africa, perhaps the worst country in the world for a black man, is shown by a debate which took place at the People's club here last week.

"What For?"

The subject of the debate revolved around whether it would be in the interests of the South African workers to fight for the establishment of a socialist government during the present war. Every speaker but two supported the idea. They said they could not see any essential difference between the imperialistic aims of Britain and those of Germany. The war, they said, had been engineered by two rival sets of capitalists each bent on securing economic domination at the expense of the working classes. The majority of natives in South Africa, it is said, showed a complete disinterestedness in the war—a feeling of lassitude—and when a native was asked why he was not fighting, the answer invariably was, "What for?"

Western Chiefs' Conference

ACCORDING to a Government Notice which appears elsewhere in this issue, a conference of Chiefs of the Western Provinces has been slated to take place from June 3 to 5 at Ijebu Ode, and among the items tabled for discussion, is a most vexing question which we feel should receive the impartial consideration of the Natural Rulers. We refer, in particular, to the fifth subject on the Agenda, namely, "whether it is desirable that a Native Administration should only employ persons who are Natives of the area controlled by that Native Administration."

Too much has been written in the local Press for and against the retention of people who emanate from a different tribe but who, by virtue of their service, have been asked or ordered to serve in districts governed by a Native Administration other than their own. The contention put forward in both cases has carried a certain degree of weight. The people who emanate, for instance, from Okigwi, would prefer to have in the local Native Administration people of their tribe, other than a man from Bende.

The same may be applied to the latter, and vice versa. The reason which has so far been advanced for this attitude, is the allegation, probably correct, but very highly debatable that immigrants other than the indigenes of a place do not have the welfare of the people of another tribe, in whose services they may be, at heart. The other reason which certainly carries a certain degree of weight, is the submission that since the revenue of the Native Administration are derived from the Natives, it is not advisable to engage the services of foreigners whilst the Natives are unemployed.

These contentions are all right in a way, but nevertheless, a very imperative question arises at this stage, and that is whether efficiency, in any case, should be disregarded in the making of such appointments. In our opinion this point deserves impartial scrutiny and we have no doubt that in arriving at a solution, the Chiefs would take it into consideration. The Native Administrations have certainly reached a stage today when they should be able to translate into practice the principles of self-government and we trust that the forthcoming deliberations will lend a way to the realisation of this fact.

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

British Charge French Drive Natives from Djibouti

LONDON, Sept. 25 (AP).—Authoritative British sources charged today that French colonial officials at Djibouti were driving some natives at gunpoint to British lines outside that blockaded Somaliland port. They denied British forces had attacked Somaliland posts and said such reports from Vichy may have resulted from the attempt of some Somalis to return to the French lines despite threats of being shot. They probably were mistaken for British colonial forces, these sources said.

Ilanga Lase Natal
(Natal Sun)
Durban, Natal,
South Africa

All--African Convention and African National Congress

Appeal To All Organised Bodies

Greetings,

During the triennial conference of the All—African Convention last December at Bloemfontein, an important question was referred back to the constituent branches, the question of the relationship between the All African Convention and the African National Congress. The full text of this matter and discussion thereon is to be seen in pages 9, 10, 25 and 26 of the booklet "Minutes of the All African Convention" (obtainable for 7d post free from the Bookstore, P. O. Lovedale, C.P.).

By reason of the crisis of the present war, the daily press declined to telegraph the usual excerpts summarising the proceedings of the conference, but the full minutes are now available as above stated.

It is important that all affiliated bodies post their considered decision on the matter mentioned above to the General Secretary (Mr. S. Mac. Lepolesa, 637 B tho Location, Bloemfontein) before the 30th June next, in order to facilitate the task of co-ordinating the replies for the EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE and in view of the special conference of the All African Convention in December 1941.

All organisations not yet affiliated should immediately correspond with the General Secretary and also secure copies of the previous Minutes containing the constitution (Minutes December 1937, 1/3 post free, Minutes June 1936, 1/3 post free and Findings of the All African Convention 1/- post free, of the same publishers) and get themselves acquainted with the earlier history of the movement.

(Signed) S. Mac. LEPOLESA,
General Secretary.

D. D. T. JABAVU,
President.

Cape African Teachers

The Cape African Teachers Association met in congress at Grahamstown last month. Mr. Mkize, B.A. of Umtata presided. A feature of oustanding importance in the preliminary business of the congress was a delegation of five members from U.T.A.T.A. (formerly known as the Transkei Teachers' Association) who brought a message of goodwill to their confederates in congress. It will be remembered that several attempts had been made in years past to unify or federate the Cape African Teachers' Association with the Transkei Teachers' Association; but the ship that carried the olive branch always foundered in the sea of suspicion, distruct and lack of mutual confidence.

The mellowing and educative influence of time resulted in wiser counsels prevailing. Out of spontaneity, the U.T.A.T.A. felt constrained to offer their willingness to have a united body of African teachers in the Cape Province, hence the deputation. We understand that the subject is still under consideration by a committee consisting of an equal representation of both associations. It is hoped that the final issue will be the proposed unified body of teachers. There never seemed to be any soundness in the past, of separate associations representing teachers existing in one and the same province. Under one Provincial Administration, a set of different associations could not do justice to their cause. Either by submitting conflicting views to authority, or creating inevitable prejudice as between members of the several bodies, teachers tended to dissipate their energies in abortive attempts to better themselves.

If the contemplated unification of Cape Teachers be achieved in due course, an example of broad-mindedness will have been set even for administrative bodies like local and General Councils—an example worthy to be followed. We have always contented that enemies of rapprochment, viz. self-protection against possible loss of high offices, inferiority complex, can be overcome if one has self—confidence of meeting the other fellow on the same platform, and if defeated, not to be ashamed to learn and adopt the tactics that gave his adversary the power to defeat.

Birmingham, Ala. News
August 15, 1941

African Princess Tells About Native Land At Negro 'Y' Session

Pointing out the Negro's contributions to modern civilization, Fatima Massaquoi, native African princess, speaking at Smithfield Court Auditorium Thursday night, cited the part her race is playing among iron workers of industrial America, the rich folklore and spirituals that teach moral lessons, and the Negro's philosophy of life.

Princess Fatima was presented under the auspices of the Negro Y. W. C. A.

The "secret society" of her native Liberia was explained by the princess, who said that the girls are taken from their homes to schools in the "bush" when they reach the age of 3, to be trained by strangers deemed better fitted to teach them than their own parents. When they reach the age of 10, they are usually married to mates of their parents' choosing and go to live with their mothers-in-law where they learn the likes and dislikes of their husbands with the hope of becoming favorite wives.

Accounting for the small amount of crime she said exists in Africa, the speaker related that when one is suspected of crimes in her native land, he or she is forced to withdraw a hot iron from a pot of boiling oil. If it burns, the suspected one is guilty, she said.

There are five organizations similar to our civic groups in America, she asserted, which embrace hundreds of members who are interested in bettering community conditions.

The daughter of a former Liberian consul-general to Germany, Princess Fatima says she will continue her studies at Boston University next year on a scholarship. Her autobiography will be published this Fall by the Rosenwald Foundation through Fisk University.

Domestic Servants In Nigeria

SOME years ago, there was much hustle and bustle among domestic servants in this country which seemed to suggest that after all, they too had come to appreciate the value of co-operation and the success in concerted action. They rushed through the preliminary stages and finally became a registered body under the Trades Union Ordinance. They were, perhaps, misled to think that, being a registered union, they had arrived at their haven and that everything could be got for a song. But after a little over a year, as a registered body, they seem to have learnt their lesson in life and have begun to think differently.

Says a Correspondent: "It would appear to me that in spite of the fact that the Union was registered under the Trades Union Ordinance . . . . . there are yet to be seen what the Government is proposing to do in accordance with the aims and projects of the Union".

From the achievements of a similar union which functions in the Gold Coast, it is safe to predict a very great future for the Nigeria Domestic Servants Union, if this body could only organise and move forward to press its claims under dynamic and intelligent leadership. It must still do a lot more of spade work and endeavour to create that atmosphere of mutual understanding and sympathy between members of the Union as servants and their employers, the European and African masters.

There is nothing urging Government to take sides in this matter, excepting where the issues involved between a master and his servant cross the domestic boundary into the precincts of the law. But Government could act as an intermediary between a union, as a registered and recognised body, and the employers of labour wherever and whenever there is a dispute from either of the parties concerned.

Stipend Of Colony Chiefs

THE position of Native Chiefs in the scheme of the administration of the Colony of Nigeria has yet to be definitely settled by the Government. Unless it is so settled, there will always be trouble and agitation. This fact is amply borne out by the amount of time and paper wasted in writing petitions and replies over the problems of one Chief or another.

Even in Lagos, we are sure that nobody can say definitely what positions the Native Chiefs occupy. There was, the other day, the suggestion that a Native Court should be started in Lagos. The people were dead against it and that for very good reasons. As a matter of fact, the Government knew or ought to have known that such Court would be unacceptable in a place like Lagos before it was suggested to the Chiefs-in-Council that the views of the people should be ascertained.

However, this fact does not dispose the eternal question as to what is the position of Native Chiefs and whether nothing could be found for them to do. It is surely not fair that certain Chiefs should receive stipend and others not when they have all been officially recognised.

In this connection, we have to refer to the question of the unpaid Chiefs at Epe. It is understood that about eight months ago, some persons approached the Commissioner of the Colony over the question of payment of Chiefs and they were told that their Chiefs would be paid if the people agreed that they should be paid. Since then, it is understood that the people have sent a unanimous petition requesting that the Chiefs should be paid but nothing has been done over the petition.

56a-1941

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Accuse Italians Of Theft Of Ethiopia's Roval Crown

Italy Claiming New Victory In Mountains

NEW YORK—(C)—The Italians apparently still possess one memento of their short-lived Ethiopian empire, the crown jewels of that country, Hiram B. D. Blauvelt of Oradell, N. J. said when he arrived from Africa, via the West Coast of the West Indies on "Alcoa" liner Evangelism.

A gold, jeweled-encrusted crown one and a half feet high and other jewelry was missing when the British and Ethiopians entered Addis Ababa, he said, and it is believed the departing Italians took it. Blauvelt traveled 30,000 miles through Africa as a representative of the British-American Ambulance Corps. He brought back a collection of flags, weapons and curios which will be exhibited here to raise money for more ambulances. The collection includes: the first Ethiopian flag to fly in that country in 5 years, raised after capture of Harar; a captured Italian Blackshirt Battalion flag; a British air ensign which flew over Aden and a Navi swastika flag taken from the German Legation in Addis Ababa.

ROME, Italy—(C)—Italian and colonial troops of the Culquabert garrison in Northern Ethiopia drove British forces out of positions in the Denghel Mountains in a surprise attack, but 100 were killed and equipment taken, said the Italian High Command.

Mochochonono
The Comet)
Maseru, Basutoland
South Africa

Reserve Regulations.

These regulations, of which reference was made in the vernacular in our issue of the 12th inst, have become the subject of discussion amongst the African residents of the reserves. In this reserve the salient points of the regulations were, not long ag , read and explained by the Acting District Commissioner at a pitso of the residents at the conclusion of which he stated that if anybody had any points that he would like to have explained to him he could call at his office where he will be given the necessary explanation. The statement is welcome as it leaves the door open for the discussion of such pointsas may affect adversely the interests of the residents of the reserve.

Although we were informed that most of them were old reserve regulations it may be pointed out that however true that may be yet the regulations were not known to the people whom they affect and are therefore properly regarded a new. That they are intended for the benefit of the local residents cannot be doubted, nevertheless this fact does not place them above criticism and we shall endeavour to make here as constructive a criticism as we can possible make. There are several points requiring consideration and discussion but we propose to discuss first the building of houses and the cleanliness of pavements

The regulations provide that no building or extension of a building must be carried on before submitting a plan to and obtaining a written permission of the local authority. We have not been acquainted of the causes that led to this requirement but we presume that it is with the object of complying with the modern requirements of town planning which aims at avoiding slum conditions and encouraging airy and well lighted houses that are conducive to good health, and no one would quarrel with such requirements as they are for our interests. The cleaning of pavements in front of the houses, though it may entail extra labour that may at first be uncomfortable yet in course of time people may get used to it and appreciate it. But in this reserve while there are parts of the Native village that have been well planned and sufficiently wide streets were made, yet there some parts where there is no order, where huts are clusted together in a confused form, facing in all directions and where there are no streets at all. Perhaps the regulations refer more particularly to the former than to the later parts of the village. We have now come to a point that falls under the hammer of our criticism. These streets, the pavements of which the residents are required to keep clean, failing which they are subject to punishment, are very badly neglected and are almost useless for traffic in the village. In some streets there are slutes and ditches running along them while in others they are cutting across them. Slutes and ditches as is commonly known are places in which all sorts of dirt and rubbish collect and naturally become breeding places for all kinds of disease carrying germs This is a danger to which the residents of the village are exposed and if the health of the residents of these parts of the village is endangered whose fault will it be? Will it be theirs or those responsible for the maintenance of the road—the Government? Nobody will deny that the Government will be held responsible.

The residents, according to the new regulations are liable to prosecution for throwing ashes and rubbish in the streets and not keeping them clean. But with the roads so neglected these rubbish is the only expedience to which recourse can be made in order to maintain traffic that is so necessary in the village We—Native,—are very unfortunate. If we complain, it is because we are ungrateful. If owing to our modesty we keep quiet hoping that in the end our needs will be attended to, our modesty is mistaken for contentedness with the existing conditions Complaints have been made from time to time in the columns of this paper about the state of the roads in the Native village yet little has been done to improve them. Traffic in the Native village is one of the important items in the life of the residents of the village. They cannot exist without it, and yet it appears as if nobody is responsible for it. Several Natives living in this village own cars and lorries for which they pay tax yet nothing will be done to improve roads in the village; there are today Natives holding traders licences in this village yet nothing is done for their traffic. The European Traders in town who are carrying on mostly Native trade and have to deliver goods to their customers at the village must carry on traffic at a great risk to their vehicles, yet roads leading to the race course, to the range and to polo ground—places of amusement to the European community must be kept in good condition though they are not required for continuous service—to say nothing of roads leading to the residential quarters of the European community. Is this fair?

It is high time that the village recieved better attention in the hands of the authorities than it does at present—especially from the traffic point of view.

There are several such anomalies in Basutoland and so long as the interests of the Natives will be considered like those of dumb animals, that is, doing things for them without taking trouble to consult them as to their needs and wishes and must be expected to accept without murmur, whatever is considered good for them by their rulers there will always be such anomalies, the criticism of which is to their di-comfiture. So much for that.

West Africa
London, England

"Strangers" Tax: A Nigerian Vindication

In WEST AFRICA for October 20 last, criticism was passed upon what appeared excessive localism in Nigeria, one being in an Emirate of the Northern Provinces. An African, non-Mahommedan, visited a friend, also non-Mahommedan, fell ill, and was taken to hospital, and on its being found that he was a " stranger " (a person from a district outside that administrative area) he was ordered to pay 9/- residential tax, and his host was fined £3 for "harbouring" a non-taxpaying "stranger". So ran the statement reaching us and, on the assumption that it was accurate, comment was passed to the effect that the action appeared unjustifiable.

The incident was referred to again on April 12 last, when a reader formerly of Nigeria, now in Iraq, expressed disagreement with the original criticism and gave his view that no injustice had been done. The circumstances have been investigated in the Northern Provinces with thoroughness and authoritatively ; and we have to state that the comment by our correspondent in Iraq proves justified, and our own comment cannot be sustained.

The " stranger " had come from Jos into the Zaria Emirate. Investigation has shown that he had not paid his dues in Jos, nor was he able to show that he had paid in any part of Nigeria. His host was not fined £3 for harbouring.

We have to express regret that an erroneous version was given in our columns. Our regret, however, is not unqualified, for investigation led to the finding of a minute by the Emir of Zaria in his own handwriting in connexion with this case. This is the translation:—" I have inquired into this matter, and as it was a first offence I severely reprimanded him and warned him that if he does it again he will be sharply punished.

This evidence that a leading Emir in dealings with non-Mahommedans is guided by the consideration as to first offenders, leads to the reflection that, after all, a good purpose has been served. There is nothing unreasonable in requiring a taxpayer to be able to produce his tax receipt.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Africans Protest Police Brutality

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa —(ANP)—It is interesting to notice how life among natives in Africa and Negroes in America parallel in many respects. In many cities in the United States protests are being made because of the brutality of police. Here in this far off outpost ruled by the British, Africans are compelled to resort to the same processes in seeking protection.

Last week a delegation of African leaders led by Dr. Alfred B. Xuma, famous specialist and president of the African Negro congress, who was accompanied by S. P. Matseke, president of the Transvaal congress and Edwin Mofutsanyane, called upon the minister of justice by appointment.

They outlined the grievances of the African people, protesting against raids made by white police on African homes; the savage methods with which they are conducted; the reckless use of firearms by police on unarmed Africans; the difficulties placed in the way of Africans proving assaults made by police; the raiding and arresting of Africans for brewing native beer when municipalities were allowed to brew beer and sell it to the natives.

The commissioner promised to take the representation under advisement and to punish any police whom he found guilty of abuse.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

FAMED MILITARY ACADEMY RE-ORGANIZED IN AFRICA

St. Cyr, Founded By Napoleon, Re-Established in Central Africa By De Gaullist Free French Forces Under General Eboue, Black Governor.

By Our London Correspondent

LONDON, Oct. 23. (Censored)—Were Napoleon Bonaparte, Emperor of the French and first dictator of modern Europe to return to this world, he would be surprised to discover that the famous military academy founded by him is no longer in France but in Central Africa.

Saint Cyr, which has educated some of the greatest military leaders of France, has been re-established by General de Gaulle with the assistance of the West Indian Negro Governer-General, Felix Sylvester Eboue, chief of the Free French African empire of Equatorial Africa, at Brazzaville, and is busily training white and black officers for the Free French Army.

General de Gaulle, who has just returned to London after an extensive tour through Africa and the Near East—Syria, Palestine and Egypt, expressed great satisfaction with the development of the Free French movement among the natives. He also expressed high admiration for the work of Governor Eboue, who led the revolt against the Vichy Government of surrender. As a result of this timely move, the Free French movement organized by General de Gaulle in England is now able to reorganize and recruit new forces in French African territories.

Brazzaville, the capital and headquarters of Governor Eboue, has become the chief centre of resistance against the Nazi controlled Vichy government in West Africa. It is the point to which Frenchmen from all parts of the world make their way to enroll and undergo training for service in the Free French forces.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Regent W. S. Morris Declares He Is Still Opposed to Ouster

State Regent W. S. Morris issued a statement at Augusta last night concerning an "erroneous impression" he said several friends had gathered regarding his position on the ouster of Dean Walter D. Cocking of the University of Georgia's School of Education.

The president and publisher of the Augusta Chronicle said "several of my friends have told me they gained the impression from Monday morning's story about the southern university conference meeting in Birmingham that I had reversed my position, and appeared before the committee with the Governor and other board of regents members to defend the ousting of Dean Walter D. Cocking of the University of Georgia."

Cocking was ousted by a 10-to-5 vote of the regents, Morris voting with the minority, on Talnadge's charges that the educator advocated racial co-education.

Recalling that he had voted against dismissal of Cocking, Morris said any impression that he had reversed his position was "erroneous" and added, "I fel exactly the same way about the issue as I did when I cast my vote with the minority members of the board of regents against his ouster.

"I did not go to Birmingham to defend the dismissal of Cocking," he continued. "My only purpose in appearing before the committee of the Southern University Conference, along with the Governor and other members of the board of regents, was to do what I could in the interest of the University of Georgia, and to try to prevent the committee from asking our state university to withdraw from the conference."

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

FORMER U.S. STUDENT IN PASSIONED PLEA FOR AIR TRAINING

LAGOS, Nigeria, West Coast Africa, Sept. 25—(ANP)—Residents of Lagos, British West Africa costal colony, have been pleading with English officials to train their young men for aviation, George I. Mbadiwe, former student at Lincoln university, Pa., but son of a well-known family here, served as spokesman in presenting the claim of the native population to a chance to earn honor in flying for the mother country.

Said Mr. Mbadiwe: "There has been much discourse in the press of late about the arrangements being made for the training of air-minded Nigerian young men as pilots, gunners and radio-mechanics in the Royal Air Force. Appeals have been made for men with the required qualifications, physical and academic. There is no doubt that a good number of young men will have responded to the call—a few of them, of course, who do not satisfy the specified requirements, physical or academic, will have to wait. It has been observed further that some who have passed the preliminary tests—other tests await them in England—have still got to wait.

MUST UTILIZE ALL MAN-POWER

"It is an esetablished fact," said Mr. Mbadiwe, "that this war is not a secretarian war. It will not be limited to Europe, to Asia or to Africa. It is already in the hearts of the Americas. It is not a war for the liberation of Europe, or of Asia, or of Ethiopia. It is a war for a fuller and a clearer assertion of the rights of man. If we must defeat Hitler, let us do so quickly and decisively. All our resources all our manpower must be utilized. The direct sacrifice in economy must be made. We need an air training school for Nigeria."

Before Mr. Mbadiwe came to America in 1938 to attend Lincoln university, he studied at the Aggrey Memorial College, Aro-Chuku.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Haile Selassie Asks Britain's Aid

OCT 4 1941

LONDON.—(ANP)—A statement released Friday, dealing with the misunderstanding which has arisen regarding the non-representation of Ethiopia at the interallied conference Wednesday revealed that Haile Selassie, emperor of Ethiopia, had told the British government that he would need certain outside assistance and guidance in economic and political matters. In reply, the statement said that the British government intends to recognize an independent Ethiopia as soon as the military situation would permit.

It pointed out that the task of restoring civil administration and creating an army in Ethiopia, which for six years has been under Italian control and ravaged by two wars, is difficult. The emperor is receiving help and support from Britain, and discussions are going on regarding what form the assistance and guidance should take.

Concluding, the statement said, "It is impossible to forecast the precise time when the exchange of diplomatic representatives will take place, but it may be assumed that this will be done as soon as the situation permits."

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

NIGERIANS SEEK FREE EDUCATION

ENUGU, Nigeria, West Coast Africa, Sept. 25—(ANP)—Speaking before the African club here, C. D. Onueama, LL.D., made a plea for the free education of Nigerian citizens. Averring that large portions of African population are still ignorant and superstitious, he stated that the government should take immediate steps toward overcoming these failures.

It has been the erroneous opinion of many that anyone who had been to England was educated, said Mr. Onueama. This, particularly true among females of the country, brought about the formation of a hybrid society which regarded itself as far too superior to its compatriots, which resulted in their being classified as neither Africans nor Europeans.

In his opinion, the education which Africans must seek should be based upon a plan which aims at spreading knowledge to all parts of the country.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

ASKS FREE EDUCATION FOR NIGERIA

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Mochochonono
(The Comet)
Maseru, Basutoland
South Africa

Housing in Basutoland.

The problem of housing African civil servants has been brought up for discussion in the press by one Mr. Wilfred T. Sera and since then another correspondent signing himself as James S. Thotolo has written in your issue of the 30th ultimo to support the contention of Mr. Sera.

Well, Mr. Editor, as Pessimist I fail to see what good will your correspondents gain by shedding crocodile tears and howling, in the paper, like miserable dogs in a deserted village, for they know perfectly well that the reins of government are in the hands of the ruling race who are looking after their own interests and have no time for the poor Africans who will not be contented with the trouble the government has taken on their behalf but must keep on grumbling. Somebody told me that any criticisms appearing in the press with the object of improving the lot of the Africans merely show how ungrateful the Natives are for the good that the white man has done for them.

A few months ago one European woman, a descendant of the missionaries was criticising the way the Regent Mantšebo had dressed for the reception pitso for Lord Harlech, our present High Commissioner, on the occasion of his first visit to Basutoland. She thought the Regent didn't look well in European fashion and that the best thing that she should have done was to come to the pitso wrapped up in her blanket—the national garb. Mr Editor I am only bringing up this to show how the Europeans look down upon us. Although the missionaries have brought us light—and they were proud of the fact—yet their decendants will sneer at our attempts to show that we have embraced their doctrines.

Talk of housing! Why every house for the European civil servants in this country is a palace, complete with out-houses for servants, roomy stables for horses, cow sheds and sheds for storing feed for these animals—motor garages and all. They get an allowance for petrol and three pounds a month for a horse that will go on trek once in twelve months. But when it comes to housing Natives—Oh Lord! have mercy on us! Masern interpreters were lucky—the pioneers in that occupation were chiefs and built their own roomy and comfortable houses that were later sold to the government and have ever since been used to house interpreters. As for others it appears as though iron-roofed two tiny roomed houses were considered as making Europeans of the Natives—but the bedrooms are just big enough to contain a double bed and the sitting room with a small table in it leaves scarcely any room to allow a fed Native woman to pass in and out with ease without squeezing herself uncomfortably. They are not expected to cook food in these houses neither to make fire to warm themselves during winter months—and who does not know how bitterly cold are the winters in this country—nor are they expected to have families when they are in the service.

Reading the reserve regulations one day recently I noticed that no new buildings were to be put up in the reserves unless plans of same had been submitted to the local authority for approval—I suppose it is with the object of stopping "Natives" from putting up decent

houses that will look like European houses if not, what else can be expected? The example has already been set. You need only go to the police barracks in the reserves to see it. If I am wrong in my opinion, Mr. Editor, and I hold that I am right, the local authority at Ty. should immediately order that the huts housing the police at that reserve be pulled down at the expense of him who is responsible for their up-keep and that more modern and hygienic houses be put up instead that will not be a disgrace to the government that employs them. That would be a just thing to do but Mr. Editor, Pessimist as I am I will eat my head if he will do it for that would be against the object of the regulations on housing.

With the usual formalities

Pessimist.

Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

De Pitch Black Follie in Rustenburg

AUG 30 1941

(By SOLUS)

At the instance of Mr. Sol. Sizumo, Secretary of the Rustenburg Local Council Rustenburg was terribly raided by the famous De Pitch Black Follies, of Johannesburg, on the nights of August 15 and 16. The visiting artists, under the able conductorship of Mr. Griffiths Motsieloa, gave two successful performances in the local Old Bioscope Hall which hitherto was only known to be for Europeans. On the first night (Saturday) the spacious capacity of the hall was heavily taxed, and the visitors given a rousing reception as this was their first time to give a performance in Rustenburg. The audience, some 500 souls strong, was composed of nearly all the racial elements to be found in this part of the country, and was held spell-bound from the first rendering till the close. The atmosphere itself was so highly charged with excitement that it seemed difficult to believe that most of the people would ever recover from so deep a mental well. At any rate, the Black Follies' 'fury' was all the more serious, with Misses Snowie Radebe and Eleanor Oliphant high in the admiration of the crowd. Stanley Kambule, Jonathan Masoleng and Nimrod Mahlangu proved themselves old masters of the stage, whilst, as pianist, young Godfrey Choolo showed what an African was capable of doing when given opportunity and encouragement.

AUG 30 1941

The function was one of the first ever to be well-organised in the District. And, in this connection, Mr. Sol. L. Sizumo was highly complimented as rightly did Mr Motsieloa point out that, had it not been through the efforts of Mr. Sizumo they might never have known Rustenburg. The presence of ex-Native Commissioner for Rustenburg, Major T. E. Liefeldt lent a note of dignity to the proceedings. It was on the night of the first performance that, in difference to the wishes of the majority of the members of the audience, it was decided to have a Repeat Show on Monday, the 18. On both nights with the second with a much larger attendance, the presence of the cream of the District was most conspicuous. Dancing also took place on the second night. I must, in conclusion, make mention of the names of Messrs R. S. Sidzumo and S. Morake, both of the Native Affairs Dept., who greatly assisted in making the performances the success they were and in arranging with the local church leaders about furniture etc. for use in the hall on these important occasions. To Rev. J. G. and Mrs. Swaartland go the hearty thanks not only of the visitors but also of the community for the kind hospitality accorded the visitors during their memorable stay in Rustenburg.

South African
Outlook
Lovedale, South
Africa

Africans and the Police.

According to *The Bantu World* of 9th August, on July 8 a deputation of the African National Congress led by Dr. A. B. Xuma, President-General, waited on the Honourable the Minister of Justice. The deputation was the result of telegraphic protests and letter representations made by the President-General of the Congress regarding the shooting and killing of Africans by Police; Police raids; and relations of Police and Africans in general. Dr. Xuma was communicated with by telephone from the Department of Justice and advised to form a deputation of three with himself. He quickly made arrangements with Mr. S. P. Matseke—President, Transvaal Congress—and Mr. R. V. Selope Thema, M.R.C. as other members of the deputation. Unfortunately, three hours before the deputation was due at the Palace of Justice, Mr. Thema declared his inability to join the deputation, consequently, Mr. Edwin Mofutsanyane substituted for Mr. Thema. The deputation then met the Minister at 2.30. The members were introduced to the Honourable the Minister by Dr. Xuma who also led the representations made. He, at once, expressed appreciation of the Congress to the Minister for his courtesy and public-mindedness in meeting a deputation of Africans who could give him certain aspects of any question in Native Affairs which no non-African is capable of. In the forty-five minutes that ensued various aspects of Police and Africans were discussed, such as

(1) Police Raids on African homes and African people.
  (a) The method in which they are conducted.
  (b) Need and reasons for their abolition.

(2) Reckless use of fire-arms by police on unarmed Africans.
  (a) Shooting, killing of two Africans and wounding one African at Sophiatown, June 15th, 1941.
  (b) Police raid and shooting near Roodepoort on Sunday, July 6th, 1941.

(3) Treatment and arrest of certain cases at Benoni and elsewhere.

(4) Police Raid at Western Native Township, Johannesburg, on the 22nd June, 1941 and the following Thursday.

(5) Alleged assault of pregnant woman by police at Sophiatown.

(6) Difficulty for Africans to prove allegations of assault by police, and why.

(7) Raiding and arresting Africans for Native Beer when the municipalities are allowed to brew and sell beer to Africans.

(8) Abuse of the right to use fire-arms in self-defence or alibi of action taken in the lawful prosecution of duty.

These and other questions formed the basis of the discussion. The deputation was most sympathetically received by the Minister who expressed appreciation of the spirit in which the deputation came, and stated that he expects the police to be exemplary in their conduct and not to break the law in its enforcement. He further stated that where evidence was conclusive he would take severe disciplinary measures against any policeman. It was his desire, he said, that no section of the community be singled out for ill-treatment. In conclusion, he urged the deputation to draw up a memorandum along the lines of their representations and submit the same to him for substantiation and action. Dr. Xuma thanked the Minister for his sympathetic and patient hearing of the deputation's representations as well as for his appreciation of the good intentions of the deputation. It is understood that the deputation is now engaged in the preparation of their memorandum for the Minister as requested.

East Africa and
Rhodesia
London, England

What of the African?

Most Europeans in the territories to which this newspaper is devoted are, of course, alive to the continuing perils of the present position, of which the above-mentioned items are but a few of many; but what of the African? Gone are the days when the Native might be considered to know little and care less about the causes and consequences of the white man's wars. Nowadays the African, however deficient his detailed information, is alert to implications: but though he knows that for him all that makes life worth living depends upon the British winning this war, he, like the European, needs to be reminded by wise propaganda of facts casually accepted but not deeply graven upon the consciousness. In particular, it should be repeatedly explained that for him the triumph of Germany would mean just what Hitler and the other apostles of the "Nordic creed" have stated, a return to slavery, as befitting the "half-ape." That, it cannot be too often recalled, is, in "*Mein Kampf*," the Nazi Bible, the synonym of "African."

56a-1941

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tennessee

Language Of The Drum Saved By Young Missionary In Congo

OCT 10 1941

By GEORGE WELLER

Chicago Daily News-The Commercial Appeal Special Radio. Copyright, 1941

CONGO RIVER STATION, YAKUSU, STANLEYVILLE, Belgian Congo—In the nick of time to save the vanishing art of talking drums, John F. Carrington, a young missionary here at this jungle outpost partially supported by American contributions, has been able, by intensive encouragement, to keep the young generation of the Congo peoples from losing forever a unique method of primitive communication.

Aided by a tall, deeply tattooed old drum master named Lifindiki Tuaytolo, which in English means "Quarrelsome Smith," Mr. Carrington has been able within the past year to instill the river tribes centering around this Baptist station with sufficient interest in the jungle telegraph so that it will probably survive a few years more.

Beat Out Messages

While nearby a swimming hippopotamus' nose barely appearing above the Congo's brown flood made an arrowhead ripple upstream, Mr. Carrington, who is a tall, blond Briton, 29 years old, stood beside a six-foot village drum beating out messages for your correspondent.

"As soon as the tribesmen leave the villages and get acquainted with the white man's telephone and telegraph they begin to disdain the drum," he said. "They even forget their drum name, given to them by their fathers at birth."

At the correspondent's request, Mr. Carrington, in drum language, asked the fisher people of the village, for whom meat is a rare delicacy, why they had failed to enter their canoes and spear the swimming hippo. Mr. Carrington translated the reply:

"We cannot overpower majesty of his jaws."

OCT 10 1941

Language Is Elaborate

The drum language is more elaborate than human speech, Mr. Carrington has found. When Germany invaded Belgium, the jungle drums called it not simply a war, but a "war of spears and knives."

In drum language every spoken and written word becomes a full phrase. The reason is that each drum, like the spoken language of the Lokele fisher folk, uses only two tones, obtained by hollowing wood to different depths upon opposite sides of the drum's sound-hole. Contrary to human tones, the high note is called the man's voice because it carries farther, and the low is called the woman's. One drumstick strikes the woman's side of the drum, the other the man's, each blow corresponding to a syllable in an ordinary language. But since many spoken words when drummed would sound identical, names are expanded into long synonyms in order to bring out variations. Thus the jungle telegraph has become a kind of poetry rather than cablese and longer rather than shorter than human speech.

Big bluish-black clouds were piling over the opposite side of the river and the villagers began fearfully closing the doors of their wicker huts when Mr. Carrington pounded the rain call which goes, "Badman, son of disease, is coming down upon clods of earth."

Quarrelsome Smith took over the two rubber-ended drumsticks and began hammering out the call to frighten away the rain.

"Don't come, rain, the men of our village don't want you."

The drum-making village of Yafolo, 40 miles upriver, carves drums from the bolondo, a species of pterocarpus wood. Drums require a fortnight's work, cost $20 and up and last about 10 years. Eight-foot drums carry about 15 miles but contrary to explorers' stories of the Congo, drum messages cannot be sent long distances because they cannot be understood where the tribal language is different.

The polite drum word for a white is "white man spirit from the forest," but until recently the synonym, "death on the river," was common.

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tennessee

Wave Of Divorces In Congo Brings Joy To Catholic Priest

OCT 17 1941

By GEORGE WELLER

Chicago Daily News-The Commercial Appeal Special Cable. Copyright, 1941

RUNGA, Territory of Paulis, Province of Stanleyville.—A wave of divorces has struck the village of Ndubala, 70 miles from here, and Father Jordan Bonhomme, head of this Dominican mission, is rubbing his hands gleefully.

No less than 15 marriages have been broken up, each violation of the bonds of matrimony causing greater satisfaction to the reverend father who is known as one of the holiest men in the Congo. Every time another marriage at Ndubala goes bust Father Bonhomme says an extra litany of thanksgiving.

Peculiar Circumstances

OCT 17 1941

This does not mean that the Catholic Church in the jungle has renounced its traditional opposition to divorce. The circumstances placing Father Bonhomme on the side of Reno are peculiar.

Under the code of Congolese polygamy, getting married to another woman is like buying another issue of bonds in the United States. Every wife works productively whether in the garden, at home, or upon the river fishing. The man pays the wife's family for the privilege of marrying her and thereafter she bears interest in labor, companionship and children, principally in labor.

When a divorce is decided upon, whether at the wife's or husband's initiative, the wife's father repays to the husband the money the husband expended in acquiring her with a reasonable allowance for deterioration and obsolescence. The wife then returns home and awaits the next bidder.

Madangba, former chief of the Mangbetus at Ndubala, had 40 wives, which made Father Bonhomme refer to him blushingly as the "Troubadour."

Father Bonhomme wanted to improve the moral situation at Ndubala without upsetting connubial economics. Whenever he visited the village he had long talks with Madangba's son, Mopira, destined to inherit all his father's 40 wives.

When Madangba died last year Mopira, although still a thorough pagan, consented to cut down the family endowment from 40 to 15 wives. Father Bonhomme sat back quietly to wait 25 years, hoping to reach monogamy with the next generation rather than to flood the market with wives.

He Keeps Only One

This week Father Bonhomme received from Mopira a letter which reads:

"I have considered well and am sending this letter before your eyes in order to tell you I wish to be baptized a Christian. I have selected the wife whom I wish to love and cherish as the only one and am making preparations for returning the others to their families. Please keep her with you until the divorces have taken place."

OCT 17 1941

The Dominicans have a standard requirement of two years' instruction to men before baptism can take place and only about 4000 of the 150,000 in this region are Christians. But a woman, like Mopira's wife, can become a Christian through her husband's act of embracing the faith.

"I understand that in returning my wives to their families only in order to become a Christian, I cannot hope to claim or recover the money my father and I have paid for them," Mopira told Father Bonhomme. "But I shall be able to go through the ritual of telling my 14 wives they are going to be divorced only providing you and the territorial administrator sit beside me in the village when the divorces begin."

West Africa
London, England

Stampede For Salt

Until we receive fuller reports, we shall not be very free to express our opinion on the incident which took place at Onitsha as reported in this Newspaper on Saturday last, but the character of the story tends to suggest that there are Salt Days at Onitsha, on which days alone salt may be sold. On the last Salt Day, the number of people were so many that a rush was inevitable for people to secure their shares, and so many were trampled upon.

OCT 3 1941

Reports go to suggest that profiteering is very much prevalent at Onitsha, and many petty traders and even big ones, cannot raise a hand of not being guilty. The Court is severe on the offenders, but heavy penalty has not succeeded to debar the profiteers. It will save much unpleasantness and danger to life if salt and other commodities are allowed to circulate free.

OCT 3 1941

We also suggest that the Competent Authority in charge of fixing the price of local articles should employ non-uniformed men who should go to the market, bring the daily ruling prices of goods, and have power to arrest those who sell dearer and those who buy dearer than the ruling prices.

This method which the Lagos Town Council has decided to adopt will, if employed in the Provinces, help to stabilize price fluctuations. Besides, the weight of Court penalty on offenders should increase in case of big firms, and Magistrates should be disposed to inflict exemplary punishments.

East Africa and Rhodesia
London, England

Recognition For Bravery.

OCT 4 1941

THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTHERN RHODESIA has presented a bicycle (his own choice) to a Native for his bravery while helping to rescue a Royal Air Force pilot from a burning aeroplane. It was obviously an action which merited reward, but the award was hardly in line with the merit. Not long ago an African of Northern Rhodesia who had shown like bravery in saving the life of a white miner received an official award for gallantry; and in many weeks of the past year this newspaper has had the pleasure of recording the receipt of D.C.M. and M.M. by *askari* for gallantry in the field. Courage, whether in the surroundings of peace or under fire, is ever the same shining quality, worthy of parallel and fitting official recognition.

OCT 4 1941

West Africa
London, England

Discharged From Asylum

NOT many yards from the Yaba Police Station, in the commercial area, a man has been living in the shrubs by the main road for many days. Day and night he could be seen there with nothing to cover his skin except one thin blanket. Last Saturday, as if he was tired of life, he moved to the main road and stretched his feet out. A representative of this Newspaper seeing him complained to the Police. He was informed that the man was discharged from the Asylum and that the authorities could do nothing about it.

In the normal run of things, lunatics are salvaged from the streets and admitted into the Asylum. When they have gained reason, they are again sent into the street. This man could easily be killed on the bus route where he was allowed to stay.

Is it not possible to provide for such unfortunate persons, so that, discharged from the Asylum, they could be cared for? Is it not possible to get in touch with their people and find out if they are willing to board them until they could work and provide for themselves?

The way we allow the disabled members of our society to move about the township or live on the main roads is a shame. Africans have not learnt to be so generous in their outlook or regard it as their duty to help in this way. One reason is that Government attitude in treating Africans like children does not give rise to individual or even collective power of cultivating initiative.

Shagamu-Ijebu Ode Road

AN accident which happened on the Shagamu-Ijebu Ode road recently points to the necessity for effective policing of the route which is getting more important as days pass by. On the date in question, there was a motor lorry accident at mile 27 from Shagamu. Since there was no telephone in the area, one of the victims, after extricating himself from his entanglement, made for the Police to report.

At the station he found nobody save one who was their Chief. According to our report, this Chief explained the lack of Constables either at the route or in the town by the fact that there were only four Constables and all of them, on that day, had been posted to duties outside the town. This Constable followed his informant to the scene of the accident and rendered such help as was in his power.

If the news is true that there are only four Constables on duty at Shagamu, then the matter should engage the serious attention of the authorities. What can four Constables achieve if faced by armed burglars, if called upon to quell riot or to discharge any of those duties that demand serious Police intervention? What will happen if the four Constables are outnumbered, in a town where they cannot telephone for help?

Several times have we written about traffic on this road calling attention to the dangers of the lack of Police supervision on this route where negligent driving is well known. We maintain that from Idumagbo Marina to Ijebu Ode all is not safe on the route and the authorities concerned should investigate and take the necessary action.

West Africa
London, England

Salt In Nigerian Economy

SALT is gradually playing an important part in the economy of the country. It was not long ago that we published the news about the stampede for salt and how some women were trampled at Onitsha and now our Ibadan Agent has given some revelations of what obtains in that big and important town. It appears as if profiteering in salt eclipses that of any other commodity and very soon there may be shortage if matters are not adjusted.

The salt situation in the country has assumed serious and appalling dimensions and it will be good if the authorities do not take things lightly. Competent authorities all over the country should lend themselves to the solution of the problem and devise ways and means of arriving at an adjustment acceptable both to the seller and the consumer.

The possibility of meeting up the supply of imported salt with local salt should be explored. A considerable quantity of salt exists in the Chad basin and in various parts of Northern Nigeria, and with the active help of the Agricultural Department, many tons can be added to the existing quantity. Not only the Agricultural Department but the laboratories of our colleges can help in purifying salt and so deviate the syllabus for practical chemistry until the end of the war.

At any rate, the people of this country should be relieved from the unpleasant situation which salt is creating in the country.

Ilanga Lase Natal
(Natal Sun)
Durban, Natal,
South Africa

Transfer Of Native Teachers In Natal

A Reply

Sir,

I maintain that the Department does not make it its policy as "Disgusted Parent's" remarks imply, to transfer teachers without a good reason. The Department has the interests of the parents in view always. Sometimes transfers are effected to suit either the teacher or the community. In such cases both the teacher and community gladly accept the transfer. It may be felt that the only way to avoid friction between the two would be to transfer the teacher, and consequently the other school whose teacher had no trouble with the community suffers.

The Department has as much interest in the one school as in the other and wants to be fair with its teachers and respective communities. If it did not give any cognisance to the grievances of the communities there would still be more trouble. It may be necessary too, in some instances, to send a teacher that has not been serving his community in the way that the Department thinks satisfactory, to a school that will not be easy to work and so make him penitent.

What would "Disgusted Parent's" reaction be if he were disgusted with a teacher, and the Department paid no heed to his complaints? I believe he would be a "Very Disgusted Parent."

It costs the Department money to transfer a teacher and still more to initiate him to the conditions of the new school, so why should the Department take a more costly course when it could have let sleeping dogs lie?

There are quite a lot of teachers in Government Schools who have not been transferred for a long time. This indicates clearly that the Department does not favour transfers without a reason. Further, transfers are not confined to Government Schools alone, Aided Schools suffer similarly. Sometimes teachers want transfers or communities want teachers transferred for some reason or other, and such circumstances force the Department to recommend transfers. It appears that "Disgusted Parent" wants to make a general statement on a few instances which may happen to have come to his notice, but if he would consider the amount of difficulty that the Department has in dealing with its 800 - 900 schools with different conditions and grievances, he would quietly put up with its decision to transfer teachers.

The Department is aware of the disadvantages of transferring teachers during the year, but if it could have a guarantee that no complaints would arise either from the parents or from the teachers, perhaps "Disgusted Parent" would have greater cause to complain about the transfer of teachers.

"Disgusted Parent" seems to know so much about the mysteries of the Education Department that I wonder if he is not "Disgusted disgruntled teacher." From my knowledge of the teachers in Zululand, they are a happy lot.

P. NGCOBO.

56a-1941

West Africa
London, England

The League of Coloured Peoples

JUL 26 1941

The July *News Letter* of the League of Coloured Peoples (164, Queen's Road, Peckham, S.E.15; 3d., post free), is an 18-page issue, again with numerous features of general interest. The committee of the League has decided to appoint a full-time travelling secretary to form branches, etc. The statement is made that leaves granted by "corporations in London" (it is not stated whether this means City livery companies or commercial enterprises) specifically bar from tenancy or sub-tenancy persons of "colour". Congratulations are offered to Mr. G. Foster, of Jamaica, on his appointment as an assessor by the British Ministry of Labour.

An account is given of a social meeting of the League at which the chief guest was the Under-Secretary for the Colonies, Mr. George Hall, M.P. Mr. Watson, of the Ministry of Labour, on the same occasion gave an account of the doings of 115 Jamaicans at Merseyside at work on munitions. After a severe bombing, they turned out to work punctually and in full. Reference is made to Alderman D. A. Miller, who fills many important public offices in Plymouth, including the Head Wardenship (unpaid), and whose father was a Sierra Leonean (Freetown). An extract from Sir Selwyn Grier's recent address at Dorking is reproduced from WEST AFRICA.

JUL 26 1941

The *News Letter* states that many years ago a Jamaican N.C.O. won the V.C.

East Africa and
Rhodesia
London, England

ON THE NECESSARY ASSUMPTION that the summary published by the *Uganda Church Review* does him textual justice, a statement made by Mr. G. C. Turner, Principal of Makerere College, Uganda, and former Master of Marlborough, is of considerable significance. Addressing a Church Missionary Society conference on education, he is reported to have said: "What should an African school be like? There is always a danger of trying to imitate too closely an exotic model, for example, an English boarding school, which embodies the long social tradition of another race and derives its nutriment from a foreign soil. In Africa a school formed after the model of the English public school might easily show the defects rather than the merits of that institution: it might tend to produce too many prigs and too many bullies. A form of discipline is necessary: it should be simple and clear, and multiplicity of rules must be avoided." So far-reaching a statement from such a source seems to call for elaboration, and it may assuredly be assumed that the great number of people deeply interested in this subject throughout East Africa and the Rhodesias will be anxious to have a further pronouncement upon the matter from Mr. Turner.

JUL 31 1941

A Problem of Education in East Africa.

* * *

Preventing Prigs and Bullies.

They will, in the first place, want to know what alternative the Principal of Makerere College has in mind. At Makerere, as in the case of the English public schools upon which it is broadly modelled, there are assembled African boys and adolescents from far and near, many of them from districts hundreds of miles away. In that respect the parallel between this seat of higher education for Eastern Africa and the English public school is precise. The intention—implemented with acknowledged success there and at the Gordon Memorial College, Khartoum, as at Achimota, on the Gold Coast—is, while embodying all that is of value in home tradition, to lead the pupil forward towards progressive social utility. Mr. Turner has mentioned, as an apparent drawback of the plan to model such an institution on the English prototype, that the result might be a harvest containing too many prigs and bullies. But in schools of any kind anywhere this twin phenomena is an incidental drawback always to be encountered and checked. It is therefore probable that the abbreviated published report says less than Mr. Turner actually explained.

* * *

The Place of Discipline.

In regard to discipline he leaves us equally desirous of further explanation. He is recorded as alluding to "a form of discipline" being necessary, and to have added that "it should be simple and clear, and a multiplicity of rules must be avoided." But surely such a definition of scholastic discipline is an exact counterpart of that which is in fact found in the English public school. What modification is intended? It would be useful to know. In the case both of the European and the African the concern is with the formation of the character of the boy, and even more largely the adolescent, away from his home; and for that reason discipline is certainly as necessary to the young African as to any other male adolescent. The temptations and tendencies of adolescence are widely known, and they are deeper pitfalls in the path of the African than of the average European. Surely, then, the best environment in which to check and govern them is that in which discipline is enforced with wisdom.

That same universally salutary influence is surely also the best safeguard against such abnormalities in the young of any race as the bully and prig. It is admitted, of course, that any comparison of such institutions as Makerere and the English public school must take constantly into account the profound differences of biological and racial development in the pupils. But such factors have from the outset been kept in mind. Mr. Turner, an outstanding headmaster fresh from a great English public school, and now with two years' experience at Makerere behind him, can express the views of an exceptionally placed specialist upon this wide and immensely important subject, which must influence the whole trend of educational progress in Eastern Africa. We trust, therefore, that he will set forth his opinions in greater detail and with undiminished candour.

JUL 31 1941

A Plea for More Detail.

M. P. Wants Democracy To Be Taught In Colonial Schools

JUN 25 1941

LONDON (B.M.).—Colonel Joshua Wedgwood, M.P. and author of "Forever Freedom: An Anthology On Democracy And Freedom," wants the various Colonial Governments in Africa and the West Indies to use it as a reader for coloured children and students in the schools, so as to inspire them with democratic ideas and arouse their love for liberty.

Discussing the matter in Parliament, Colonel Wedgwood, descendant of a famous family of potters, asked Mr. G. H. Hall, the ex-Welsh miner, and Labour Party Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, whether, in view of the need for the teaching of the virtues of liberty and Democracy, he contemplates taking steps to get such education into the schools in the Colonies?

He also asked whether he will consult the educational authorities in the Colonies and the Ministry of Information in the matter, and consider combining such instruction with the teaching of the English tongue?

To this, the Under-Secretary replied:

"The Colonial peoples vary greatly

in race, language, tradition and civilization and their educational system must be framed with regard to these differences.

"But the virtues of liberty and Democracy are fundamental conceptions which must underlie all British systems of education; and I assure my Right Honourable friend that the atmosphere of instruction in the Colonies is infused with these ideas.

"The teaching of the English language is fostered as a general policy and is itself designed to unlock for the Colonial peoples, through the teaching of literature and history, the storehouse of those political ideas which are part and parcel of the British heritage.

"While, therefore, I entirely agree with the spirit of my Right Honourable friend's enquiry, I feel that there is no need to take the specific steps which he indicates when the whole course of day-to-day administration in this sphere is set in the direction which he desires."

Colonel Wedgwood then asked whether in view of the importance of pals took them round; the African Hospital and the Sacred Heart Hospital.

At the latter place the Sisters of the institution and the Reverend Fathers of the Catholic Mission entertained the visitors with the Alake and suite, including the Osile, the Agura and the Olowu.

The Resident was able to arrange for them to see the principal Native Court in session (the Ake Major Court) presided over by Mr Justice Adebesin Folarin, B.L.

They also went to other places of equal interest and importance.

The more spectacular and formal events connected with the visit of the august personage was that which took place in the Centenary Hall at Ake and the brief reception at the Afin where the Omo Oba Aderemi assisted his father to entertain them.

The proceedings at the special meeting of the Alake's Central Council at the Centenary Hall were made memorable because, in spite of the short notice, the Councillors turned up almost to a man whilst the Press and Strangers' Galleries were fairly well filled.

Mr Peter Fraser's eloquent tributes and stirring address on the occasion clearly showed that New Zealand did not propose to slacken its effort until Nazism has become a thing of the past.

The distinguished visitor was later met at the Residency at a luncheon party at which were also present Oba Alaiyeluwa and Omo Oba Aderemi, the District Officer, Mrs R. E. S. Morgan, Dr L. W. Banks, Mr K. M. Leighton and the Asoju Oba.

Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

JUN 28 1941

WHITE, COLOURED AND BLACK SHATTERED MUSSOLINI'S EAST AFRICAN EMPIRE

JUL 19 1941

The Prime Minister, Marshal Smuts, in a broadcast on Monday paid tribute in glowing terms to the valour and gallantry of the African forces in shattering to shreds Mussolini's East African empire. "They have given the first great knock in this war to the solid Axis front. It is the first stage in the downfall of the Axis itself," declared General Smuts.

"The Comander-in-Chief, officers and men, white, coloured and black, all in their measure share in that glory, and not least the gallant Springboks from South Africa. They have justified my pride and faith in them."

JUL 19 1941

General Smuts said:

"It is just a year ago since I bade farewell to the first considerable contigent of South African troops on their departure for Kenya, and it is appropriate if to-night I refer to their achievements and pass in brief review some of the main developments on the war front generally.

"At that time Italian forces were in occupation of Kenya soil, Nairobi and Mombasa were at the mercy of vastly superior forces, and grave doubts were felt in responsible quarters whether we would be able to maintain our position in Kenya at all in case of an enemy advance.

"Units of the South African Air Force and anti-aircraft artillery were also rushed north to keep the enemy at bay, pending the arrival of our main army. Our advance forces probably arrived in the nick of time to save the situation in the Kenya highlands and to prevent the capture of Mombasa, the key to those highlands.

JUL 19 1941

"Then came our offensive, and what an offensive it was! I do not think the like of it had been seen in the history of warfare. The mobility for which South African mounted troops had become famous in the past was completely eclipsed by the new commando on wheels, and in record time the vast territory of Italian Somaliland and Abyssinia was overrun, the resistance of the enemy broken in pitched battles, and the conquest of the country completed.

"This Abyssinian campaign, carried on by African forces of all arms, and matched against vastly larger enemy forces, and in the face of enormous physical difficulties, constituted a record which it will be difficult to beat in future.

"The Commander-in-Chief, officers and men, white and coloured and black, all in their measure share in that glory, and not least the gallant Springboks from South Africa. They have justified my pride and faith in them.

"They have given the first great knock in this war to the solid Axis front, and they have laid low Mussolini and his African Empire. It is, at any rate, a very good beginning, which has sent a cheer right through our hard-pressed Allied front.

"Then followed the spectacular route of Mussolini's legions in North Africa, and although it has not been possible to maintain this success, Mussolini's damaged reputation has not recovered, and the status of Italy has been reduced to that of a satrapy in Hitler's empire. It is the first stage in the downfall of the Axis itself.

"To the brave South Africans at the front who bore the major part in achievement; to the munition workers at home who toiled in our factories to supply them with the weapons of war; to the noble women who slaved to supply their men folk with gifts and comforts in their arduous life in the wilds of Africa—to them and to all who supported me in this struggle for the future of South Africa and the vast future of man, I wish to express my deepest thanks. May their devoted service be blessed for the unborn generations.

"From Abyssinia the scene has now shifted to North Africa, and there to-day the largest forces which South Africa has ever sent to a war front, face the formidable foe.

"In spite of the bigger odds they face there, I have complete confidence in the result. Just as Abyssinia proved fatal to Mussolini, so North Africa, and the Middle East generally, will make its important contribution to the downfall of Hitler.

"The final knock-out will come elsewhere, but the turn of the tide will probably come in the Middle East, and the Springboks will have their share in the crowning glory, just as they have had in the first success of the war.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

OCT 1 9 1941

Selassie Thanks Red Cross For $25,000

WASHINGTON, —(ANP) —Safely landed at the Eritrean port of Massawa are 25,000 tons of American Red Cross foodstuffs and blankets for the relief of hard-pressed civilians throughout the colonies of East Africa, it was announced here Wednesday.

The news was received by cable from Ralph Bain, Red Cross representative in the Middle East, who has just returned to Cairo from a 5,000 mile trip abroad a RAF fighter plane.

He visited Addis Ababa in Abyssinia, Asmara in Eritrea, and Nairobi in the heart of British Kenya. He reports that during a private interview with Emperor Haile Selassie in the Abyssinian capital, the emporer expressed "sincere gratitude for American generosity and good will."

OCT 1 9 1941

Since the start of the war, civilian refugees and wounded soldiers and sailors of the Middle East have received from the American Red Cross a total of $2,328,674 worth of supplies, including drugs, clothing, comfort articles for British wounded, and such foodstuffs as rice, flour, evaporated milk and navy beans.

The supplies are distributed in Egypt, Eritrea, Abbyssinia and Syria through 23 relief agencies including the British Red Cross, the Greek Red Cross, the French Red Cross, the Egyptian Red Crescent and the Lady Lampson Refugee committee.

56a-1941

AFRICANS ARE NOW PERMITTED TO JOIN THE ROYAL AIR FORCE VOLUNTEER RESERVE FOR INSTRUCTIONS

MAR 5 1941

East Nigeria
Gold Coast
Sierra Leone

According to a communique from the Nigerian Secretariat, Lagos, applications may now be entertained for enlistment in the ranks of the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve for training as members of Aircraft Crews, i.e. as Pilots, Observer, or Wireless Operator (Air Gunner).

The period of service will be for the duration of the war.

Candidates for entry should pass a special Medical Examination and must be adjudged as suitable by a Selection Board.

The limits of age are:

Airman Pilot, eighteen to thirty-one years; Air Observer or Wireless Operator (Air Gunner) eighteen to thirty-two years.

The duties of Pilot and Wireless Operator (Air Gunner) are self-explanatory.

The duties of Air Observer include navigation, gunnery, bombing, signalling, photography and observation and vary according to the type of Squadron with which the Observer may be serving.

Candidates may express a preference for training as Pilot or Observer or Wireless Operator (Air Gunner), but in the first place they will be selected generally as Air Crew members and will not be allotted to, or continue in training in, any specific category of crew employment for which they are not considered suitable

They will be liable to be regraded to ground duties in the event of their being found unsuitable for employmsnt as Air Crew members.

African candidates must have completed a four year course at a Secondary School or at the Technical School, and should have reached the standard of the School Certificate or the Intermediate Examination of the City and Guilds.

Candidates selected locally will be required to proceed to the United Kingdom, or other Oversea command, for the purposes of training as and when vacancies in the Training Schools become available.

They will not be enlisted until they actually join the Training School.

Passages from Nigeria to the Training School will be provided.

During training at the training establishment, recruits selected as Wireless Operator (Air Gunner) will be mustered as Aircraft-hand Group V and will receive a pay as Aircraftsman Second Class at two shillings a day until they complete training when, if the prescribed course is successfully completed, they will be promoted to be Wireless Operator (Air Gunner) Sergeant at seven shillings and nine pence a day.

Recruits selected as Pilot or Observer will undergo an initial course of training during which they will be mustered as Aircraft-hand Group V and will receive pay as Aircraftsman Second Class at two shillings a day.

On successful completion of this initial course, they will be reclassified as Leading Aircraftsman at five shillings a day.

Those selected for training as Pilot will receive in addition, flying instructional pay at two shillings a day from the date of commencing flying training at a Flying Training School.

Those selected for training as Air Observer will receive additional flying instructional pay at one shilling and six pence a day from the date of commencing training at an Air Observer Navigation School.

On successfully completing their full prescribed course of training, Pilots will be promoted to be Airman Pilot Sergeant at twelve shillings and six pence a day, and Observers will be promoted to be Air Observer Acting Sergeant at nine shillings a day or Air Observer Sergeant at twelve shillings and six pence a day.

Pilots and Observers are eligible for promotion to commissioned rank.

Airmen receive free accommodation, food and clothing and medical attendance.

A family allowance will be payable under certain circumstances.

Applications, which must be in the applicant's own handwriting should be forwarded to:

The Selection Board (R.A.F.V.R.), The Secretariat, Lagos.

The following particulars should be given in the application.

Name in full, place of birth, date of birth, father's name, mother's name, present address of applicant.

Particulars of schools attended and periods of attendance, educational certificates possessed, or other evidence of educational standard attained, duties for which applicant volunteers— i. e. Pilot, Observer, Wireless Operator (Air Gunner)—to be placed in order of preference, occupation since leaving school, with names and addresses of employers and periods of employment.

Details of any previous service in H.M.'s Forces.

Candidates will receive due notice, after their written applications have been examined, when and where to present themselves before the Selection Board and the Medical Examination Board.

As the standard of physical fitness required is high, it is advisable, in order to avoid disappointment, that persons with physical defects should not apply.

Umteteli Wa Bantu
Johannesburg
South Africa

FREEHOLD LAND FOR AFRICANS

IN a recent report of the Johannesburg Joint Council of Europeans and Africans, the question of freehold title of land for Africans is stressed. This is a most important matter for all Africans in the Union who have to live in towns.

APR 26 1941

As all know there are very few places in towns where an African may buy a piece of land and build his own house. In most cases he has to live in locations and townships where he can only rent a house, and should he not be able to pay the rent he may be ejected, even though he has lived there for many years.

Many Africans, quite rightly wish to possess their own homes, but prices for land in places where they are permitted to own ground are so high that not many are able to buy. What is worse, however, is that the purchase price of the ground itself is so high that most people cannot pay for the erection of a decent building on it, and are thus forced to build with poor materials and without those requirements which make a house a real home.

In the beginning it was not thought necessary to put aside much ground for purchase by Africans, as most people came to the towns to work for a while and then return to their homes in the country. Now, there are many Africans who are born in the towns and live in them all their lives. They have no homes except in the towns and it is only right that they should be able to possess their own places where they can live in security knowing that their homes cannot be taken away from them.

APR 26 1941

People who own their properties take a great pride in them and work to improve them, but where the houses do not belong to them they can hardly be expected to look after them so well.

Ways to help Africans to get land of their own are being considered now. In Johannesburg the Department of Native Affairs is working out a scheme for a new township in which Africans will be able to buy land and have their own properties.

It is to be hoped that immediate action will be taken because land is being bought around Johannesburg so quickly that, in a few years, it may not be possible to acquire ground.

Property ownership brings about a spirit of responsibility and creates interest in the affairs of the community, and anything which encourages this among Africans is welcomed.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

South Africa Bars Negroes From Factories

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (ANP) — A bill prohibiting natives and colored workers from being employed in factories along with whites has been made a law. In an attempt to prevent the bill's passage, liberal members of the senate suggested an amendment which would give the minister power to differentiate between workers on the basis of age, education or experience, but not on the ground of color. However, the amendment failed.

MAR 15 1941

The minister, Mandeley, has promised that he would not make regulations under the offending color bar clause without first consulting members of the Native Affairs department, but it is generally conceded that this promise is a mere ruse and that nothing will come of it.

——A Colored Judge——

Ilanga Lase Natal
(Natal Sun)
Durban, Natal,
South Africa

Cause of African Weakness

Jo The Cow Under Fire

APR 26 1941

Many thanks to Jo the Cow and his organ for having published my letter. If he chooses to he may evade the argument hereunder advanced as he did in the previous one. I understand very well that the strategy of the time is to drown truth in wild generalisations such as are demostrated in his feverish reply to my "angry protestations."

DISINTEGRATING FORCES

I referred to "Jo the Cow" his Bozo Club, other Clubs, personalities, and combinations of the like trend of thought as forces of disintegration who will set up the African against his fellowmen etc. In the same issue, somewhere else, 'Jo the Cow' and his organ affirms this accusation by unashamedly telling the public that "Ilanga lase Natal" is not "Ilanga lase Transvaal" meaning that the African in the Transvaal, whose entire life, like that of his fellow African anywhere in the Union, is completely embraced in and crushed by the same 'Country's Native Policy' has no business to interfere in Natal affairs etc.

THE SEAT OF AFRICAN WEAKNESS EVADED

I called the incorrigible Bozo's attention to the seat of our weakness to "control Native thinking and never mind his action" whose counterpart is, "Advance no Native to a commanding position unless you're sure he will be under white supervision." This wise and far-sighted Policy recognises and exploits the truth that actions are the material results of thought. It further makes an important provision to check what the first failed to control, by bringing all Native endeavours under "White supervision." Is this policy not evidenced by the whole "Native life"? Granted that we have only a handful of educated Africans—in what sphere are they not hemmed in in the above policy? Could you honestly refer to the ineffectiveness of this group's organisations as being due to ignorance and yet exonerate yourself from being called a hypocrite? Where are they (the educated) not under "White supervision" despite their efficiency and education? Hypocrites say "Ignorance" or "time is not yet ripe for as a group Africans are as yet ignorant"—that collective judgment again to ensure the keeping of the African at the longest disadvantage possible. Unless one's nostrils are unwholesomely clogged up by vested interests one does not need to sniff for hypocrites, Jo the Cow, when the atmosphere is so sickeningly pregnant with hypocrisy.

EFFECTS OF THE POLICY

Will you come with me into further "Native Life!" Are gaols not full of Africans who must give their services as prisoners and yet criminal manufacturers are seen at work and are let scot-free? Are we not hurled in "pigsties" only to be denounced carriers of disease? Are we not thrown into most vice-breeding conditions only to be condemned of vicious tendencies? Are we not kept at the verge of starvation and half-nakedness and shelterless only to be arrested for theft and Shimiyana - brewing? Are all these not the Effects and the result of the above Policy? Shameless, heartless, and self-interested beings who would pose as our champions hurl 'Ignorance' at us!

APR 26 1941

THE RESULT OF THE EFFECTS

Is the above detailed situation —the economic debasement of the African—not responsible for the merciless "Ubulaita" and "Ubuqola" now devastating the whole country? Is the general degeneration of our morals and physique—national and most regrettable disaster—not the direct outcome of this? Juvenile vagrancy and delinquency—undoubtedly a disintegrated Home-Life robbed of all its divine treasures, a deliberately designed desecration of the Holy Beauty of this once God - blessed and chosen institution—is it not the product of this? Don't the religious and other social workers—sincere friends of the Africans—come in only to meddle with these Effects instead of applying themselves to controling the unfortunate situation at its source? Call it a demonstration of ingratitude if you like, but my conviction is that their well-meant services only serve as a palliative while the acuteness of the situation demands a Curative.

SIMPLE TRUTH MURDERED

The Bozo exposes its lf as linked with destructive elements who will efface Truth, particularly if it affects their "treasures." Calling Mafura names, no matter how maliciously, only amuses him. I know that....."the nihilistic 'intellectuals' of Czarist Russia and the Marxian radicalism".....you so kindly associate, without pointing to the public where this communism

APR 26 1941

in my last letter are but a gag used by the 'Friends of the Africans' and their 'willing tools' to suffocate Truth and outspokenness and also to draw the attention of the people away from the topic at table to the speaker as a "rotten apple in a case."

Now rather than to say I refer sneeringly at the 'useful institutions" why don't you say at 'Native Education'? That you have called for it may I remind the public that "Native Education" purports at producing men and women whose every action shall be subservient to the policy here under discussion, and whose very lives shall ensure the futurity of the policy. Shall we go further in discussing Native Education in details in your nextissue?

In conclusion, may I request you and your Club and other associates frankly and honestly to go into 'Native Life' to find the above arguments verified! May I also earnestly request you that we have Effects everywhere. Our business is to trace them to their Cause and then to apply ourselves diligently to the managing of the damaging source! Understand again that I condemned without quarters the Method of 'Reliefs' as merely lengthening the duration of the otherwise controllable situation. I take it that the embodiment of the arguments above advanced constitutes the real 'Native weakness' and I put it to you Bozo that 'Ignorance' is not the Cause. Reason and Truth say no.

MAFURA SENOOANA.

56a-1941
Umteteli Wa Bantu
Johannesburg
South Africa

RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

JAN 18 1941

A NEGRO CO-OPERATIVE MAKES GOOD

JAN 18 1941

IN 1935 the store moved again, following the direction of its membership to a more densely populated neighbourhood on Fairmount Avenue. Here there was less opposition, because by this time Mr. Anthony was well known and well liked, and also because people had come to understand that he was not trying to force other stores to the wall. His store still depended somewhat on volunteer service, but it was a going concern, with over four hundred and sixty families on its membership list from several districts of Philadelphia. Its annual business was over five thousand dollars and it employed fifteen clerks.

When the Division of Self-Help Co-operatives of the FERA was organized, Mr. Anthony applied for a government grant. At this point the experience which had already enlisted Jewish and Methodist help became international and picked up a Finnish co-operator. He was Frank Aaltonen, formerly the manager of the United Farmers Co-operative of Fitchburg, Massachusetts. He had met Mr. Anthony at the Co-operative Congress held in New York City in 1932. Mr. Anthony had hitchhiked to the meeting, rather than take money out of the store to pay railroad or bus fare. When the reports of various co-operatives were being given, Mr. Anthony told the story of the struggle of the United Consumers Co-operative Inc. Mr. Aaltonen, who was present as a delegate from the Fitchburg co-operative, remembered that story three years later when he was connected with the Division of Self-Help Co-operatives of the FERA. When Mr. Anthony's application came in he recalled the man who wouldn't take money out of the co-operative store for his transportation, and had the application approved. On it were the signatures of many responsible citizens of Philadelphia who were willing to give proof of faith in Mr. Anthony. "He has friends all over the city who were glad to sign," says Eldredge Brewster. "My father signed first." There were friends in that interracial fellowship, friends among Philadelphia lawyers and ministers, both coloured and white, as well as friends in the Eastern States Co-operative League, of which Mr. Anthony's group was now a member. This readiness to sign was a visible proof that Kagawa is right when he insists that consumers' co-operation will bring all sorts of people together.

Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

Segregation Amongst Africans

IDEA ABBARRED

JAN 25 1941

Sir,

In his letter published in the issue of "The Bantu World" dated December 14, 1940, Mr. Jacob R. Mohlamme suggests a dividing line between the Bantu people permanently settled in the urban areas and those fresh from the rural areas, as the latter are a hindrance to the progress of the former.

How such a suggestion can emanate from a man who has the common weal of his people at heart is unthinkable. We have far too many lines dividing us in the Union already. There is a white line placed between the Whites and the Asiatics, and a yellow line between the Asiatics and the Blacks.

JAN 25 1941

Notwithstanding these discriminating lines, Mr. J. R. Mohlamme wants a black line to divide the Blacks which line cannot be called a line but a fatal crack self-inflicted. We abhor these discriminations.

If the people who reside in urban areas are educationally and refinedly in advance of their less fortunate brothers and sisters living in the rural areas, it is their duty to bring them up to their level of civilisation. If it certainly is true that these **otherwise superior to those living in the backveld, it goes without saying that they possess stronger characters, and as such, free from falling an easy prey to people of low character.**

As a means to civilise the urban Bantu (because he is not civilised nor does he understand the meaning thereof) residential segregation is suggested with the help of the Municipality urbanising their permanent tenants, if tenants can be called permanent. According to Mr Mohlamme a man from the rural areas and places outside the Union is incapable of improvement. His place of employment should be in the mines etc, where skill is out of the question.

The environment plays an important part in moulding a man, but a man's mental capabilities are within him. Educational facilities are extended to such people as are deemed undesirable by Mr. Mohlamme, and useful bent from these people should be used for the well-being of humanity irrespective of their places of domicile.

The concoction of all kinds of drinks is not attributable to the presence of people from outside. The low wages are at the root of this evil.

I would like to conclude by saying to Mr. Mohlamme, your suggestions are productive of more harm than good. They should be thrown to the winds, for if they were put to the test they would end in a *cul de sac*.

JOSH. F. MANAMELA
Lady Selborne

Globe and
Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

INDIA'S NATIVES ROILED OVER "JIM CROW" OF BRITISH

FEB 28 1941

"Democratic Rule" In South Africa Found Not So Hot By Dark-hued Visitors

CAPE TOWN, S. Africa, Feb. 20 (ANP)—This city's Indian colony is in a great furore as result of a series of insults heaped upon a group of Indian students who stopped here recently, enroute to Calcutta, from a trip to England.

Spokesman for the students was D. K. Basu, prominent barrister of Calcutta. So great was the indignation aroused over the treatment accorded Basu and companions in all places of business catering to the general public, that a protest was made to General Jan Smuts, premier of the Union of South Africa.

Relating their experiences, Mr. Basu said: "The P. and O. ship 'Strathallan' arrived in the Cape Town harbour, and the passengers were allowed to go ashore in the afternoon.

FEB 28 1941

"We hired a taxi and asked the driver to take us to the centre of the town. Immediately we came out of the port, we were stopped by the police, who asked us to show our passes to the office, which was very near that place. Before entering the office to our great surprise, we saw that 'Europeans only" was written on the wall of the office.

"After getting down from the taxi, we wanted to have cold drinks. We entered a restaurant which was near at hand. But the waiter there asked us to clear out, as being dark people we could not have drinks there. Similarly we tried in 10 or 12 restaurants, but without success. In one, the waiter did not object to serving us, but the manager was against it.

"Nearly all the places the reply was that the law of the country would not allow them to serve a brown man, and we were asked to go to the native quarters.

"In one or two restaurants we saw that the European stewards of our ship were allowed to go in and have drinks though we had to come away.

"Then we tried to go to a cinema to see a picture. The girl at the counter asked us to wait and sent for the manager. The manager asked us about our nationality, and on hearing that we were Indians, he said he would not allow us to enter.

"Even the urinals are specially reserved for Europeans, and we were not allowed to enter there either.

"We went to the native quarters. They were dirty, and there was not sufficient light in the streets."

As a result of the incident, a telegram was sent Preimer Gen. Smuts from Lahore, India, by Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, president Imperial Indian Citizenship association, pleaded the cause of his countrymen. He wired:

FEB 28 1941

"Thanks for your cable and assurance that measures for improving the position of Indians in South Africa are under constant review. With regard to your belief that lots of Indians in South Africa are in many respects happier than in India, you are perhaps referring to their material position. They may be so, but you and I believe that between man and man there should be social justice, and our aim should be a nation of free men and women. Human dignity requires equal opportunity for political, economic and national expression and right of shouldering responsibilities. Until such facilities are afforded to Indians in South Africa true happiness cannot be established. I deeply appreciate your good wishes for progress of India, which I heartily reciprocate for every section of South Africa.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Writer Suggests Negro Return To Africa Now

MAR 8 1941

Editor, Journal and Guide:

While the American statesmen are devising ways and means for sending more military and commercial aid to Great Britan, let us devise practical ways to free ourselves from the galling yoke of U. S. political oppression in the shortest length of time.

Our people are the victims of a craven political plot, hatched by central authorities many years ago in Washington, D. C., which has made our race the unwilling burden bearers of the United States agricultural labor issue.

As a people we are facing a social period very much like that of the German jews under the Hitler regime. The only difference in the two cases is that we have not been subjected to a "blood purge" as yet.

Having absorbed a goodly share of American social culture, as a group, we should now be thinking about voluntarily returning to Africa, and imparting some of our civilized understanding to our less intelligent heathen brethren of sable hue.

MAR 8 1941

Liberia needs larger towns and cities, concrete and asphalt roads and a modern transport system We should be more willing to boost the growth of African culture, in Liberia instead of bragging vainly about the hypocritical works and worldly possessions of American statesmen.

Three cheers for Liberia, the rising sun of social and political salvation for the American Negro

—WILLIAM M. CARPENTER
Maxton. N. C.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Segregation Vicious In South Africa

MAR 8 1941

Native Medical Students Dissect Black Bodies Only

CAPE TOWN, South Africa (ANP)—Restrictions and segregation even more vicious than that of the southland in the United States, are in vogue here and growing constantly worse.

Recently when a new railway station was planned for Hugenot, two separate entrances were provided, one for whites and one for the non-whites. Waiting room accommodations for whites were arranged for in the main building but non-whites were given a waiting room in a separate building.

When the new post office building at Pearl was built, similar provisions for separate entrances were made. Protests by the colored people and natives resulted in the plans being changed but the railway station plans appear set.

The A. P. O., the organization which fights for "coloured" rights, has lodged a vigorous protest charging that the rule is "unnecessary, provocative and humiliating."

MAR 8 1941

DISECT BLACKS ONLY

It appeared that an important step forward had been made when two months ago the Witwatersrand university agreed to allow non-European (the local designation for any other than whites)) to attend medical school at the university and to work for both medical and dental degrees.

The number of non-European students was restricted to ten. The chief problem which the school authorities had to overcome was the matter of providing bodies for dissection during the student's fourth year. It was finally solved by deciding that non-European students should be permitted to dissect only black bodies.

KEEP UP SEGREGATION

Local leaders have accepted the stringent provisions. They say that "it is better than nothing" although they regard the rule as showing "just how far the anti-color bias extends when it is deemed advisable to keep up the practice of segregation even when dealing with the dead."

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

The Open Forum

MAR 1 1941

Liberia Should Liberalize Its Immigration Laws

Editor, Journal and Guide: It is not to the best interest of all concerned that the government of the Republic of Liberia should forever labor under the present obstacle of U. S. financial supervision. If Liberia is to grow and acquire new territory the state must rid itself of all parasitic influence, great and small, which tends to limit its sphere of imperialistic expansion.

One of the best ways in which Liberia can help herself to step up besides the leading world powers, in regard to population increase, is to revise the present state code of immigration laws. Instead of cooperating with the leading caucasian world powers in their united effort to permit only a few new individuals to enter their respective lands annually, it will be to great advantage if the Liberian immigration officials will immediately adopt an "open door" immigration policy.

This will prove an asset to the American Negro when the press of impending adversities make departure from the land in which we now live, a necessity. The minds of the statesmen in whose lands we live, are almost wholly inflamed with the doctrine of white supremacy and a more intense desire to increase their respective commercial holdings. As a race, this leaves us in a pretty difficult social spot.

MAR 1 1941

To add to the dilemma, the hue and cry of Russian Socialism and Nazi Hitlerism are being openly voiced by many foreign political organizations throughout the various lands where Negroes reside. With regard to social value, neither of the above mentioned doctrines are worth a picayune to the average Negro. Nazism is barbaric, and Socialism is lacking along most lines which make civilization worth living.

Many American Negroes are in favor of war with our enemies, but these merely echo the sentiments of more or less rabid minded political leaders. Negro posterity needs a more liberal degree of economic freedom and Liberia is, in truth, the earth's most feasable haven of refuge from our enemies.

—WILLIAM M. CARPENTER
Maxton, N. C.

Ilanga Lase Natal
(Natal Sun)
Durban, Natal,
South Africa

Elegy On The Late Chief Seeiso Griffith

JAN 11 1941

PARAMOUNT CHIEF OF BASUTOLAND

(BY OBED S. D. MOOKI.)

The noble and the rightful judge,
Our Chief supreme and Ruler great,
Hath gone away and ne'er shall judge
His people here nor legislate.

The gallant and the brave chieftain,
The bold and cheerful ye to be,
Hath gone and ne'er shall come again
He lieth to eternity.

The meek and humble son of Griffith
Whose father died some months ago,
Hath followed to his kin and kith
They're up and we are still below.

JAN 11 1941

The strong and mighty man of war,
The horseman skilled and soldier great;
Hath gone away from earthly woe
Away from scandals and from hate.

That good and kindly Chief of ours,
On earthly throne no more shall be.
We loved him all and thro the hours.
We wished we always him could see.

He's to a land where none are foes.
A land of comfort, peace and cheer;
The land where life's great river flows,
And all do steer without a tear.

He there shall move in holy breath,
Away from worldly wars and cries
And tho' we mourn his sudden death
To him we soon shall surely rise.

Men of Afric' men of lore,
The son of Mokhachane's gone !
Gone to come to thee no more
Gone to bide beyond our sun.

JAN 11 1941

Sons of Moshesh here and there,
Take thy stand beside the brave;
Maids of honour bright and fair,
Sing to him tho' in the grave.

For tho' 'tis dimmed that brilliant star:
'Twill think of thee and all the rest;
And tho' to us he seems so far,
He is his father's welcome guest.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

MAR 23 1941

Showing the Cameroons' affiliation with "Free France" movement.

Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

Carnegie Non-European Library, Transvaal

JAN 25 1941

VACANCY FOR LIBRARIAN
Germiston Non-European Free Library

The Carnegie Non-European Library, Transvaal invites applications from qualified Non-Europeans for the post of Librarian, Germiston Non-European Free Library.

Salary £7 per month

Applicants must be matriculated, and should have a knowledge of both official languages, and at least one Bantu language.

Applications, accompanied by not more than three testimonials, should reach the Librarian, P.O. Box 246, Germiston, not later than the 24th January, 1941.

13th January, 1941
GERMISTON x25

Umteteli Wa Bantu
Johannesburg
South Africa

"AFRICANS" OR "NATIVES"?

The Editor, "Umteteli."

"ANTI-DETRIBALISATION" writes: Sir,—Not only are Mr. Mohlamme's contentions deplorable but also so is his manner of approach to each and every topic. What is just as disappointing about this writer is that he is anti-everything that is for the advancement of Africans. He opposes the national and universally approved trend of African thought; in other words, the air that he exhales is contaminated with anti-African convictions.

MAR 1 1941

I do not know Mr. Mohlamme from the man in the moon, and I can only judge him from the nature of his ideas. It has been said that "Fools rush where angels fear to tread." These words have never fitted an occasion better. He expresses the selfish view that the "Natives" should not be replaced by the most appropriate "African." I think, my dear Mr. Mohlamme, it would be better for you to go down on your knees and plead for the revival of the "endearment term" "kaffir"!

Anyway who is Mr. Mohlamme to challenge the resolutions of the fully-representative Advisory Boards Congress—our grand old leaders?

MAR 1 1941

Just as there are Americans, Europeans and Asiatics, we are indeed Africans to the core and ain't we proud of it !

56a-1941

Ilanga Lase Natal
(Natal Sun)
Durban, Natal,
South Africa

The Bantu In South African Life

By Senator Edgar H. Brookes.

8. Nutrition and Health

JAN 18 1941

In the course of last few articles we have been dealing with m tt r directly or indirectly connected with the wage question. But we have felt it important to point out for example with r gard to housing that while wages are a very important factor, there are other aspects of housing to be considered. So it is with nutrition, by which phrase we mean simply the proper feeding of the community. The connection of poor wages with malnutrition is very clear, and must constantly be emphasised, but we must not think that we have dealt with the problem of nutrition simply by saying that people should get higher wages. This attitude is very often the result of suspicion. People feel that the suggestion of any remedy other than the raising of wages simply means an attempt to evade paying higher wages. We should put this suspicion out of our mind and decide both to work for higher wages and to consider nutrition and general health on their merits.

Food and nourishment are very different things. Food is what we eat: nourishment is what we get out of it. It is possible for a man to eat a good deal, and yet be undernourished. Take for example, the pure white "refined" mealie meal, which is sold in bags in our towns. It has been publicly pointed out by the Chief Medical Officer of Health for the Union that nearly all the real nutrition has been removed from this mealie meal. Those who eat it might almost as well be filling themselves up with sawdust When we consider that the staple food of many families in towns consists of this type of mealie meal, white bread and tea, often without milk, it is easy to see that many families may feel fairly well fed without getting anything like the real nourishment that they need. Just as it is possible to spend as much money on an ugly house as on a pretty one, so it is possible to spend as much money on poor food as on good food. Here is one side of the nutrition question which is independent of wages, and where good work can be done. Any householder can buy brown bread for the same price as white, and get far better value for money from it.

JAN 18 1941

There is another aspect, however, of nutrition. Some of the foods which our people most need, particularly fruit, green vegetables and milk, are difficult to get in the towns. We must face that fact that the conservatism of the people sometimes prevents them from using such opportunities as they have for example of buying green vegetables cheaply, and the knowledge that so few people will buy them sometimes tends to discourage storekeepers from stocking them. None the less, there is a real obligation on the part of our Municipalities and other public authorities, to see that foods of this kind are easily available. Particularly is it important that facilities for the purchase of clean milk at reasonable rates should be available.

In these matters, there is much wrong thinking on the part of the Government and of sections of public opinion. Recent developments in our agriculture, such as the control of the sale of mealies and of dairy products, are based mostly on the interests of the producer, i.e. the farmer, and the needs of the consumer are not recognised nearly enough. Some people think that the farmer ought not to get any special protection. This appears to be a short sighted view. Under modern conditions it is not wrong to regulate the sale of farm products, and so help to keep the farmer on the land. This is a good, and not a bad thing. What is wrong is the concentration on encouraging the farmer to export, instead of taking responsibility for the sale of what are called the "protective foods", for example eggs, milk, fruit, at prices which are fair both to the farmer and to the buyer in town. This could be done if we would make up our minds to do it, and it needs to be done.

JAN 18 1941

In the country districts, it is possible to get more milk and vegetables, but even there people need a good deal of education with regard to the type of food that they eat. It is particularly important to try to bring the mothers of the community to the point where they give their children at school a good meal before the day's school work is started. In many country districts all over the Union, children are sent off to school with either no breakfast at all or just a little cold porridge There are many areas where children get their first real meal of the day at about four o'clock. And this not because the parents are starving, but because of failure to adapt themselves to modern conditions, including school hours. Much of the poor work in our schools is due to under-feeding.

Everywhere we have to face grave questions of health, which indeed would merit a whole series of articles to themselves. Only a few points can be mentioned here.

JAN 18 1941

There are things which the people can do for themselves, particularly with regard to the two great scourges of tuberculosis and venereal disease. Quite elementary care, such as spitting into a special covered utensil, would prevent the passing on of tuberculosis to hundreds of people who get it every year at the present time. Stricter morality, and also the use of the clinic that are already available, could reduce our venereal disease figures by several thousands every year. On the other hand, there is much to be done from the Government side. District surgeons vary very much as regards their active interest in the Bantu population of their area. Some are very keenly interested. Others do just the bare minimum which their official duties require. There are very large areas of the Union even today where the Bantu get virtually no medical attention at all. In recent years, the Government has done a good deal to meet these needs, first by beginning to train Medical Aids; secondly, by subsidising nurses; thirdly, by building more hospitals; fourthly, by subsidising clinics; and fifthly, by starting two big experiments in preventive medicine, one in the Natal. All this work only touches the fringe of the problem, and we have to press for more and more facilities.

One last word: Bantu communities can he p themselves in one important sphere. If they are prepared to find a small portion of the salary of a nurse, the Public Health Department will pay much the greater part of her salary. Very often the Native Affairs Department will assist with grants for building a dispensary and purchasing medicines. I do not think that there is any Native Commissioner in the Union who would refuse to help the people of his district if they are willing to subscribe, say, £2 a month among themselves to help to maintain a nurse.

JAN 18 1941

QUESTIONS

1. Summarise in two columns the points on which more Government action is needed, and those on which self help is possible with regard to nutrition and health in urban areas.
2. Repeat the question for a rural area.
3. Sketch out what you think a good working programme for combatting tuberculosis among the Bantu.

Umteteli Wa Bantu
Johannesburg
South Africa

BANTU LANGUAGES

MAR 1 1941

The Editor, "Umteteli."

MR. JACOB R. MOHLAMME, Robinson Deep, Johannesburg, writes: Sir,—It is quite evident that the difference of opinions on this topic, are dying out.

Progress! When I first wrote and suggested the abolition of Bantu languages in the sake of one, it was done all in a good mood for the benefit of the people. After all, we all agree that the Bantu should have no different outlooks in this world. It was here that Mr. Mangoaela, Stellenbosch, felt hurt and resigned the topic. It was here that Mr. J. J. G. Moiloa said that I "asked a lot of questions" but he answered none of those questions till this day.

Rev. J. J. Skomolo, Port Elizabeth disagreed with me, and Mr. S. Monaheng with Mr. P. Raboroko signed a pact against me, but Mr. Raboroko broke the pact and drifted towards me immediately he supported "Ranthite", February 1, as "Ranthite" sided with me.

Mr. M. J. Ncalo upholds our various traditions but says nothing about our progress and unity.

MAR 1 1941

I will go on suggesting that the Bantu may as well choose only one prominent language, Zulu, preferably, to be the only Bantu language spoken in South Africa. The music dealers on the Witwatersrand, and the industrial areas hereabout, are witnesses as to the supremacy of the Zulu language.

Ilanga Lase Natal
(Natal Sun)
Durban, Natal,
South Africa

Low Wage Policy A Condemnation

Sir, JAN 18 1941

Talking about wages in an article which appeared in your columns last week Senator Dr E. H. Brookes said that there was a school of thought which was against Higher wages for Natives and favoured a low wage policy supplemented by social services as Health Clinics, Housing Schemes and recreational facilities.

Dr. Brookes of course stated that he did not support the low wage policy. In my mind, however, the article raises two questions: Are higher wages incompatible with social services? What is the nature and purpose of social services?

A Higher wage rate for all sections is a sound social policy for South Africa to adopt. Higher wages for Natives would extend and strengthen our internal market. It would mean better social security for the white workers. When I was in the United States in 1939—40 I was tremendously impressed by the all-round advantages of high wages for all sections of the U. S. A. population.

JAN 18 1941

POOR WHITES.

Higher wages are not incompatible with extended social services. Take the poor whites now being absorbed into Industry. They get a wage higher than that of Natives and even higher than their labour is worth, and yet their social services are on the increase. Indeed they have expanded into a state service, namely, the Union Department of Social Welfare. Likewise higher wages for Natives would still require the maintenance and extension of welfere services.

The truth of the matter is that, as with overseas workers and our white workers, the Natives, whether as individuals or as a group, cannot have the capital to provide their own hospitals, clinics, schools, and recreational centres and healthy houses. A public authority such as a Municipality or the Government has to provide these for them.

JAN 18 1941

Further, welfare or social services are provided for depressed or underprivileged groups that are confined to lower levels of income. As such, these groups are denied the living conveniences that other better placed groups have. Thus the public authority steps in and endeavours to raise the standard of living of lower groups to that of the more fortunate groups.

The present tendency of Native wages to rise will not remove the fundamental inequalities of our economy and hence it will always be necessary to give Natives more and better welfare services.

These remarks are intended to elucidate some of the points raised in our Senator's article and to condemn the low wage policy school of thought.

SELBY B. NGCOBO.
Adams College.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

SEGREGATION RAMPANT IN SOUTH AFRICA

Situation Grows Constantly Worse

MAR 9 1941

CAPE TOWN, S. A., Mar. 6—(ANP)—Restrictions and segregation even more vicious than that of the Southland in the United States, are in vogue here and growing constantly worse. Recently when a new railway station was planned for Huguenot, two separate entrances were provided, one for whites and one for non-whites. Waiting room accommodations for whites were arranged for in the main building but non-whites were given a waiting room in a separate building.

When the new post-office building at Pearl was built, similar provisions for separate entrances were made. Protests by the colored people and natives resulted in the plans being changed but the railway station plans appear set. The A. P. O., the organization which fights for "colored" rights has lodged a vigorous protest charging that the rule is "unnecessary, provocative and humiliating."

It appeared that an important step forward had been made when two months ago the Witwatersrand university agreed to allow non-European (the local designation for any other than whites) to attend medical school at the university and to work for both medical and dental degrees. The number of non-European students was restricted to ten. The chief problem which the school authorities had to overcome was the matter of providing bodies for dissection during the student's fourth year. It was finally solved by deciding that non-European students should be permitted to dissect only black bodies.

MAR 9 1941

Local leaders have accepted the stringent provisions. They say that "it is better than nothing" although they regard the rule as showing "just how far the anti-color bias extends when it is deemed advisable to keep up the practice of segregation even when dealing with the dead."

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Democrats Pick Negro To Run For Alderman

3 Nominated For Post In St. Louis For City Election

MAR 20 1941

ST. LOUIS, (ANP)—Three Negroes have been officially nominated for the post of alderman in the forthcoming city elections to be held here. Edward Ward was named by the Republicans in the 19th ward, Atty. W. D. Shaver was named by the same group in the 5th ward, while Atty. George L. Vaughn, one of the best known members of the bar here, was nominated by the Democrats in the 19th.

MAR 20 1941

This is said to be the first time the Democratic party has named a Negro on its aldermanic slate. It is assumed that the reason for doing so in this election is that the party is making a sincere effort to hold the heavy Negro vote which it has succeeded in winning in recent elections.

Aldermen are elected in St. Louis by a city-wide vote. Republicans have never elected their Negro candidates but the feeling is running strong that the Democrats in their eagerness or desperation may give honest support to Vaughn and actually elect him. It would be the first time St. Louis has named a Negro to the aldermanic board.

Bystander
Des Moines, Iowa

The School Election

MAR 13 1941

When A. A. Alexander's friends persuaded him to run for the school director, one of the considerations which convinced him was that it is a good thing to have Negroes run for office even though they don't win. Eventually one will.

Unfortunately Mr. Alexander did not win. The total number of voters at the polls far exceeded that of the past few years. It worked against him. But several things were shown clearly by the vote:

1. The Negro votes just about in the same proportion as white people no matter what the issue nor who the candidate is.

2. The Negro will vote for his cause in large numbers. In the precincts where Negroes are rather thickly populated, Mr. Alexander received as high as eighty per cent of the total vote cast.

MAR 13 1941

3. In many precincts where no Negroes live Mr. Alexander received a good percent of the total vote which shows that white people are willing to support a competent Negro candidate for public office.

As we said before the election, Des Moines had an opportunity to do a fine thing by electing Mr. Alexander to the school board. We say now that it lost an opportunity to have a man on the board whose training and experience out-distance any number on the board.

On the whole the campaign was very well conducted. We learned some valuable lessons that will be available next time.

Umteteli Wa Bantu
Johannesburg
South Africa

TEACHERS WANTED

MOROKA TRAINING AND HIGH SCHOOL, THABA 'NCHU, O.F.S.

MAR 1 1941

1 EUROPEAN or African (Male) Music throughout school, Arithmetic. Mention other subjects. Commencing April 15th 1941.

2 AFRICAN (Male) Sesuto throughout school or Xosa, Zulu.

Apply immediately. The Principal, Moroka Missionary Institution, Thaba 'Nchu, O.F.S. 3404

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Teacher in the Secondary Department of Wilberforce Institute.

MAR 1 1941

Applicant should be a graduate with Teacher's Certificate. Applicants who can teach Sesutho and Afrikaans are preferred. To assume duty 1st. April 1941.

Address application with certificates and testimonials to:

The SUPERINTENDENT,
Wilberforce Institute,
P.O. Wilberforce.

Imvo Zabantsundu
(Bantu Opinion)
King William's Town
South Africa

NURSES FOR RURAL WORK

FEB 8 1941

Several posts for trained Bantu Nurses on Country Mission Stations are vacant. Nurses with either registered or hospital certificates are invited to apply, in the first instance giving particulars to Mrs. Rheinallt Jones, Box 97, JOHANNESBUG.

56a-1941

Umteteli Wa Bantu
Johannesburg
South Africa

20,000 Africans At The Mendi Ceremony

THE Anniversary of the sinking of the Troopship Mendi was held in Johannesburg on Sunday February 23, 1941, and was the most largely attended for a number of years. For the second time the W.N.L.A. Band under Captain Barwood rendered great service by accompanying in the singing and leading the uniformed detatchments as they marched past the Deputy Mayor, Councillor Hilson, who took the salute. The presence of Officers and African men from the Military camp was most appropriate at this anniversary. The men are a credit to the African race and the Officers are to be congratulated on producing such good results in a short space of time since the recruiting was started among the Africans. The other Detatchments included the S.A.P.; S.A.R.P. the Municipal Police, the St. John's Ambulance Corps (African) and the Pathfinder Scouts.

The St. Peter's Secondary School Choir under Mr. Habedi provided additional music.

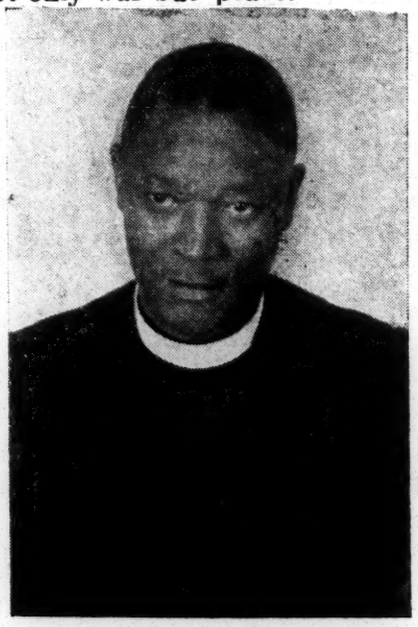
In introducing the various speakers and visitors Mr. Brink, the Chairman of the Mendi Memorial Scholarship Fund Committee gave a brief address.

Mr. Lowe, the Chief Native Commissioner for the W.W. Rand, spoke. His address will be found elsewhere in this issue.

MAR 1 1941

Rise Of The African

Dr. Xuma dwelt at length on the achievements of the Africans in all spheres of life. Beginning with Moshesh the Nation Builder and an Administrator, Tshaka the precursor of Dictators and a Military Strategist, he came to Dr. J. L. Dube and Mr. Cingo (who are African Educationists) Mangena's for Law, Mahlangeni's, Moroka's, Molema's for Medicine and many others who had proved that given an opportunity such as was envisaged by the Mendi Memorial Scholarship, the African was as capable of development as any other race. The Mendi disaster had shown an African as a lover of Individual and National Freedom and Social Justice so much valued by nations under Democratic Governments. The granting of the Medical Bursaries by the Union Government, said Dr. Xuma, was something that the Africans would remember with gratitude as an example of liberal policy, which was the only policy that could win not only war but peace.



REV. H. G. MPITSO, Secretary of the Mendi Memorial Scholarship Fund.

MAR 1 1941

Deputy Mayor's Advice

The Deputy Mayor, Councillor Hilson, regretted the absence of the Mayor. He was however pleased to represent him at the gathering. He exhorted the Africans to follow the example of the men of the Mendi who showed such devotion to duty and to service.

Umteteli Wa Bantu
Johannesburg
South Africa

Men Of Mendi Must Be Remembered

Chief Native Commissioner's Address At Memorial Meeting

MAR 1 1941

AT the Mendi Memorial gathering on the Bantu Sports Ground Johannesburg, last Sunday, a picture of which appears on page one, Mr. W. Lowe appealed for more practical remembrance of the men of the "Mendi" who went down in the Great War 23 years ago.

Mr. Lowe said: We are gathered to-day to commemorate the heroic deaths of those Africans who fell during the Great War of 1914-1918. They died in the service of their country. We are gathered to-day also to remind ourselves of the responsibility which they have passed on us, the responsibility for seeing that the ideals for which they have died are carried out. It is twenty-three years since they set us their example of devotion to duty and service to their fellowmen. In that time what have we done? Have we proved worthy of the trust they left us?

Since they died, can now we sincerely say to ourselves that we, too, have shown the same devotion to duty and sacrifice of our interests in carrying out their trust? If we cannot, their example shames us. It means that we have shamefully failed on our part. This is a very important aspect of this afternoon's commemoration, and I propose to examine it more particularly.

During this last week I have been reading some correspondence in my office, which deals with this anniversary. It deals with the ideas which the promoters of to-day's commemoration had in mind, and it was not inspiring reading.

MAR 1 1941

Memorial Hopes Not Realised

In 1931, that is ten years ago, a movement was started for a national memorial to those who sank in that ship. The movement was initiated by the Inter-denominational African Ministers' Association. The memorial was to take the form of a Scholarship Fund to be subscribed for on a national basis by the Bantu people. The scholarships were intended to assist Africans in obtaining higher education, in encouraging the development of arts and crafts, of industries and social services among the Bantu people and it was hoped to help, more immediately, the children of those men who had died in the Great War.

To-day, ten years later, we have to confess that there has been very little practical result. The subscriptions to the fund to-day amount to less than £200. There has been little co-operation among the leaders of the people throughout the Union in the one common aim. There has been dissension, self-seeking and self-glorification, bickering and jealousy. The selflessness, of which the men on the "Mendi" gave us so noble an example, has not been emulated, and there has been little subordination of personal interests to the common good. Today there are two Associations working independently and without any community of action for the self-same object.

MAR 1 1941

Have We Been Faithful?

All this is very sad to tell, but it must be told because it is our duty today to examine ourselves to see whether we have carried out that trust which was laid on us by those whose deaths which today we honour. In the face of what I have told you, can anyone of us sincerely say that he has been faithful to those who lost their lives twenty-three years ago? I cannot say that I feel proud. I think you, too, will also feel a strong sense of shame that we have done so little where so much was rightly demanded of us. We have been faithless, we have not emulated the noble example of the men of the "Mendi."

MAR 1 1941

I would not say this if I felt there was no hope to carry out that great trust. If there were no hope of doing so it would be wrong to say these things, but that trust can yet be carried out fully and faithfully. We can yet emulate the noble example of those noble men and, in doing so, we shall build up again and restore our self-respect and our ideals of service (applause).

Mochochonono
The Comet)
Maseru, Basutoland
South Africa

Tremendous advance in recent years

Co-Education Idea

MAR 1 1941

The tremendous advance made in the training of Native teachers in Basutoland in recent years, in spite of many difficulties arising from lack of funds and the particular needs of the country, is described by Mr. Christian van Haght, teacher in charge of the teacher training department, Morija Training College, Basutoland, in a recently published booklet on "Teacher Training in Basutoland."

"The time has now come," says Van Haght, "when the student teachers begin to realise more than before that they must put their own shoulder to the wheel and work for the welfare of their nation. There seems to be a growing understanding of the difficulties which are to be confronted by those Basuto who really wish to assist in building up the nation.

MAR 1 1941

The aim now is to develop the future teacher to be a useful member of the society in which he is to live. His education will thus narrow, in time to come, the hiatus between the educated class and the rest of the community.

Mr. Van Haght described the growth of teacher training work at Morija since the foundation of the Normal School, under the Paris Evangelical Missionary Society, in 1868. Since that time the standard reached by the students has steadily risen.

The foundation of an elementary school for Native children at the college, in order that students should obtain a sufficient amount of teaching practice, is one of the most important innovations since Mr. Van Haght's appointment to the teacher training college.

MAR 1 1941

When he suggested the institution of such a school as a "human laboratory," where the students could study the children and make observations for themselves, "this was flatly refused, as it had never been done before, and, besides, the mission had no money.

WALKING MILES

At that time students had to walk a mile to the village school for teaching practice, and those who had completed a two-year training course had on the average done 15.3 hours' teaching during the whole of their course.

In 1936 the proposal of opening a college practising school was at last accepted.

We were told that a few of the stupid children from the village school would be sent up to form the nucleus of our new college elementary school. We were grateful for we knew that we had a great future, as we were given the right type of children.

An old cottage was converted into class-rooms, Mr. van Haght and the students helping in the work, and the college elementary school was opened in August the same year.

MAR 1 1941

Mr. van Haght describes the care with which the training of the students is planned and supervised, and the gradual improvement of the conditions under which they worked and the standard which is attained.

When the booklet was written the average amount of teaching practice given to each student was 136 hours, and all students received a weekly demonstration lesson in the English or Sesuto medium, and one public criticism lesson.

The number of children at the college elementary school has steadily increased and at a parents day held in 1937 the parents, according to student,, were spellbound to see the work of their offspring.

MAR 1 1941

Until recent years, pnysical punishment of the college students was a frequent occurrence.

Flogging in public was still carried out in the quadrangle in 1928, when I was first appointed at Morija, and the sight was ghastly, but it was part of the system then existing. Though I advocated doing away with it, I was simply told: You don't know the Basuto, but I steadily maintained my view.

Mr van Haght deplores the fact that it is not yet possible, owing to the status of women among the Basuto, to train many Native women as teachers. In 1938 there were only two women students at Morija.

ONLY SOLUTION

The time will come, however, when more and more women students will enter for the Native primary lower course. To my mind, the only possible solution for the smaller mountain schools is to have women teachers and this, I feel, will happen automatically in future.

Women teachers are needed for the teaching of sewing, cookery and health (including mothercraft and nursing), for the bigger girls in our day schools. I say it is merely a matter of time before Morija is bound to become the great co-educational teacher training centre for the Basuto.

Those who are in charge of education must awake to the fact that the Basuto are traditionally a nation of talkers and not a nation of readers. What they need is discussion and demonstration lessons not journals and gazettes to reinvigorate their teaching.

Commenting on the progress of social service in education among the Basuto, Mr van Haght points out that with the waning of the ritual life of the Basuto, the youth falls into mischief because he has too much time on hand.

Pathfinding (Scouting for Native boys) was introduced at Morija in 1928 and this, it is hoped, will in time replace the old initiation ceremony of the Basuto. A training course for Pathfinder officers has been established at Morija. The college students are also keenly interested in soccer and are coached regularly.

MAR 1 1941

In a foreword to the booklet, Professor R. F. A. Hoernle, president of the South African Institute of Race Relations, describes Mr. van Haght as an enthusiast for education among the people of Basutoland, and, in commending his work, adds that he is carrying on, in clear recognition of present-day needs, the policy of training Basuto to teach Basuto.

Imvo Zabantsundu
(Bantu Opinion)
King William's Town
South Africa

Mendi Heroes Praised

Speaking at the anniversary memorial service at Langa on Sunday commemorating the sinking of the troopship Mendi, Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr, Minister of Finance and Education, exhorted the African people to show the same spirit of sacrifice in these troubled times.

MAR 1 1941

He regarded himself as a friend of the Native people, and he was glad to be present to take part in honouring the memory of those 600 Africans who went down with the ship Mendi in the English Channel on February 21, 1917.

"You think of them with sorrow," said the Minister, "but you also think of them with pride because of the way in which they died. They showed themselves worthy of the brave men of your people in the past; you must show that you are worthy successors."

The men of the Mendi had not died on he battlefield with spears or guns in their hands. They, who were members of a Labour Corps, had perished in the cold waters of the sea after a collision between friendly ships. Nevertheless they had died as soldiers.

The sacrifice of the Mendi Natives had been equal in value to the service of any soldier who died on the battlefield with spears

"To-day again in this war the African people are willing to render the same service in the present time of difficulty," said Mr. Hofmeyr.

MAR 1 1941

"You have been asked to render labour service, not to provide fighting men. But I want you to feel that the service of the labourer and the fighting man are of equal value in this war."

It was not enough to work merely for one's pay—one should also try to work in the spirit of service and try to make happier the lives of one's fellow-men.

"It is this spirit which we want to have more of in this war," added Mr. Hofmeyr. "It is this spirit that the men of the Mendi showed, and you will be showing yourselves worthy of their sacrifice if you prove that you are ready to serve God by serving your fellow-men."

The call had already come to some of the Natives to take part in the war. Others would have to wait for the call. Meantime he appealed to them to be calm, patient and prepared.

Gold Coast
Independent
Accra, Gold Coast
West Africa

Stop Calling The Educated African A Clerk

Need For Employers Readjusting Their Outlook

NOV 16 1940

THE time has come for a drastic overhauling of the standpoint from which educated African worth is regarded in this Colony. This change of attitude is not only necessary in the Government service, but in commercial and mercantile circles.

It is no longer possible or practicable to regard all Africans who have received an education as suitable material for clerks. It is unfair to brand all African workers in offices or factories as clerks. As among Europeans so among African workers there are different grades of intelligence, character and spirit. Recognition must be given to these qualities.

WHAT CAN A CLERK DO

A member of this press recently had an interview with a European Civil Servant. In a reply to the pressman's suggestion that African talent was not being given full play in the Government service, the European said that it was the fault of the present system. He added that no African could hope to reach position of responsibility IF HE WAS NOT GIVEN THE CHANCE TO SHOW WHAT HE COULD DO. If he, the European was given the same job as many clerks were given, namely registering files and handing them for further action how could those to whom he handed the files know his capacity for largerminded work. He would onlyqualify as an accurate registrar of files and eventually drift into the £205 per annum Second Division backwater and vegetate until pension time.

GENIUS CRIMINALLY IGNORED

The same applies to African workers in the European-controlled commercial field. The clerks sit on their high office stools under he vigilant eye of an African a little bit higher than they in rank, and plod through their daily routine. Their occasional mistakes are brought home to them with disproportionate severity and the occasional sparks of genius which under suitable encouragement could be fanned into large scale brilliance and workmanship are criminally ignored.

NOV 16 1940

INTRODUCE INTERMEDIATE GRADE EVERYWHERE

The criterion by which suitability for position in an office is judged is the degree of education of the newcomer. This is just as it should be. But once the African has been taken into employment that criterion should not be permitted to be the only consideration for advancement or repositioning Constant notice must be had of the worker's aptitude for certain types of work, and a scheme should be in operation to give the workers a chance of exhibiting in an acting appointment the existence of higher qualities If no such chances are given, these qualities in the individual may never be brought to light

PERSONAL CO-OPERATION WANTED BETWEEN AFRICAN AND EUROPEAN

It is the duty of European heads of departments, official or otherwise, to co-operate closely with the Africans who work under them with a view to knowing each man individually and his work. It is not sufficient, we should add, to depend upon recommendations from an African workman who may be in charge of the others. We feel we must emphasise this last statement. In the Government offices a scheme should be put into operation at once under which pushful and intelligent youngmen—we prefer not to call them "clerks"—may be given the opportunity to show whether they can perform the duties of administrative posts if sufficiently trained or by understudy.

Ilanga Lase Natal
(Natal Sun)
Durban, Natal,
South Africa

Training Of Natives In Medicine And Dentistry

FEB 22 1941

Funds are to be made available by the South African Native Trust to enable qualified Native students to undertake a course of training in medicine or in dentistry here in the Union of South Africa.

The plan is that for the first year such students will take a course in Science at the South African Native College at Fort Hare, and upon passing satisfactorily in that course, will then proceed for further study at the University of the Witwatersrand. The medical students will there take a course extending over five years, and the students of dentistry a course extending over four years.

FEB 22 1941

These facilities have been made possible by reason of the expansion of non European hospital accommodation on the Witwatersrand, and this has placed the University of the Witwatersrand in a position to offer the full training of non-European students there in medicine and in dentistry.

The students will, for their clinical training, be admitted to non-European hospitals on the Witwatersrand.

The South African Native Trust is as well giving financial support to the South African Native College at Fort Hare for the employment of the additional staff which will be required for the Science course and for providing the necessary scientific equipment.

The advantages of Native students being afforded facilities for full training of this kind within the Union of South Africa, instead of oversea, are obvious.

Details of the assistance which is thus being made available to Native students, for those courses, are obtainable from the Principal of the South African Native College, Fort Hare, P. O. Alice, C. P. These courses will be made available to students who have passed the Junior Certificate Examination and are prepared thereafter to take the course in Science at Fort Hare. Provision is being made by the College Authorities. South African Native Trust for As a help to candidates for the gether with British Bechuanaland and Griqualand West, (4) Transkei, (5) Transvaal.

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scholarships, the South African Native Trust will in addition each year award not more than ten bursaries of £45 each per annum, tenable for one rear, for the first year Science course at Fort Hare. Funds for the award of these scholarships, on a competitive basis, at the end of the first year will be assessed to take the course at the University of the Witwatersrand and after that to take up and pass will in no instance exceed £200 As far as may be, two of these will be bursaries will be allocated to each of the five areas: [1] Ciskei, [2] Natal, [3] Orange Free State, to-

FEB 22 1941

This plan is being put into operation with effect from the current year, 1941.

Umteteli Wa Bantu
Johannesburg
South Africa

BE LOYAL AND STEADFAST TO KING AND COUNTRY

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FEB 15 1941

ALL over the world to-day, capital (that is, money) is being destroyed. The facts that ships which cost anything from £80,000 each upward are being sunk, and the money they represent is being lost to the world, must be remembered by all Africans as one of the grim effects of the war.

Britain recently has been considering that it may even be necessary soon to reduce the personal money spent by its people in Britain to 25/- weekly per man: in other words, to £5 per month.

FEB 15 1941

Even in America many people are living to-day, on the bread line, with just enough to eat and no more. The richest nations of the world are suffering as the result of the war policies of men like Hitler, that black hearted German upstart; Mussolini, the treacherous Italian who tried to stab France in the back last year, but who is now being unmercifully flogged in Africa by the British and is losing all his stolen Empire in Africa; and now Matsuoka, the Japanese robber, who wants to steal the lands and possessions of China, and the oil wealth of the Dutch East Indies.

Thus we see the great robbers of our day are despoiling the people and filling the earth with poverty and misery.

The "Race Relation News" has just published some interesting comment on the results of a social survey—the first of its kind ever held in Africa.

FEB 15 1941

This survey, conducted by the Department of Social Science at the Cape Town University and directed by Professor E. Batson, revealed an incidence of poverty startling even to the investigators, familiar as they were with Cape Town conditions..

The survey covered the whole of the Cape Town municipal area and was based on 1,926 "random samples," representing about one in every thirty families of the population.

A "poverty line" was determined by calculating the minimum income on which a household could maintain decency and physical efficiency, barring illness and other extraordinary expenditure and assuming that the income was spent with a maximum of wisdom. Seven shillings and sixpence was calculated to be the minimum weekly amount needed to give an adult man sufficient food to maintain health. The minimum for clothing (including boot and shoe repairs) necessary for health and decency, assuming the most economical buying, was allowed at 1s. 10d. per week. For women and children these amounts were proportionately adjusted. Personal and household cleaning was allowed at 2d. per head of the family, and lighting at 6d. for one person and 1d. per head for each additional member of the family.

Yet, despite a rigid calculation of the poverty line, the survey showed that 28 per cent., over one quarter of the total population, lives below this poverty line. In European towns similar social surveys revealed that it is normal to have between ten and fifteen per cent. living below this purely subsistence level. In Cape Town 6 per cent. of the European families, 20 per cent. of the Asiatic families, 48 per cent. of the African families and 52 per cent. of the Coloured families live below the poverty line. That is: one out of every twenty European families, one out of every five Asiatic families and one out of every two Native or Coloured families lives at a level which cannot maintain decency or physical efficiency.

FEB 15 1941

When it is considered that those bad men Hitler and Mussolini have already wasted the world's wealth to the extent of something like many millions by the terrible war which they forced on the world, which indeed is making us all poorer, we cannot but marvel at the queer outlook of many Europeans who follow Mr. Pirow (himself of German origin), and the Ossewa Brandwag, the members of which are all on the side of the enemy. These men, apparently, do not understand the great issues at stake.

We feel that our people, the Africans, know well who are their friends, and that Britain, fighting for freedom and the underdog, will stand by them until the victory is won.

Meanwhile, the war has made everybody poorer, Americans, Britons, South Africans alike.

We must bear our burdens proudly and courageously and must remain resolutely loyal to Government and King.

Imvo Zabantsundu
(Bantu Opinion)
King William's Town
South Africa

Training Of Natives In Medicine And Dentistry

MAR 15 1941

Funds are to be made available by the South African Native Trust to enable qualified Native students to undertake a course of training in medicine or in dentistry here in the Union of South Africa.

The plan is that for the first year such students will take a course in science at the South African Native College at Fort Hare, and upon passing satisfactorily in that course, will then proceed for further study at the University of the Witwatersrand. The medical students will there take a course extending over five years, and the students of dentistry a course extending over four years.

These facilities have been rendered possible by reason of the expansion of non-European hospital accommodation on the Witwatersrand, and this has placed the University of the Witwatersrand in a position to offer facilities for the full training of non-European students there in medicine and in dentistry.

The students will, for their clinical training, be admitted to non-European hospitals on the Witwatersrand.

The South African Native Trust is as well giving financial support to the South African Native College at Fort Hare for the employment of the additional staff which will be required for the Science course and for providing the necessary scientific equipment.

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The advantages of Native students being afforded facilities for full training of this kind within the Union of South Africa, instead of overseas, are obvious.

Details of the assistance which is thus being made available to Native students, for those courses, are obtainable from the Principal of the South African Native College, Fort Hare, P. O. Alice, C. P. These courses will be made available to students who have passed the Junior Certificate Examination and are prepared hereafter to take the course in medicine or in dentistry. They will thereupon be required to pass the Matriculation Examination, and after that to take up and pass the first year course for the degree of Bachelor of Science at Fort Hare.

Provision is being made by the South African Native Trust for funds for the award of five scholarships on a competitive basis, at the end of the first year Science course. The value of these scholarships will be assessed to cover all necessary expenses, but will in no instance exceed £200 per annum, and these will be awarded only after consultation with the University and Native College Authorities.

As a help to candidates for the scholarships, the South African Native Trust will in addition each year award not more than ten bursaries of £45 each per annum tenable for one year, for the first year Science course at Fort Hare. As far as may be, two of these bursaries will be allocated to each of the five areas:

(1) Cape. MAR 15 1941
(2) Natal.
(3) Orange Free State, together with British Bechuanaland and Griqualand West.
(4) Transkei.
(5) Transvaal.

This plan is being put into operation with effect from the current year, 1941.

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Imvo Zabantsundu
(Bantu Opinion)
King William's Town
South Africa

African Juvenile Delinquency

FEB 8 1941

Among the problems threatening Bantu social life, that of African juvenile delinquency is probably the most stupendous. Any opinions expressed by ardent students of this phase of Bantu national weakness, if pregnant with possible solutions, cannot but be regarded as a service to Africans. Thus do we regard the comprehensive dissertation by Dr. Wolheim, principal of the Welsh Native Secondary School, East London before a meeting of the E. L. Division of the South African Medical Association recently on the above subject.

He showed, inter alia, a graph of the total number of convictions of juveniles for all crimes during 1939 at East London. The rate of delinquency for Coloured and Native juveniles is three times that of European. The police crime list, however, does not show the various crimes nor the distribution of ages, so that these facts had to be extracted from a different source and were shown in a different graph. This information was obtained from the cause list of the probation officer for six months, July-December, 1939, and shows a total of 393 cases of juvenile delinquency among Natives. The crimes have been grouped under three casual factors, namely (a) peverty, ignorance and idleness, (b) vice and (c) violence. The first group includes all kinds of theft and robbery, traffic offences, loitering, contravention of Master and Servant Act and other petty crimes; under vice are included all liquor and dagga offences, drunk, disorderly and riotous behaviour and sex aberrations; under violence are included culpable homicide, murder, assault and obstructing police.

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Over 60 per cent. of the crimes were the result of poverty, while vice and violence acounted for a relatively small number of cases. There is a steady increase in crime as the age increases, which seems to point to the fact that juvenile delinquency could be greatly lessened if proper care were taken of the younger offenders. The apparent drop after the age of 20 is probably fallacious, as a large number of these youths would be classified as juveniles but would be treated in the normal manner as adults.

There is widespread poverty among urban Natives, said Dr. Wollheim, and this poverty is at the root of practically all juvenile delinquency.

In the location rents for rooms ran from 10/- to £1 a month according to size, so that a complete family in most cases was obliged to occupy only one room and to board relatives and friends to eke out the rent. This was a direct cause of the terrible overcrowding in the location and a subsidiary factor in the causation of Native delinquency.

Dr. Wollheim then pointed out other subsidiary causes of juvenile delinquency which were resultant upon poverty. He mentioned broken homes caused by incompatibility of temperament aggravated by extreme poverty, casual marriages and loose unions resulting in a large measure of illegitimacy and abandoned children, overcrowding, under-nourishment and malnutrition and lack of control over children because both parents were obliged to work. It was variously estimated that from 50 to 150 children and youths had no homes at all, and were merely existing on what they could find in the bushes around the locations.

FEB 8 1941

A further important factor in Native juvenile delinquency was the educational handicap under which Natives laboured. Education had a direct bearing upon delinquency because, of 647 cases of Native delinquents before the probation officer in Johannesburg, 15 per cent. had had no education whatever, 35 per cent. had been to school up to standard three, and only 20 per cent. had passed beyond standard three.

One of the main difficulties at East London in dealing with cases of Native delinquency was the total lack of any facilities to provide for these children. They were hauled before the magistrate for all sorts of petty offences, but could not be committed to reformatories, hostels or places of detention because there was no place of detention or hostel at East London. The magistrate in despiration then prescribed 12 cuts and turned the youth loose again to commit further crimes in his search for food or an outlet for his adventurous spirit. The local probation officer states that a "good proportion of the delinquents appearing before the local courts either have appeared before or are likely to appear again." Most of these delinquents were juveniles who had never been to school and had no proper homes or parents to take control over them. If they had parents, then both were out working, so that the children were simply turned loose from morning to night.

The speaker mentioned four means of treating deliquency. He pleaded for an extension of the probation officer system with properly qualified and adequate staffs, and the establishment of children's courts in all the larger towns to deal more adequately with the problem.

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He asked for more reformatories where the worst cases could be placed and where rehabilitative work lasting over a long period could be undertaken.

Most of all, he pleaded for the establishment of a hostel and place of safety and detention for Bantu juvenile deliquents at East London and at other places lacking such places, and the establishment of industrial schools for Natives similiar to those for Europeans.

The speaker went on to outline a scheme undertaken by the local Child Life Protection Society whereby such a place is to be established if funds were forthcoming. It was proposed to erect an institution on the lines of the Native kraal in the Transkei with mud bricks and thatched roofs on the rondavel system. In addition to cheapness, this system had the great advantage of being more in line with the standard of civilisation of the delinquent, so that he would be the more easily able to adapt himself to the new conditions of life along social instead of anti-social lines. At this place there would not be any confinement behind walls or wire, but good food and clothes and a decent hut to sleep in would be provided. The colony would be run along the lines of a farm, so that children committed there would learn the rudiments of sowing, cultivation and reaping; how to run a vegetable garden, a piggery, a small dairy; how to shear sheep and keep poultry. In this way delinquents would learn that social behaviour was more comfortable and pleasant than their old anti-social behaviour when they were continually on the run and half-starved.

As preventive measures Dr. Wollheim mentioned the economic rehabilitation of the Native as the most important and proper housing the rehabilitation of the home and family and the proper adjustment of education as other measures. He stated that the wages of the Native had to bear a relation to his cost of living, and that this could be attained in both of two ways, namely, the raising of his minimum wage to a reasonable level by wage board determination or industrial agreement and the lowering of his rent by housing schemes under the Government sub-economic loans.

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Finally, Dr. Wollheim stated that education should be compulsory in urban areas. Although the Union percentage for children attending schools was only 40 per cent., the position was much better in East London than it was in most other larger towns. He estimated the figure as about 60 per cent. Compulsory education would thus not cost so very much in the towns. He maintained that if municipalities were at all worried about their Native populations and about delinquency rate, they would take steps to erect school buildings and rent them to the province. This system was well known and obtained all over the province among missionary bodies. The speaker pleaded for rational financing of Native education from general revenue based upon the number of children attending school, the better training of Native teachers and the raising of the paltry pittance for which Native teachers were expected to do their work.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

FUTURE OF ETHIOPIA PROBLEM FOR BRITAIN

APR 11 1941

International Body to Advise Emperor Is Suggested

While London papers are speculating on the feature of Ethiopia there is no formula expressed for the return of the country to Italy.

When Haile Selassie petitioned for the admittance of his empire to the League of Nations, his petition was granted after he had issued two imperial decrees: one abolishing the slave trade among his Arab subjects and the other abolishing slavery among the Copts. Britain opposed the petition, but Italy supported it.

The subsequent occupation by Italy proved that although slavery had been actually abolished, its commercial aspect had not, so Italy arranged with the Arabs to deal only in those Copts who still remained unreconciled to Italian occupation—there was no slavery, merely contract labor. This is one problem facing Britain, but according to a writer in The Times of London there is another:

"It is possible to believe that the independence of Abyssinia must be restored and yet to face the fact that the Emperor will need much help in re-establishing order and in putting an end to the old lawlessness and oppression along the Kenya and Sundan borderlands," he says. "How is that help to be given?

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"We shall be in practical control yet for several obvious reasons anything resembling a British protectorate is out of the question. The other possibility, an international commission of expert advisers, also seems impracticable in present world conditions. Yet it is important to prevent misunderstanding, and also to avoid the possibility that, as before in our imperial history, our temporary expedient might grow into a permanent status.

"Might we not, therefore, arrange with the Emperor that he should accept from the first some non-British advisers? They should be men of such high personal standing that they would not even be suspected of using their position to advance their countries' interests. If, after the war, some international organization is set up they, with any British colleagues, could pass into its service."

Time
Chicago, Illinois
LIBERIA

"The Wicked Flee"

APR 7 1941

The only republic in Africa, little Liberia, was last month busting with pride. Like other republics great & small, Liberia had had a Nazi Fifth Column; unlike most others, Liberia had got rid of it, apparently for good and all, in a torrid two-act drama.

First act: Warned of a Nazi plot to assassinate him and take over the Government, Liberia's longtime President, short, scholarly-looking Edwin James Barclay, called the N.C.O.s of the 1,000-man Liberian Frontier Force into secret conclave. Next day, as Nazi leaflets fluttered in the streets, the N.C.O.s rounded up eleven

Cole

PRESIDENT BARCLAY & WIFE
"Am I a chicken?"

APR 7 1941

men, including the ringleader, a fat, German-trained mathematician, Professor Massaquoi of Liberia College. Trumpeted President Barclay: "Am I a chicken? They were to move on me in the night, but I moved on them in the day."

Second act: Alarmed by a rumor that the U.S.S. *Omaha* was coming to Liberia, 15 German citizens packed up and left by fishing boat for the French Ivory Coast. According to Monrovian rumor, they did not stop running until they got to Hamburg. Crowed President Barclay Biblically: "The wicked flee when no man pursueth."

Mochochonono
(The Comet)
Maseru, Basutoland
South Africa

Medical and Dental Training of Non-Europeans.

MAR 8 1941

The following statement was made by Dr. Kerr at the opening of the new session at the South African Native College, Fort Hare, on 24th February:

"Two announcements of a high degree of importance to students were made during the recent vacation. In the first place the University of the Witwatersrand announced that it was prepared to receive for the full course in Medicine or Dentistry a limited number of non-European students, Native, Coloured and Indian. Hitherto such students, owing to the paucity of suitable clinical facilities had not been able to be carried beyond the third year of the six-year course and the cost even of that portion, especially to the Native community was almost prohibitive, being in the neighbourhood of £200 per annum. At the end of the third year non European students were confronted with the necessity of going overseas and of gaining admission to schools already suffering from over-crowding. It is a very great step in advance therefore that South Africa is prepared to extend to her own sons and daughters similar hospitality to that which has hitherto been, on the whole, so willingly offered by overseas universities.

"The second announcement was made by the Native Affairs Department and followed upon the first. It was that the Native Trust, recognizing both the importance of the step taken by the University of the Witwatersrand and the necessity of help if Native students were to take advantage of the facilities thus made available, proposed to offer annually five scholarships, covering the complete cost of tuition and maintenance, tenable by Natives of the Union selected as far as possible from five areas grouped as follows: 1. Transkei 2. Ciskei. 3. Orange Free State, Griqualand West, and British Bechuanaland (excluding the Protectorate). 4 Transvaal. 5 Natal. If any one area in any one year should be unable to supply a candidate the scholarship in that area might be awarded in another. These scholarships are granted to candidates who have taken the Pre-medical sciences at Fort Hare and satisfied the regulations for admission to the medical and dental courses laid down by the S.A. Medical Council. The award of the Scholarships will be decided annually by the Witwatersrand University in conjunction with Fort Hare College.

"As it is likely that before long there will be considerable competition for these scholarships which are open to women as well as men it should be noted that the candidate must have included Mathematics in his pass at matriculation and thereafter must have obtained fifty per cent in each of the pre medical sciences (Botany, Zoology, Physics and Chemistry) at the first year B.Sc. examination.

"In the award of the scholarships consideration will be given to the school and college record of the candidate, to his physique, his suitability for the profession of medicine and his character.

"In order that there may be a sufficient number of candidates from which the Medical Scholars may be selected, the Native Trust has established ten science scholarships of the value of £45 each to be awarded to suitable candidates in the same areas as the medical scholarships. Candidates for these will be required to have passed in Mathematics and Science at Matriculation and to support their applications by their school record. These scholarships will be tenable for one year only and no guarantee is offered that any holder of one of these scholarships will be selected to enter upon the full medical or dental course. If he is not so selected, the scholar will still have the option of taking a B.Sc. course in pure science with a view to teaching or industrial work, or of entering the Medical Aid course, or the advanced Agricultural course.

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"While we are congratulating the Native Trust on providing such liberal assistance for the study of Medicine and Dentistry we should not forget that the Transkeian Territories General Council has for a number of years been awarding scholarships for overseas Universities and that a number of students from the Transkei are at present in course of completing their training in Medicine overseas.

"The first five candidates for admission to the second year of the Witwatersrand Medicine Course have already been selected. All are graduates in science of the University of South Africa and former students of Fort Hare. Their names are:

Howard Hermanus, Transkei.
James Njongwe, Transkei.
Donald Moikangoa, O.F.S.
William F. Nkomo, Transvaal.
Albert Mzoneli, Natal.

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"I should like to add that while the men named above have been selected on the ground of their qualifications they will receive their education at the cost of their community and will be expected, as will all others who follow them, to live up to the highest traditions of the profession into which they hope to be admitted, to set the welfare of that community and the honour of that profession above personal advantage or gain, and to do all that in them lies to maintain and improve the health and living conditions of the Native people."—South African Outlook.

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Umteteli Wa Bantu
Johannesburg
South Africa

Anxiety About Factories Bill

Question Of The Segregation Principle

MAR 15 1941

BY MARGARET BALLINGER, M.P.

THE House of Assembly has actually spent a full week legislating. Not only that, but it has at last begun to get its teeth into the more serious legislative work of the Session. Of course, as I have pointed out before, it is not the fault of the House that this happy development has been so long delayed. So long as the Government failed to produce its important Bills, the House has no alternative but to spend its time on more or less unimportant things.

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The Factories Bill And Segregation

THIS week, however, one of the major measures of the Session at last reached the top of the order paper. That was the Factories Bill.

This is a measure to which we have looked forward with considerable anxiety. This anxiety was not due to the general intention of the Bill. That intention would, we believed, mean considerable benefits for all workers who could be identified as factory workers. This has proved to be the case. The Bill makes provision, among other things, for a forty-six hour week, extra pay for overtime worked, and a fortnight's paid leave after a year's service, but while it was certain to produce those benefits, we had reason to believe that it would also make provision whereby segregation might be introduced into the organisation of factories.

This was the reason for our very real anxiety, which was fully justified when the Bill finally appeared in printed form; for in the middle of the Bill was embedded a clause which stated that, "if, in the opinion of an inspector, conditions exist in a factory which result in undesirable contact between persons of different races or sexes, he may require the occupier of the factory to take such steps as may be necessary to prevent such contact." Immediately, representations were made to the Minister by numbers of interested parties of whom we were not the least active and emphatic, and after the Minister had announced the withdrawal of the Bill on the ground that the Afrikaans version was defective, a new draft appeared in which the offending clause was omitted.

MAR 15 1941

DANGER NOT PAST

This does not mean, however that the danger is over, since a new section has appeared in the clause empowering the Governor-General to make regulations under the Bill. That section states that the Governor-General may make regulations as to the conditions to be observed in order to prevent undesirable contact between employes, a section which, according to legal opinion, can be used to force factory owners to separate non-European workers from white workers and which, we believe, may be used in that way.

So far the Nationalists profess not to have discovered the implications of this re-wording, which is all that the change amounts to, and on his introduction of the Second Reading of the Bill last Wednesday the Minister was challenged on his supposed removal of what has come to be known as the Segregation Clause. In reply, the Minister stated that he had never intended to introduce segregation and that he had taken out the clause just because it had been claimed that it was a segregation clause. At the same time he announced that he had put in another clause to enable him to do what he did want to do, and as it is still not clear what that is our anxiety remains.

The original clause, however, made it inevitable that the debate on this measure should become a colour bar debate. Already Mr. Ben Schoeman (H. P. Fordsburg), although he is clever enough to know that the Minister still has segregation powers under the new form of the Bill, has moved to have the Bill sent to Select Committee so that a new Bill may be introduced which will make this quite explicit and, so far, the whole debate has largely centred on this issue. Mr. Molteno, when he spoke, took occasion to emphasise the Minister's statement that his intention was not to introduce segregation, and foreshadowed our plan to move amendments in the Committee to make this quite clear. When the debate is resumed next week, I hope to be able to re-emphasise these points.

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We are hopeful that the members of the United Party who represent coloured voters and others who are known to be liberal in colour issues will speak the same way, as indeed Mr. Morris Alexander (Cape Town Castle) and Mr. Morris Kentridge (U.P. Troyeville) have done already.

Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

'They Died As Soldiers"

MAR 1 1941

The annual commemoration of the Mendi disaster is gradually becoming a national movement. It is gratifying to note that while Africans on the Rand were holding a more impressive and well organised memorial service than its predecessors last Sunday another service equally impressive perhaps was being held at Langa, Cape Town. According to reports, Africans in Pretoria are making arrangements to do honour to the heroes of the Mendi disaster on March 9. There can be no doubt that the importance of keeping green the memory of the men of the Mendi is being recognised by all thinking Africans.

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The most important feature of the Cape Town celebration was the presence of the Minister of Finance, Mr. Jan H. Hofmeyr, who delivered an impressive address which has sent a thrill of hope throughout Bantudom. If our memory serves us well, it was the first time since the late General Botha, the then Prime Minister of South Africa paid a glowing tribute to the heroes of the Mendi disaster when he announced in the House of Assembly the sinking of the troopship Mendi, that a Minister of the Crown has had the occasion to praise the brave deeds of the men who perished in the English Channel during the last war. Mr. Hofmeyr's views on what is generally known as the Native problem are well known. He is one of the growing band of noble-minded Europeans who believe that there can be "unity in diversity" and that as the white man and the black man worked together in the past for the industrial and commercial development of this country they would continue to do so if their relations were improved and harmonised. His creed is that of a man whose mind ... been emancipated from the ... of race and colour prejudice. In human diversity he sees the purpose of God's scheme of creation, not of differentiation but of unity in thought and action.

It is not surprising, therefore, that Mr. Hofmeyr was able to make a speech that has, undoubtedly created a profound impression upon the minds of those who listened to it and those who read it. The tone of the speech reveals the sincerety of the man, and there was no necessity for him to say that he "regarded himself as a friend of the Native people." We all know he is, and what is more we know that his friendship is not influenced by selfish motives but inspired by his belief in social justice and political fairplay for every human being regardless of his race, colour or creed. It is inspired by his belif that in God's scheme of things the African has a distinctive contribution to make to "the gathering achievement of the human race." It is only a great man with a heart and soul made humane by the teachings of the Son of Man and with a mind freed from race and colour prejudice by the same teachings, who can say:

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"We think of those who were drowned with sorrow, but we also think of them with pride because of the way in which they died. They showed themselves worthy of the brave men of your people in the past. You must show that you are worthy successors. The men of the Mendi did not die on the battlefield with spears or guns in their hands, but none the less they died as soldiers. Their sacrifice was equal in value to the service of any soldier who died in the last war."

MAR 1 1941

This is not the language of a diplomat, designed to cheer us and to ease our minds; it is the language of a man who believes, as we have already pointed out, in interracial co-operation and harmony. The men of the Mendi and those who fell in South-West Africa and East Africa died as soldiers for their King and country. South Africa is as proud of them as it is of the heroes of Delville Wood, because "their sacrifice was equal in value to the service of any soldier who died in the last war." We are glad that official recognition of the services rendered by members of our race during the last war has been made public by the Minister of Finance and we can assure him and his colleagues in the Cabinet that as long as South Africa stands for the principles of democracy and for the advancement and freedom of the human race our race will never fail her.

Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

Increase African's Purchasing Power

MAR 15 1941

South Africa is a leading state of the African continent and if she is to maintain this position permanently she will have to include Africans in her economic development, not merely as labourers but also as consumers. The days when the African was only an asset to South Africa as a labourer are fast passing away. The impact of civilisation upon

his life has completely changed his mode of living and it has whetted his appetite for the good and higher things of civilisation. His ancient life is fast disappearing. In urban as well as in the reserves, he is discarding the old way of life; he is plunging deep into the civilised way of life.

This change has naturally increased his wants and it is his ambition to fit himself into the civilised life of to-day. He realises that unless he does so, his race might share the fate of the Red Indian of America and the Bushman of Australia and of this country, who could not resist the destructive influence of Western civilisation. He knows that the salvation of his race in this Europeanised Africa lies in his adapting himself to civilised conditions, and not in clinging to the manner in which his ancestors lived and worked.

There are people, no doubt, who think that it is wrong for the African to adopt European mode of living, who think that he should be encouraged in this Europeanised Africa to continue to live the life of an Africa that is no more. These people, we know, are afraid of the advancement of the African. On account of their prejudiced minds they are unable to realise that the advancement of the African is not detrimental but beneficial to the welfare of Europeans in Africa. It will give impetus to the development and expansion of inlustry and commerce and thus increase facilities for the employment of those Europeans who are to-day living in poverty.

It is gratifying to note that there is a growing number of European business men who realise the importance of African advancement and who believe that its exploitation will enable South Africa to maintain her leading position on the African continent. They feel that Africans should be enabled to participate in the economic development of this country after the war. In this connection let us quote Councillor S. P. Lee who told the Ratepayers of Johannesburg the other day that "there is need in the Union of an immediate progressive increase in the purchasing power of four-fifths of the population, so that post-war products might be more readily absorbed. "Councillor Lee went further and said "he was convinced that a progressive increase in Native wages over a period of years would have a definite effect on the expansion of industry, because the additional purchasing power thus granted to Natives would mean additional employment for Europeans as overseers and charge-hands."

We are glad that this view is gaining ground in spite of the inability of the majority of Europeans to outgrow the belief that the black man should not be paid a living wage. We are glad that there are men who realise that the impoverishment of the Africans does not enrich the white man; but that it retards the progress of South Africa. The increase of the wages of African workers will not in any way be detrimental to the welfare of Europeans; it will not in anyway affect White security in Africa but will enable our industrial products to be absorbed in this country. The Africans are an important internal market which unfortunately is not being properly cultivated. Few business men know of its existence and as the result this market is hardly being tapped. The days of "Kafir" trucks are fast passing away. The ambition of the new African whether in urban areas or in the reserves, is to posses the good and higher things of civilisation. He has learned to appreciate a beautiful home containing all the requirements of modern life. He likes good food and to dress decently. If he is well paid, he will certainly spend his mney in South Africa and thus contribute his share to the prosperity of this land.

Gold Coast
Independent
Accra, Gold Coast
West Africa

The United Africa Company Answers Critics

PLANTATION AND LAND POLICY DEFENDED

CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST

MAR 1 1941

Pro African Not Anti

From the West African standpoint that of Nigeria especially undoubtedly those passages are much the most important in which Mr Williams re-affirms specifically what had been plain to most observers of late namely that so far from. The United Africa Company's policy being to freeze out the small trade especially the African small trader it is the exact opposite It is dealing with African local traders and employing Africans in responsible positions and it means to do these things more and more its course in supporting African local traders being limited only by the number of these whom it can attract and who have the essential qualifications of character ability and substance. Mr. Williams advisedly sets them down in that order and of course he is right. He and every other intelligent business man knows that given character and even moderate ability the substance will be a reward not long withheld.

His declaration should act as a stimulus to the West African rising generation. Here is the offer of useful and honourable careers for Africans; and Mr. Williams's remarks on this head may recall to the minds of some of our readers an article published in our columns about a dozen years ago, in which an experienced observer, with Eastern experience in mind, argued in favour of the policy now specifically announced and long since practised.

MAR 1 1941

Land And Its Ownership

Upon another point, what Mr. Williams says might usefully be amplified. It is his reference to the establishment of an oil palm plantation in the Eastern Provinces. It is a fact that the dealing with some 10,000 acres for this purpose has raised a great deal of suspicion and anxiety among Nigerian Africans, both the Company and the Government being held up to blame; quite possibly because the whole position has not been explained to the public, or has now been forgotten if it was explained. Mr Williams knows, we all know, how sensitive are all the African races of the West Coast, lest their rights to their land should be taken away. Can anybody be surprised at their watchfulness, in face of what past British Governments have winked at in other parts of British Africa?

MAR 1 1941

Sir Bernard Bourdillon, in an address in London, once reminded his hearers that the land is the property of the Africans, and he is not at all likely to have forgotten that fact. Moreover. Coast Governments, the British Government and, more important than any Government, Africans in general, now realize that land without labour is of no value in West Africa. Further, land has not passed, and will propSir Hugh Clifford once remark- not pass, from African owner. ed, and the Gold Coast cocoa ship, but that the Company is growers have reminded us more seing allowed to develop a practically since his day, that model plantation if Government policies do not becau e in that way it can be treat Africans as they consider proved exactly what can be faily, all they have to do is to done, as against the Far East, cease buying imported goods, more quickly than would have whereupon governmental sober been the case had the acreage second thoughts will operate been left in its original hands promptly. MAR 1 1941 and the necessarily slower

Our own belief is that this process of persuasion by

(West Africa)

his life has completely changed his mode of living and it has whetted his appetite for the good and higher things of civilisation. His ancient life is fast disappearing. In urban as well as in the reserves, he is discarding the old way of life; he is plunging deep into the civilised way of life.

This change has naturally increased his wants and it is his ambition to fit himself into the civilised life of to-day. He realises that unless he does so, his race might share the fate of the Red Indian of America and the Bushman of Australia and of this country, who could not resist the destructive influence of Western civilisation. He knows that the salvation of his race in this Europeanised Africa lies in his adapting himself to civilised conditions, and not in clinging to the manner in which his ancestors lived and worked.

There are people, no doubt, who think that it is wrong for the African to adopt European mode of living, who think that he should be encouraged in this Europeanised Africa to continue to live the life of an Africa that is no more. These people, we know, are afraid of the advancement of the African. On account of their prejudiced minds they are unable to realise that the advancement of the African is not detrimental but beneficial to the welfare of Europeans in Africa. It will give impetus to the development and expansion of inlustry and commerce and thus increase facilities for the employment of those Europeans who are to-day living in poverty.

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56a-1941

Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

Training Of Natives In Medicine And Dentistry

FEB 22 1941

Funds are to be made available by the South African Native Trust to enable qualified Native students to undertake a course of training in medicine or in dentistry here in the Union of South Africa.

The plan is that for the first year such students will take a course in Science at the South African Native College at Fort Hare, and upon passing satisfactorily in that course, will then proceed for further study at the University of the Witwatersrand. The medical students will there take a course extending over five years, and the students of dentistry a course extending over four years.

These facilities have been made possible by reason of the expansion of non-European hospital accommodation on the Witwatersrand, and this has placed the University of the Witwatersrand in a position to offer facilities for the full training of non-European students there in medicine and in dentistry.

The students will, for their clinical training, be admitted to non-European hospitals on the Witwatersrand.

The South African Native Trust is as well giving financail support to the South African Native College at Fort Hare for the employment of the additional staff which will be required for the Science course and for providing the necessary scientific equipment.

FEB 22 1941

The advantages of Native students being afforded facilities for full training of this kind within the Union of South Africa, instead of oversea, are obvious.

Details of the assistance which is thus being made available to Native students, for those courses, are obtainable from the Principal of the South African Native College, Fort Hare, P.O. Alice, C.P. These courses will be made available to students who have passed the Junior Certificate Examination and are prepared thereafter to take the course in medicine or in dentistry. They will thereupon be required to pass the first year course for the degree of Bachelor of Science at Fort Hare.

Provision is being made by the South African Native Trust for funds for the award of five scholarships, on a competitive basis, at the end of the first year Science course. The value of these scholarships will be assessed to cover all necessary expenses, but will in no instance exceed £200 per annum, and these will be awarded only after consultation with the University and Native College Authorities.

As a help to candidates for the scholarships, the South African Native Trust will in addition each year award not more than ten bursaries of £45 each per annum, tenable for one year, for the first year Science course at Fort Hare. As far as may be, two of these bursaries will be allocated to each of the five areas:

(1) Ciskei,
(2) Natal,
(3) Orange Free State, together with British Bechuanaland and Griqualand West,
(4) Transkei,
(5) Transvaal.

This plan is being put into operation with effect from the current year, 1941.

FEB 22 1941

Umteteli Wa Bantu
Johannesburg
South Africa

Heilbron Teachers' Association

MAR 15 1941

A Year's Activities

By RANDALL PETENI

NOW that we are so far into 1941 that a clear retrospect of the past year (1940) at Heilbron can be made, I put forward my impressions of it, with special reference to the activities of the Heilbron branch of the Orange Free State African Teachers' Association.

The year was crowded with activities. First came the preparations for entertaining the teachers' conference in September. Concerts, dances and other functions had to be arranged to raise the necessary funds, and all met with such success that when the conference assembled the treasury was in a healthy condition. This outstanding success was due to the harmonious and enthusiastic co-operation of all.

MAR 15 1941

These activities, however, did not in any way deter the teachers from pursuing their private studies. Some were studying Afrikaans, others grappling with the matriculation syllabus, and others striving to advance themselves in post-matriculation work. Of these the achievements of Mr. Lembede, B.A., Mr. Makhetha and Mr. Khaketla deserve special mention. Mr. Lembede had to write four subjects to complete his B A degree. Being a man with capacity for work, he passed the four of them. In his curriculum were included courses like Afrikaans I and Latin II. Mr. Makhetha has also been successfully battling with the B.A. He is now left with two major subject. and a minor to complete his degree. But Mr. Khaketla's performance was the most spectacular. After passing the matric in December 1939 in the second class, last year he presented five subjects for the 1st year B A., a thing not usually done even by internal students, and he passed all of them. He is now on the high school staff of Eagle's Peak College, Basutoland.

During the course of the year four teachers boldly decided to join the holy state of matrimony, and it is hoped that even more this year will follow suit.

Several schemes for increasing the activities of the Teachers' Association, and under its auspices competitions in indoor games are being planned.

MAR 15 1941

Further, though not part of the teachers' organisation, a dancing club has been formed.

It is hoped that the number of teachers will increase appreciably next quarter; and such additions should make Heilbron social life brighter.

Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

Activities Of Afrjcans' Parliamentary Representatives

MAR 15 1941

The Parliamentary Representatives of the Africans have been very much concerned to learn, as a result of enquiries made by Mrs Ballinger, M.P. that the Minister of Mines intends to introduce a Miners' Phthisis Bill into Parliament this session without making any provision in respect of the African workers. This is held by them to be a breach of faith, as they had been given to understand two years ago that, on the next occasion of the introduction of a Miners' Phthisis Bill, the present wholly unsatisfactory provisions in respect of compensation for African workers suffering from silicosis and tuberculosis as a result of their work on the mines would be reviewed and improvements effected. The findings of an Inter-Departmental Committee (Mines and Native Affairs) which reported two years ago on the position of Africans under the Miners Phthisis Act, recommended that benefits should be provided on a graduated basis for sufferers at various stages of silicosis, and that food and other payments in kind be added to the amount of the cash wages reckoned for compensation purposes. The Mining Industry agreed to give voluntary additional benefits until the whole matter were dealt with in an amending Act.

The Parliamentary Representatives interviewed the Minister of Mines (Colonel Stallard) on this subject on February 20, and pressed hard for the inclusion of the African workers in the proposed new Bill.

Colonel Stallard was adamant. He said that he had not the information necessary to enable him to decide what should be done for African workers. The deputation pointed out that the Inter-Departmental Committee had gone into the matter and had made recommendations, but Colonel Stallard said that he wished to have more information. He also said that scarcely anyone had taken advantage of the voluntary benefits offered by the Mining Industry. The Parliamentary Representatives subsquently took up this matter with the Secretary for Native Affairs and were satisfied with the steps which he has now taken to inform those who should have benefited. It was clear to them that the absence of claimants had been due to a weakness in the administrative measures taken.

The Parliamentary Representatives pressed Colonel Stallard again, but he would not agree to alter the present Bill. He indicated however, that he proposed to arrange for a Commission to overhaul the whole of the Miners Phthisis legislation and organisation and the needs of the African workers would be reviewed then. He was asked to include in the personnel of the Commission a non-official representative of the Native Affairs Department were included.

The deputation asked Colonel Stallard to approach the Chamber of Mines with the request that the improved benefits recommended by the Inter-Departmental Committee be applied pending the further legislation.

MAR 15 1941

The deputation intimated that they would probably find it necessary to oppose the present Bill because it failed to provid for African workers. It wa pointed out to him, that if the proposed Workmen's Compensation Bill became law the Workmen's Compensation rates would be higher than the present Miners' Phthisis rates.

Imvo Zabantsundu
(Bantu Opinion)
King William's Town
South Africa

Native Farm Labour

MAR 15 1941

The complex question of Native farm labour in European areas was brought up for consideration by the last session of the Natives Representative Council, Pretoria through a motion. This requested that the Council should appoin a select committee to consider the recommendations of the Committee on Native Farm Labour which reported last year; and that thi Council's committee bring forward those recommendation which it considered should b upported. As a result of this, a select committee of the N.R Council was so appointed, unde the chairmanship of the Chie Magistrate of the Transkeian Territories. The report submitte by the committee received ver brief consideration by the Council it being apparent from the outse that certain essential factors particularly to the benefit o labourers, had either not bee

sufficiently enquired into, or received the importance they deserved. Consequently, the Council resolved that the consideration of the report be deferred till next year.

In the House of Assembly, a fortnight ago, Mr. Geldenhuys made a serious attempt to have the Cape Masters and Servants Act amended in such a way that non-Europeans should be thrown into gaol for what in the case of Europeans would be mere breach of a civil contract. The amendment he sought mainly concerned Native farm labour in White areas. Another member, Mr. Lief Egeland, moved an amendment demanding a commissions of inquiry into the working of masters and servants laws, emphasising that the farm labour problem was to be solved only by placing those laws in a modern and civilised basis.

MAR 15 1941

It is significant that the report of the Farm Labour Committee had found that restrictive measures had done much to make farm labour unpopular among Natives. So great has been the agitation by European farmers in the Eastern Province of the Cape for example, that repeated representations have been made to the Government for relief, and this in the form of pressure being brought to bear on Native so-called squatters on farms to be evicted.

Resulting from this, the provisions of the 1909 Private Locations Act were carried out with unflinching zeal in certain districts. Even this method was doomed to failure like its counterpart, Chapter Four of the Trust and Land Act in the Transvaal. In preference to offering their labour to the next European employer, the evicted Natives in the Cape sought sanctuary among their kith and kin, thus residing or again squatting unlawfully.

It is difficult to foresee the extent to which shortage of Native farm labour will extend its tentacles in quest of its prey. What is definitely a crude solution of the problem is taking place, knowingly or unknowingly, on the Trust farms taken over by the Government from former White owners in Released Area No. 32. Here the position is that owners bought out left an admittedly unenviable legacy of large families of Natives. These consisted of aged heads of families, numbers of brothers and sisters of the servants who were in actual employ of the farmer concerned. The Trust is gradually settling the former ACTUAL servants on the newly-surveyed lots and charging them rent therefore, but it refuses to settle Natives other than these, whether they be brothers of the former employees. The rest are refused permission to occupy and rent new sites, with the inevitable result that they must move out and seek domicile

Umteteli Wa Bantu
Johannesburg
South Africa

BANTUS AND THE INDIFFERENCE SHOWN TO EDUCATION

MAR 15 1941

The Editor, "Umteteli."

MR ELIJAH PHIKE, Worcester, C.P, writes: Sir,—The number of children who make good use of educational facilities is disappointing. Various factors account for this state of affairs, among them being poverty and ignorance of parents, but the main factor seems to be the unattractive wages paid out to Bantu teachers and skilled workmen.

The illiterate Bantu parent gives you all sorts of foolish reasons, such as the uselessness of educating a child, in that education makes him or her an aimless wanderer or that his ancestors were never educated; but the underlying reason seems to be the poor wages paid to the educated man. In many cases the rate of pay for educated Bantu is lower than that of unskilled labourers.

Year in and year out we request our Government to enforce compulsory education. The usual reply is that poll-tax returns are not quite up to the mark. And there it ends.

Mysteriously a small proportion of parents succeed in sending their children to recognised institutions for training. When they complete their courses, they are surprised to find that they are no better than ordinary labourers.

The majority of them find themselves in the ranks of the unemployed waiting for appointments as school teachers, agricultural demonstrators and certified carpenters. Would it be too much for our Government to pay its Bantu servants an attractive living wage? Europeans and Non-Europeans are in full agreement that the wages paid by the Government to educated Bantu are inadequate.

MAR 15 1941

Some employers pay good wages to Bantu mechanics in the motor-trade (I don't mean the illiterate mud-guard-cleaners). Would it be too much for our Government to open doors for certificated Bantu engineers in the Government workshops and pay them good wages to relieve congestion in labour offices?

The indifference to education shown by the Bantu is the result of the Government's apparent policy of paying its educated Bantu servants as poorly as it can.

However, let us hope our Government will not be long in altering the present state of affairs.

Ilanga Lase Natal
(Natal Sun)
Durban, Natal,
South Africa

Transvaal African Congress

MAR 8 - 1941

The fact that since the election of the Transvaal African Congress held at Orlando in August 1938, there has been one special Conference, two annual conferences, one press conference and a number of other meetings, is a sign that it is beginning to revive after remaining inactive for more than nine years.

It cannot be said that a great deal hes been done, but it must be remembered that it was no easy task to revive this once powerful organisation, and get it to function smoothly. MAR 8 - 1941

I feel it necessary for me to make certain criticisms of the conduct of the organisation of the Congress in the recent past. The main criticism is that not enough *active* work is being done by members. Members confine themselves to coming to conferences, there to criticise the officials, and to express opinions about the organisation. But they do nothing between conferences about establishing and working in branches in their own localities to further the work of the organisation. Conferences are all very well as means of co-ordinating the work being done by various members, but they are meaningless if no work is being done by branches.

It is not the aim of Congress to become a talk-shop such as many African organisations degenerate into. The cause of the Africans demands active work among the people. Work in the branches is the life of Congress. This work must in future be done actively and enthusiastically by people who are keen to see our cause advanced MAR 8 - 1941

Members might ask what it is they can do to further the work of Congress in their localities. One cannot here outline all the functions which could fall to the lot of active members, but one might mention such matters as organising deputations to place the views of the people before bodies such as Native Affairs Department, the Police Authorities, or Municipalities. The drafting of resolutions, advising the people in their difficulties, and generally acting as leaders and spokesmen, these are but some of the few functions of members of our organisation. Our members should be guiding stars and leaders of their communities.

It is hoped that at future conferences there will be more activity of the kind on the lines I have suggested. My advice to all members is to get out among your own communities and to organise the people there. Only when this job is done well will the Transvaal African Congress really have something to be proud of.

C. S. RAMOHANOE.
[GEN. SECRETARY.]
MAR 8 - 1941
140, 6th Avenue,
Alexandra Township,
JOHANNESBURG.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Native Liberian Bishop Passes At Age Of 71

APR 19 1941

CAPE PALMAS, Liberia—(ANP)—The first Liberian tribesman to become a bishop, the Right Rev. Theophilus Momolu Gardiner, 71, Protestant Episcopal Suffragan bishop, died here Thursday. Less than a week ago Bishop Gardiner was reported to the national council in New York City by the Right Rev. Leopold Kroll, who is on furlough there, as being on active duty among the mission stations in his diocese.

Bishop Gardiner was baptised at the age of 13, while a student at the Episcopal Mission school of St. John's in Cape Mount, where he was born, the school in which he had enrolled with the intention of learning English to continue in the trade of the Vai tribe, of which he was a member.

He refused his family's offer to manage an estate of tribal lands and slaves and was confirmed by Bishop S. D. Ferguson in 1892. The same year he became a candidate for holy orders at the Cuttington Collegiate and Divinity school in Cape Palmas. Ordained a deacon in 1896, he became a priest 10 years later.

APR 19 1941

For the next several years he worked among the people superintending mission work in scattered stations where native teachers and evangelists were engaged. Later he was made rector of St. James' church here, and this spectacle of "a Vai tribesman serving as a Christian minister among rival tribes", was of extraordinary interest in that area, according to a bishop who presided at that time. He came to the United States in 1921 for the first time, and made a second visit to attend his church's general convention in 1928

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Gold Coast
Independent
Accra, Gold Coast
West Africa

Native Institutions Essentially Democratic

FEB 8 - 1941

THE Gold Coast soldier is thought very highly of, according to accounts received here and published in English newspapers. His bravery, courage in the face of danger and cool daring are held up as an example to other African troops. Some people have been tempted to ask the question "Why is the Gold Coast soldier so different from other African native soldiers."

FEB 8 - 1941

LIFE HERE

The answer to our minds is quite simple. In the first case the life of the individual in this country is different from what it is in other parts of the continent. He enjoys a perhaps greater degree of freedom of movement, of speech, of enjoyment and of justice. This can be traced right down the ages and owes itself to the fact that from time immemorial government of the people has been by the people and for the people. This system of democractic government has had a powerful influence on all of the inhabitants: it has made them more widominded as a whole, tolerant towards other people's institutions and outlooks, and has given them that independence of character that is the soul of a free nation. Those who have the freedom to think properly rise quickest to the needs of any emergence.

Therefore the Gold Coast man and woman is quickly amenable to discipline where the object renders the abnegation of self imperative.

FEB 8 - 1941

This then, in a nutshell, sums up the whys and wherefores of the Gold Coast soldier's high standard of efficiency.

WE MUST SAFEGUARD OUR TREASURES!

But these very foundations of freedom and privilege are precious not only to him out to every other country in the world. That is why the British Empire has risen as one man to defend and preserve those things without which life is not worth living. We in this country are in a better position than many to appreciate the big fight that is going on and the object in view

We therefore must shoulder our part of the burden manfully and with all the resources at our command. It is not enough for a few of our men to volunteer themselves for military service, or for non combatants to put an occasional penny in the Charities Fund

FEB 8 - 1941

MORE MEN MORE MONEY TIL VICTORY

There must be wholehearted spontaneous and thorough replies to the appeals for more men and money. Those who feel themselves capable for combatant service should step forward without delay, for delay is dangerous and they must give themselve a chance to be trained properly before they take their place beside their comrades in the field. Those who have the means should overhaul their exchequer and if possible make regular contributions to either the Spitfire Fund or the War Charities Fund or to the Greek War Fund. Their slogan should be "A little every day the war lasts"

Mochochonono
(The Comet)
Maseru, Basutoland
South Africa

Reading matter for Natives.

FEB 1 - 1941

The opening of the Winifred Holtby library, which is to take place in the Western Native Township, Johannesburg on the 7th December, marks an important step forward in the provision of library services for non-Europeans.

Hitherto, facilities for Natives have been confined mainly to the libraries which originated from a grant of £3,000 set aside for the purpose in 1929 by the Carnegie Corporation. The Carnegie libraries for non-Europeans in the various provinces have rendered valuable service. The Transvaal library alone serving approximately 90 centres, including schools, locations, missions etc., and distributing about 9,000 books per annum.

FEB 1 - 1941

These libraries, however, have had to depend mainly on voluntary and untrained workers for the dispatch of books to the various centres, and also have been handicapped by lack of funds. Last year the Transvaal library's revenue amounted to £200 in grants from municipalities throughout the province plus additional £100 from the Provincial Council. The Winifred Holtby library is conceived on more ambitious scale. It is housed in an attractively designed building in the heart of the city's largest Native area, and it is intended to serve 35,000 people. These will be mainly Bantu but Indians and Coloureds will also benefit. Built and equipped at a cost of £2000 the library will be staffed by skilled Native and European assistants and the annual cost of upkeep will be £500. Another non-European library was opened in May at the Bantu Men's Social Centre with 3,000 books and a third library has been proposed in Orlando.

Mochochonono
(The Comet)
Maseru, Basutoland
South Africa

BADEN POWELL
The Friend And Champion Of African Youth

FEB 1 - 1941

By Chief Scout's Pathfinder Commissioner Senator Rheinallt Jones.

African boys and girls have lost a champion and friend for the Great Chief Scout has died. Lord Baden Powell (better known to millions of boys and girls all over the world as "B.P.") always acknowledged that it was an African young man who taught him a great deal about Scouting, and that many of the features of "Scouting for Boys" were African in origin.

FEB 1 - 1941

From the beginning of the Scout Movement "B.P." wished boys (and, later, girls through the Girl Guide Movement) of every race to benefit from the discipline and training. At the beginning the Boy Scout Movement had a military flavour, but as time went on the Chief Scout gave more and more thought to using the Scout Movement to make the youth of the world to understand that all men are brothers and that peace is more honourable and helpful than war. The great "Jamborees" were gatherings of boys of various nations, and they certainly did teach the boys that "boys are boys" in every nation. For the time being, however, Hitler and Mussolini have destroyed "B.P.'s ideals in a great part of Europe. But these ideals must win if the world is to be saved.

The ideals of the Scout are as different from those of Fascism and Nazism as black is different from white. Hitlerism is against his will. He did believe in discipline imposed from outside. He knew, and we know, that true discipline is that which comes from free, self-discip

56a-1941
Gold Coast
Independent
Accra, Gold Coast
West Africa

Native Institutions Essentially Democratic

FEB 8 - 1941

THE Gold Coast soldier is thought very highly of, according to accounts received here and published in English newspapers. His bravery, courage in the face of danger and cool daring are held up as an example to other African troops. Some people have been tempted to ask he question "Why is the Gold Coast soldier so different from other African native soldiers."

FEB 8 - 1941

LIFE HERE

The answer to our minds is quite simple. In the first case the life of the individual in this country is different from what it is in other parts of the continent. He enjoys a perhaps greater degree of freedom of movement, of speech, of enjoyment and of justice. This can be traced right down the ages and owes itself to the fact that from time immemorial government of the people has been by the people and for the people. This system of democractic government has had a powerful influence on all of the inhabitants: it has made them more widem'nded as a whole, tolerant towards other people's institutions and outlooks, and has given them that independence of character that is the soul of a free nation. Those who have the freedom to think properly rise quickest to the needs of any emergence.

Therefore the Gold Coast man and woman is quickly amenable to discipline where the object renders the abnegation of self imperative.

FEB 8 - 1941

This then, in a nutshell, sums up the whys and wherefores of the Gold Coast soldier's high standard of efficiency.

WE MUST SAFEGUARD OUR TREASURES!

But these very foundations of freedom and privilege are precious not only to him ou'side every other country in the world. That is why the British Empire has risen as one man to defend and preserve those things without which life is not worth living. We in this country are in a better position than many to appreciate the big fight that is going on and the object in view

We therefore must shoulder our part of the burden manfully and with all the resources at our command It is not enough for a few of our men to volunteer themselves for military service, or for non combatants to put an occasional penny in the Charities Fund

FEB 8 - 1941

MORE MEN MORE MONEY TIL VICTORY

There must be wholehearted spontaneous and thorough replies to the appeals for more men and money Those who feel themselves capable for combatant service should step forward without delay, for delay is dangerous and they must give themselve a chance to be trained properly before they take their place beside their comrades in the field Those who have the means should overhaul their exchequer and if possible make regular contributions to either the Spitfire Fund or the War Charities Fund or to the Greek War Fund Their slogan should be 'A little every day the war lasts"

Mochochonono
(The Comet)
Maseru, Basutoland
South Africa

Reading matter for Natives.

FEB 1 - 1941

The opening of the Winifred Holtby library, which is to take place in the Western Native Township, Johannesburg on the 7th December, marks an important step forward in the provision of library services for non-Europeans.

Hitherto facilities for Natives have been confined mainly to the libraries which originated from a grant of £3,000 set aside for the purpose in 1929 by the Carnegie Corporation. The Carnegie libraries for non-Europeans in the various provinces have rendered valuable service. The Transvaal library alone serving approximately 90 centres, including schools, locations, missions etc., and distributing about 9,000 books per annum.

FEB 1 - 1941

These libraries, however, have had to depend mainly on voluntary and untrained workers for the dispatch of books to the various centres, and also have been handicapped by lack of funds Last year the Transvaal library's revenue amounted to £200 in grants from municipalities throughout the province plus additional £100 from the Provincial Council. The Winifred Holtby library is conceived on more ambitious scale. It is housed in an attractively designed building in the heart of the city's largest Native area, and it is intended to serve 35,000 people. These will be mainly Bantu but Indians and Coloureds will also benefit. Built and equipped at a cost of £2000 the library will be staffed by skilled Native and European assistants and the annual cost of upkeep will be £500. Another non-European library was opened in May at the Bantu Men's Social Centre with 3,000 books and a third library has been proposed in Orlando.

Mochochonono
(The Comet)
Maseru, Basutoland
South Africa

BADEN POWELL
The Friend And Champion Of African Youth

FEB 1 - 1941

By Chief Scout's Pathfinder Commissioner Senator Rheinallt Jones.

African boys and girls have lost a champion and friend for the Great Chief Scout has died. Lord Baden Powell (better known to millions of boys and girls all over the world as "B.P.") always acknowledged that it was an African young man who taught him a great deal about Scouting, and that many of the features of "Scouting for Boys" were African in origin.

FEB 1 - 1941

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only as different from those of Fascism and Nazism as black is different from white. Hitlerment against his will. He did and Mussolini believe in discipline imposed from outside He knew, and we know, that by a Dictator supported by a nation's greatness depends upon the discipline which free secret police and soldiers. But the "B.P." believed that the only men accept and upon their true discipline is that whichreadiness to serve their comes from free, self-discip

country in peaceful ways. He also had learnt that the future of civilisation also depends upon freedom and free service for mankind.

FEB 1 - 1941

The Chief Scout of the World was greatly interested in the Pathfinders, and no one was more happy as "B.P." was when the Pathfinders were admitted into the Scout Movement. When he visited South Africa he enquired for Pathfinders wherever he went. His last words to me were: "The Native boys are keen and splendid stuff, but you need more and better officers.

FEB 1 - 1941

"B.P." has ended a long life of service for his country and for mankind. His greatest service was for youth. It was given without pay or hope of reward. He has gone to his rest with the gratitude of many millions of men and women who were once members of the Boy Scout and Girl Guide Movements, and mourned by millions of boys and girls—of all races—who are Scouts and Guides today. Will African men and women come forward to carry on his work for African boys and girls and for the future greatness of Africa?

Umteteli Wa Bantu
Johannesburg
South Africa

Ohlange Institute Appeal For "Electric" Fund

Dr. J. Dube's Career

FEB 15 1941

ARRANGEMENTS are also in Johannesburg to celebrate the first anniversary of Mr. Jacob M. Nhlapo's appointments as principal of Wilberforce Institute. The occasion will be in the form of a social gathering, and will take place at the Inchcape Hall in Polly Street, Johannesburg, on March 14.

A musical programme, with two main addresses on "My Task" by Mr. Nhlapo, and "Our Achievements—So Far" by Professor J. R. Coan, will be rendered by the Wilberforce Institute choir under the baton of Mr. C. T. C. Xabanisa. Mr. Wm. Nkomo, B.Sc. (ex-principal of the Bantu High School, Pretoria) will preside.

Mr. Jacob Nhlapo was appointed principal of Willberforce Institute last year in March. He came from Moroka Institution, in Thaba Nchu, where he served with distinction as the only African teacher on the high school staff.

FEB 15 1941

His appointment to Wilberforce was an acquisition for that school, and was acclaimed throughout the country. His confidence in his ability to make a success of the work was expressed in what at the time seemed to be extravagant terms, but the progress since achieved has more than justified his optimism.

The funds which will be raised at the social on March 14 will go towards the building fund of the institution.

OHLANGE INSTITUTE

FORMER students of Ohlange Institute at Phoenix, Natal, will have noted the appeal made by Rev. Dr. John L. Dube, Ph.D., for donations towards a fund intended to acquire an electric plant for the institution.

FEB 15 1941

The appeal presents an opportunity to all former students of the School—and they are many here on the Rand—to show, even in a small way, their appreciation of education they received there.

Ohlange Institute was founded by Rev. Dr. Dube in 1908, and, like all schools purely African, has gone through anxious periods and lean years. But, thanks to the outstanding ability of Rev. Dr. Dube, Ohlange Institute to-day stands as firm as a rock,—approved and supported by the Natal Education Department.

Ohlange has been styled the Tuskegee of South Africa. It aims to do for the Bantu boys—and girls—of South Africa what Booker T. Washington's world-renowned school in Alabama, U.S.A., has done for the Negro boys and girls of America. Industrial arts, crafts and trades are emphasized; boys and girls are put through their paces in book-keeping, typing and shorthand in preparation for the day when their own people will require their services; and scores of teachers have passed through the doors of that institution. Their high school department—junior, senior and matriculation examinations are taken—has been turning out a steady stream of highly qualified students for many years now.

FEB 15 1941

Former students of Ohlange especially, and friends of African progress, should answer the appeal of Dr. Dube generously.

REV. JOHN DUBE

REV. JOHN LANGALIBALELE DUBE was the first African to be honoursd by the University of South Africa when it presented him with the honorary Doctorate of Philosophy a few years ago. He was the second, after the late Dr. W. B. Rubusana to receive this high academic distinction.

Rev. Dr. Dube was educated in America. He is a counsellor of the Royal House of the Zulus, and a trusted adviser of the Native commissioners and other Europeans charged with the welfare of Natives in Natal. He founded the "Ilanga lase Natal," and is author of a number of books, notably "Isita Somuntu Nguye" and "The Clash of Colour."

FEB 15 1941

In 1914 he led an African National Congress deputation to England, to lay before the British Parliament and the public the grievances of the Natives of this country, notably in connection with the Land Act of 1913.

The Great War of 1914, however, made it impossible for the deputation to fulfil its mission.

He is an ex-president of the African National Congress and president of the Natal Native Congress; a member of the defunct Government Native Conference and of the Joint Council movement. He is also a member of the Native Representative Council.

He was a delegate to the Pan-African Conference, England, and also to the Missionary Conference of La Zoute, Belgium.

Dr. Dube has played a leading part in the improvement of Native education in Natal, and has exercised considerable influence in various ways in the interests of the Bantu people.

FEB 15 1941

He is a good speaker, and has been nicknamed "Mafukuzela."

Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

Segregation Amongst Africans

Sir,

FEB 8 1941

I noticed that Mr. Mahamela, in trying to oppose Mr. Mohlamme's suggestion of segregating urban and rural Africans in towns, expressed his feelings without defending them.

Economically, we find the rural African an obstacle to the progress of those in urban areas. Being used to nothing more than the bare necessities of life he is prepared to accept low wages, and is therefore preferred by the white master. Furthermore, having no people to support in town his wages go all the long way to the farm where they subsequently purchase some scrub cattle from which we cannot expect any milk or meat for trade in town. Thus he takes the bread out of the mouth of his urban brother.

FEB 8 1941

Morally, he is more easily influenced into crime than his urban brother, and to put it bluntly he is a social misfit in town where he gets no tribal censure for his failings. He thus brings down the tone of moral life in town. Moreover because of the impression gained through him we are thought incapable of assimilating the Western Civilisation. Help them we are prepared, but not at our expense, for to destroy the helper is to render the victim helpless.

STEWART B. MEKANE

Robinson Deep, Jo'burg.

56a-1941

Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

The Black Man And His Land

JAN 25 1941

The Story Of Farmer A & Farmer B

(By Edward Roux, M.SC. Ph.D.)

1931

We now jump six years to 1931 before we have another look at our farmers. During these six years Farmer A has kept his grazing herd limited to 12 beasts. Every year, on the average he has sold or slaughtered four cattle. His grass is still in tip-top condition and his cattle are healthy. He has money in the Post Office Bank.

During these six years (1925 to 1931) Farmer B has lost 12 cattle, all of which died. He still has 18 beasts on his land. You will notice that his cattle are no longer increasing in number. The old ones die quicker, than the new ones come. About three quarters of his land is now useless for grazing; it is full of dongas, stones and prickly bushes. There are a few small patches of grass left where the cattle can still get a little to eat. But Farmer B still thinks he is better off than Farmer A. "I have 18 cattle," he says, and he has only 12."

JAN 25 1941

1934

The next two years, 1932 and 1933, were very bad years for farmers. There were terrible droughts, and when the rain did come it was very little. Both our farmers suffered from the drought, B suffered more than A. Farmer A's land was in excellent condition before the drought. The grass was thick and its roots were well set. There was plenty of humus in the soil and thus it kept its water longer. A's cattle still had food when B's had practically nothing to eat. But Farmer A very wisely reduced the number of his herd to 10. "It is not wise under these conditions to keep these two extra beast," he said. So in 1934, after the lean time was over and good rains came again, A had only 10 cattle on his land. And during the previous three years he had only sold 10 cattle. But with the good rains his land rapidly recovered from the drought, because the strong roots were still there, holding the rich soil together.

But poor B! The drought simply ruined him. During the years of drought 8 of his cattle died. There was so little grass left on his land that his cattle used to push their heads through the fence to try and eat the grass on A's side. In 1934 Farmer B had 10 cattle left.

1940

Now it is 1940. Farmer A has 12 cattle on his land. He does not intend to let his herd get bigger than that. He still has his four camps and he moves the cattle to fresh grass every week. He still sells some of his cattle every year and gets good money for them.

But Farmer B's cattle have continued to die. His land never recovered from the drought. He now has only four cattle left.

FARMER A

Year	Cattle on land	Cattle sold or killed
1919	JAN 25 1941	—
1920—22	10	10
1923—25	12	12
1926—28	12	12
1929—31	12	12
1932—34	10	10
1935—37	12	10
1938—40	12	12
		78

FARMER B

Year	Cattle on land	Cattle sold or killed	Cattle died
1919	10	—	—
1920-22	15	3	—
1923-25	20	1	2
1926-28	20	—	5
1929-31	18	—	5
1932-34	10	—	8
1935-37	6	—	6
1938-40	4	—	3
		4	29

Between 1919 and 1940 Farmer A sold or killed 78 cattle valued at £350. During the same time Farmer B sold or killed or gave as lobolo 4 cattle valued at £15; he also had the use of the carcases of the 29 cattle that died. These would be valued at about £58. Total for B, £73. Farmer A also made quite a lot of money by selling milk and Farmer B made nothing from milk.

Our two farmers started equal 21 years ago. If Farmer B had managed his land and cattle in the way he should have done he would have been as well off to-day as Farmer A. As it is Farmer A has got about five times as much value out of his land cattle than Farmer B got out of his. In addition A still has 12 good cattle his land is in much better condition than it was 21 years ago. It will continue to bring in a good profit every year if he treats it properly.

JAN 25 1941

But even the best farmers would be able to do very little with B's land now. Not only has the grass gone, but the soil has gone too. It is mostly rocks and stones. If this land were fenced off and no cattle were allowed on it for a few hundred years it might become good grazing land again and Farmer B's great-great-grandchildren might be able to use it. We know that soil is formed by breaking down rocks and it takes a very, very long time for a little soil to be made in this way. It takes hundreds and thousands of years to form a deep soil, but soil erosion caused by man and his cattle may wash it all away in the time it takes for a child to grow into a man.

Let us learn the lesson from this story of the two farmers. Let us try to keep our grass and our soil, because once they are gone we can never get them back unless we live to be hundred years old; and that you know is impossible.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

African Fined For Bathing On 'White' Beach

APR 20 1941

CAPE TOWN, South Africa.—(ANP)—While Great Britain is ostensibly fighting a war in behalf of democracy, discrimination and segregation are still the order of the day in her South African colonies. Recently Dan Karseise, a young native, was fined five shillings, or five days imprisonment, for bathing on a part of the ocean front that had been reserved for Europeans.

The judge, in passing sentence said, that he was acting in accordance with the laws as approved by both houses of parliament which "must have given due consideration to the regulations, and it is not the function of the court to say that they had acted in an unreasonable way."

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

MAY HEAD ETHIOPIAN AIR FORCE

APR 26 1941

APR 26 1941

TUSKEGEE, Ala., April 24—Colonel John C. Robinson, director of an NYA aviation center in Chicago, revealed on his visit to the Tuskegee Airport last week that he had received a request from His Majesty Haile Selassie to return to Ethiopia as commander of the new air corps the Emperor is planning to establish during the reorganization of his country.

Robinson said he had not yet decided on the invitation. He was personal pilot to Selassie and head of the Ethiopian air force at the outbreak of the Italo-Ethiopian war.

Umteteli Wa Bantu
Johannesburg
South Africa

FORT MALAN GIRLS' INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTION

(Started 1926 and recognised by both the Cape Education Department and the Transkeian General Council)

MAR 1 1941

Girls may take anyone of the following courses:

A. Spinning, Weaving and Domestic Science.

B. Basket and Chair Making, Fancy Work, Feather Dusters, and Nurserymen et

MAR 1 1941

Fees are £4 10/- a session. The nearest Railway Station is Idutywa from where there is a Government Road Motor Service on Tuesdays and Thursdays. Conscession Certificates will be issued to intending scholars between their homes and Fort Malan Siding. Schools re-opened 27th January 1941.

Apply at once to—THE PRINCIPAL, Fort Malan Missionary Institution, P.O. Idutywa, C.P.

2935

Ilanga Lase Natal
(Natal Sun)
Durban, Natal,
South Africa

All-African Convention In Bloemfontein

JAN 11 1941

The fourth Conference of the All-African Convention began its sessions in the Community Hall, Batho Location, Bloemfontein, on Wednesday the 18th. December, 1940, under the presidentcy of Professor D.D.T. Jabavu.

There were over 56 delegates representing twent-three organisations from all over the Union and our Parliamentary representatives in the persons of Advocate D. B. Molteno, M.P., and Senator Rheinallt Jones were present.

Advocate Molteno in addressing the convention gave an exhaustive resume of the struggle he and other Parliamentary representatives of the Africans were having in attemping to obtain some amelioration of the living and economic conditions of our people. He touched on Wage determination, land question, education, Workmen's Compensation Act, African Trade Unions and the scheme put forward by the Government for their supervision by the Native Affairs Dept.

CLOSER CO-OPERATION

Senator Rheinallt Jones deplored the lack of closer relationship between the African organisations and Parliamentary representatives. He urged that it was most important that leaders of Africans should meet their Parliamentary representatives from time to time to exchange views on matters of immediate importance. He explained that from March 1941 Africans would receive full medical training in the Union without going overseas and that 5 scholarships and 10 bursaries were available for deserving candidates. He also mentioned that as from April 1941, school fees from African children would be abolished.

JAN 11 1941

The Presidential address dealt with matters immediately confronting not only the Africans but the world as a whole. It touched on the undoubted loyalty of the Africans to the Throne and the Government of the land. Among other things it outlined the aims and objects of the All African Convention and directed the delegates to the Convention to the desirability and necessity of forming farmers' associations and co-operative societies with a view to start businesses which would serve the African community.

JAN 11 1941

JOINT COMMITTEE

A joint committee of the All-African Convention and the African National Congress was appointed with instructions to consider the question of the readjustment of the relationship between the two bodies in order to regulate their spheres of activities and to prevent overlapping.

The election of office—bearers resulted as follows:- President: Prof. D.D.T. Jabavu; Vice-President: Rev. Z. R. Mahabane; Treasurer: Dr. J. S. Moroka; General Secretary: S. Mac Lepolesa; Recording Secretary: J.G. Masiu.

Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

Africans And Milit ry Service

JAN 18 1941

The Executive Committee of the Governor-General's National War Fund, says Race Relations News, has agreed that Africans on military service and their dependants shall be covered by the Fund, on the same principles as those laid in Circular No. 1 for European, viz:—

"The Fund accepts the obligation of making such provision for the dependants of a soldier on active service as will, when added to the soldier's allotment of a part of his pay...and income from any other source, serve to maintain them in a condition of reasonable comfort and, so far as is possible, at the same standard as that which the family was wont to live before the soldier's enlistment. But the acceptance of this obligation is subject to certain necessary limitations. The rsources, whether actual or prospective, of the Fund will not enable it to make good to dependants in every instance the loss of income caused by the soldier's enrolment, and it is obviously necessary, if the more pressing cases are to be adequately met, to impose a limit on the amount of the grant to be made to a single family."

This assurance is very welcome because the allowances for dependants are quite inadequate for those who live in urban areas, and for those who live on a "civilised standard" in rural areas.

The South African Gifts and Comforts Committee includes all Non-European units in its provision of gifts and comforts to soldiers.

The National Council of Y.M.C.A.'s has also included the Non-European units in its War work activities.

Non-European organisations are, in increasing numbers, helping these funds; but more will be done when the Non-European communities are made aware of the above-mentioned facts.

JAN 18 1941

A special Sub-Committee for the application of these principles to the dependants of African soldiers has been formed under the Chairmanship of Major S. H. Cooke, O.B.E., formerly Dirctor of Native Labour for the Union and Chief Native Commissioner for the Witwatersrand. The other members of the Sub-Committee are: Mrs Ballinger, M.P., Mr. Lowe, present Chief Native Commissioner for the Witwatersrand, Mr. Ballenden, Manager of the Johannesburg Municipal Non-European and Native Affairs Department, Mr. R. V. Selope Thema, Member of the Natives' Representative Council, and the President of the Institute of Race Relations, Professor R. F. A. Hoernle.

Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

Segregation Amongst Africans

IDEA ABBARRED

JAN 25 1941

Sir,

In his letter published in the issue of "The Bantu World" dated December 14, 1940, Mr. Jacob R. Mohlamme suggests a dividing line between the Bantu people permanently settled in the urban areas and those fresh from the rural areas, as the latter are a hindrance to the progress of the former.

How such a suggestion can emanate from a man who has the common weal of his people at heart is unthinkable. We have far too many lines dividing us in the Union already. There is a white line placed between the Whites and the Asiatics, and a yellow line between the Asiatics and the Blacks.

JAN 25 1941

Notwithstanding these discriminating lines, Mr. J. R. Mohlamme wants a black line to divide the Blacks which line cannot be called a line but a fatal crack self-inflicted. We abhor these discriminations.

If the people who reside in urban areas are educationally and refinedly in advance of their less fortunate brothers and sisters living in the rural areas, it is their duty to bring them up to their level of civilisation. If it certainly is true that these otherwise superior to those living in the backveld, it goes without saying that they possess stronger characters, and as such, free from falling an easy prey to people of low character.

JAN 25 1941

As a means to civilise the urban Bantu (because he is not civilised nor does he understand the meaning thereof) residential segregation is suggested with the help of the Municipality urbanising their permanent tenants, if tenants can be called permanent. According to Mr. Mohlamme a man from the rural areas and places outside the Union is incapable of improvement. His place of employment should be in the mines etc, where skill is out of the question.

JAN 25 1941

The environment plays an important part in moulding a man, but a man's mental capabilities are within him. Educational facilities are extended to such people as are deemed undesirable by Mr. Mohlamme, and useful bent from these people should be used for the well-being of humanity irrespective of their places of domicile.

The concoction of all kinds of drinks is not attributable to the presence of people from outside. The low wages are at the root of this evil.

JAN 25 1941

I would like to conclude by saying to Mr. Mohlamme, your suggestions are productive of more harm than good. They should be thrown to the winds, for if they were put to the test they would end in a *cul de sac*.

JOSH. F. MANAMELA

Lady Selborne.

Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

"Pick 'em up There, You Sons Of Africa"

JAN 25 1941

There is a rattle of musketry and hundreds of dark-skinned men clad in white jibbas and khakhi shorts leap from the cover of thorn bushes and advance in open formation across the parade ground to where, in the midst of a group of his staff, stands a small bearded khakhi-clad figure wearing a topee and the crossed swords of a general on his epaulettes.

Emperor Haile Selassie of Abyssinia is watching exercises by the new Free Ethiopian Army, which is being trained in the Sudan by British and Rhodesian officers.

After the exercises the Emperor drives on to the parade ground and stands at the salute while the cream of his troops, shouldering Britain's most modern rifles, march past in fine time.

JAN 25 1941

At their head rides the Crown Prince of Ethiopia, mounted on a magnificent white charger.

Commands are given in English, and one burly Ethiopian sergeant was heard to say, "Pick'em up there, you sons of Africa." The troops are being trained in all the arts of war, and they include men from distant parts of Abyssinia and former refugees in Kenya from the Italian invasion.

The Emperor's second son, the Duke of Harrar, now under training with the British, will shortly take the comnand. He was formly in the Wellington College O.T.C.

A constant stream of Abyssinian troops and camel convoys of arms are finding their way into the Abyssinian interior, where British artillery, manned by Abyssinians, is already in positcn.

56a-1941
Imvo Zabantsundu
(Bantu Opinion)
King William's Town
South Africa

Registration Of Native Voters

MAR 1 1941

On 1st February, 1941, the time came for the registration of Native voters in the Cape Province.

This is made known in the Government Gazette dated 10th January, 1941, in a Notice relating to the registration of Native voters which takes place once in every five years.

The Notice makes known too that **Saturday, 15 March, 1941, is the closing date** for the receipt by Registering Officers of forms from male adult Natives who claim to be registered as voters.

Forms of claims to be registered as voters bear the number R.N. 8. These forms may be obtained at any Police Station, Electoral Office, Magistrate's Office, or Native Commissioner's Office in the Cape Province.

MAR 1 1941

The Government has sent the necessary forms to each Native whose name is on the existing list of voters, to the address shown in that list. Those necessary forms are R.N. 9, which is a notification to the voter; and R.N. 8 abovementioned, namely the form of claim to be registered as a voter.

Form R.N. 8 should without delay be completed and returned to the Registering Officer at the Office of the Magistrate of the District in which he resides. It must be clearly understood that this completed form R.N .8 must be in the hands of the Registering Officer not later than Saturday, 15 March, 1941

DETAILS IN COMPLETING FORMS R.N. 8:

The applicant must himself personally write, in reply to questions 3 and 4 on it, his full residential address and what his occupation is; and he must himself personally sign his name at the end of the form in the space provided for this. His hand must not be guided by anyone when he is filling in the form or signing it.

WITNESS

The filling in of form R.N. 8 has to be witnessed, and the witness has to sign the form too. The witness is required to declare that the person claiming to be registered as a voter wrote on the form his address and what his occupation is without his—the claimant's —hand being guided.

The witness is required for those purposes. MAR 1 1941

VOTING QUALIFICATIONS:

Shortly stated, a person claiming to be registered as a voter must:

(1) Be of or over the age of twenty-one years;

(2) Be a Union National British subject;

(3) (a) Have occupied during the past year premises or portion of premises to the value of £75, **or**

(b) Have earned wages or salary at the rate of not less than £50 per year without a break of more than one month during the past year, **or**

(c) For the past six months has been the duly registered holder of a licence to dig and search for diamonds in a claim or portion of a claim in the Cape Province.

DISQUALIFICATIONS:

An applicant may not be registered as a voter if he has been:

(1) Convicted of treason or murder; **or**

(2) Sentenced to imprisonment without the option of a fine, unless such imprisonment expired at least three years before the date of the application for registration as a voter. MAR 1 1941

INFORMATION:

Any additional information which may be desired by an applicant to be registered as a voter should be sought by him from the Registering Officer at the Office of the Magistrate of the District in which he resides.

Umteteli Wa Bantu
Johannesburg
South Africa

THE LANGUAGE CONTROVERSY

MAR 15 1941

The Editor, "Umteteli."

MR. WELDON G. NDELAPHI, Modder Bee, Transvaal, writes:

Sir,—Without equivocation this illuminative discourse, rational to the far-sighted, will accelerate the production of the resentful phrases reserved in the minds of blind critical readers; let alone the queer conceptions of strictly traditional and conservative individuals who, refusing to recognise the historical development of more advanced races, create such a situation that psychological preventive measures are rendered devoid of practical value.

MAR 15 1941

The brilliant conception of adopting a common medium of expression, first advanced in print by Mr. Mohlamme, albeit it made him run the gauntlet for a considerable time in these columns, will in the long run play a decisive part in educating and moulding a coherent body of public opinion (the essence of mutual co-operation and progress) to the dismay of opposition. Opinions have been expressed to the contrary; and whether such individuals, contemplating the formation of two specific linguistic groups—(creating one language as medium of expression for Zulu, Xhosa and Ndebele, either by fusion of the three respective languages into one or the authoritative adoption of either one for general purposes, another one on the same principles for Suthu, Chwana and Pedi as those applied to the Nguni section)—have taken the tribal status of others such as Shangaans, Bakalanga, Bacas, etc., into deep consideration, is still a matter of speculation. To say that concentration be focussed on the acceptance and development of such a proposition would mean admission of incompet[illegible] by the others. This realisation in the event will compel the recurrence, on a more pronounced basis, of former undesirable consequences—a thorn in the flesh—for which no effective remedy was sought in earnest. I say a thorn in the flesh, for should the under-estimated sections, proud of their tribal origin as any other, eventually impress the public by playing a decisive role in the commercial sphere, a demand for inclusion or recognition of language will crop up to prove the ineffectiveness of this cumbersome undertaking.

If therefore public opinion be bent on the maintenance of the afore-mentioned linguistic groups, then, human nature being what it is, preparations must be made from the onset to counteract or elude the inevitable clash, though, I do not intend presenting a dark outlook. Clear indication of such may be observed by a shrewed individual in the relationship exisisting between the two main European sections. So be on the qui vive lest you sign your own death warrant.

Rather than the creation of two powerful factional groups (for that would be the essential result) it were better by far to induce the formation of one great united African race through a common means of communication available to all sections, whilst preservation and development of original languages be confined to home and tribal precincts, yet I am aware of the difficulties to be encountered in bringing this Herculean task to fruition. MAR 15 1941

Nevertheless this startling idea, if acted upon by common consent, would have far-reaching effects. Otherwise with evolution for ever marching on, and neology surreptitiously creeping into our inherited languages, such corruption might induce forfeiture of this heritage for either one of the two predominant European languages already having an influence over youth especially those in urban areas. A people without a language are dying a living death. Men of different tribes on the mines have come to understand each other and Europeans by using a language termed "Fana ka lo." Should my opinions be considered rash, then, believe it or not, inter marriage and time will, against personal opinion, decide the issue.

Only a clear unbiased conscience capable of confronting stark reality will appreciate the views advanced, for let it not escape the mind that "the future of our race—its greatest promise—lies in our living human."

FARM LABOUR AND POLL TAX

He says the Natives are asking now for pensions. I should like to ask him whether he has ever seen a farmer in this country backward in asking the Government for anything he wants, so is there anything wrong in Natives also asking for consideration? Then the Hon. Senator has also complained about young Natives leaving the farms and going to the mines to earn a living. The natural consequence of the Poll Tax, which no other race pays, is that the young Native who does not earn sufficient money on the farm has to go to the mines to earn the tax.

In the part where I live, the Eastern Province, our experience with the Natives is this, that it is not so much a question of wages on the farm as a question of treatment. It is a question of home, and we have no difficulty with labour at all but that does not come into this question.

Senator Robertson: That is why they pay 15s. a month.

Senator Marchand: But we give them other facilities which you do not. We get loyalty from them. We are perfectly willing to give them enhanced wages if they allow us to cut down certain

Umteteli Wa Bantu
Johannesburg
South Africa

Problems Of Farm Labour

MAR 8 - 1941

African Wool Growers

BY MARGARET BALLINGER, M.P.

IT is difficult at any time to tell what the House of Assemby is likely to do but it was a particular surprise when it spent nearly three days of the past week in a general debate on the Third Reading of the Part Appropriation Bill. It is not customary for the House to spend much time on the third reading of any Bill unless somebody has very strong feelings against the measure in question, and on financial measures the second reading is always a large, general debate, so that the third reading is usually fairly formal. However, the rules of the House permit a debate on such an occasion if anybody wants it, and on this occasion the Opposition took full advantage of it on an amendment moved by Mr. Werth (Nat. George) that the House decline to pass the Bill until the Department of Defence had put its house in order and ceased to waste money unnecessary.

IT appears that the Herenigde Party was feeling sore about something that had been said about them in the earlier stage of the debate and determined to get back on the Government by holding up business in this way. It was a dreary type of revenge from everybody's point of view, not least from that of the Opposition members themselves who, to judge from their speeches, had considerable difficulty in flogging themselves into action.

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MR. MOLTENO DEFENDS CONSUMERS'S INTERESTS

The few hours of Government time left over from this debate did something to redeem the week's work from complete futility, at least from our point of view. Colonel Collins introduced a Marketing Amendment Bill which was designed simply to tighten up the existing Marketing Act, but Mr. Molteno took the occasion to raise the principle of the original Act. He pointed out the injustice of trying to regulate the prices of farm commodities without reference to the ability of consumers to pay those prices, and stressed the difficulties under which the poorest consumers, the Africans, labour under the present law.

If the Committee Stage of the Bill, he endeavoured to get the Minister to accept an amendment to increase the number of consumers' representatives on the Control Boards. Of course he was not successful; but on another point, he did get a declaratien from the Minister that he would make it his business to see that labour tenants growing maize should and would be given the rights of producers under the schemes favoured by the Boards for the benefit of producers. That was one considerable gain.

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BEHIND THE SCENES: THE WOOL GROWERS

MAR 8 - 1941

It has come to my notice that the Department of Agriculture is contemplating in respect of African wool growers a plan which they were induced to scrap last year in respect of maize farmers. Under the Wool Agreement with the Imperial Government 50 per cent of any profit made by the Gorvernment on the re-sale of South African wool is to come back to South Africa for redistribution among the producers. The plan, however, in respect of African produce is to return their quota of the profits to the Native Trust Account. The Minister has confirmed this in a private interview, but has expressed his willingness to consider any proposition put up to him for the distribution to individual producers. In order to meet this suggestion, a deputation including a number of members of the United Party hope to have an interview with him this coming week which, they trust, will result in the Department agreeing to the distribution of the profits due to the African growers on the same individual principle as applies in the case of Europeans.

Ilanga Lase Natal
(Natal Sun)
Durban, Natal,
South Africa

Training Of Natives In Medicine And Dentistry

FEB 22 1941

Funds are to be made available by the South African Native Trust to enable qualified Native students to undertake a course of training in medicine or in dentistry here in the Union of South Africa.

The plan is that for the first year such students will take a course in Science at the South African Native College at Fort Hare, and upon passing satisfactorily in that course, will then proceed for further study at the University of the Witwatersrand. The medical students will there take a course extending over five years, and the students of dentisistry a course extending over four years.

FEB 22 1941

These facilities have been made possible by reason of the expansion of non European hospital accommodation on the Witwatersrand, and this has placed the University of the Witwatersrand in a position to offer the full training of non-European students there in medicine and in dentistry.

The students will, for their clinical training, be admitted to non-European hospitals on the Witwatersrand.

The South African Native Trust is as well giving financial support to the South African Native College at Fort Hare for the employment of the additional staff which will be required for the Science course and for providing the necessary scientific equipment.

The advantages of Native students being afforded facilities for full training of this kind within the Union of South Africa, instead of oversea, are obvious.

Details of the assistance which is thus being made available to Native students, for those courses, are obtainable from the Principal of the South African Native College, Fort Hare, P. O. Alice, C. P. These courses will be made available to students who have passed the Junior Certificate Examination and are prepared thereafter to take the course in medicine or in dentistry. They will thereupon be required to pass the Matriculation Examination, and after that to take up and pass the first year course for the degree of Bachelor of Science at Fort Hare.

FEB 22 1941

Provision is being made by the South African Native Trust for Funds for the award of five scholarships, on a competitive basis, at the end of the first year Science course. The value of these scholarships will be assessed to cover all necessary expenses, but will in no instance exceed £200 per annum, and these will be awarded only after consultation with the University and Native College Authorities.

As a help to candidates for the scholarships, the South African Native Trust will in addition each year award not more than ten bursaries of £45 each per annum, tenable for one rear, for the first year Science course at Fort Hare.

As far as may be, two of these bursaries will be allocated to each of the five areas:

[1] Ciskei,
[2] Natal,
[3] Orange Free State, together with British Bechuanaland and Griqualand West,
[4] Transkei,
(5) Transvaal.

FEB 22 1941

This plan is being put into operation with effect from the current year, 1941.

56a-1941

WHAT IS TO HAPPEN TO ABYSSINIA?

British Weekly London England

By A. M. CHIRGWIN

London Missionary Society

MR. ANTHONY EDEN answered this question, as far as the British Government is concerned, in a Parliamentary statement. He laid down four points: first, that Abyssinia must regain her freedom, second, that Haile Selassie must be restored to the throne, third, that the country must be given the assistance of a board of advisors appointed on an international basis, and fourth, that Britain has no territorial ambitions in Abyssinia.

By this statement Britain is pledged to the righting of the wrong that was done to Abyssinia four years ago, and to the re-establishment of international justice. The rape of Abyssinia was both a grave wrong to a small and helpless nation and a serious blow to international morality. In particular it shook the faith of the African in the white man.

The recent victory in Abyssinia gives the opportunity not only to put Haile Selassie back on the throne, but also to restore international confidence. The world is watching to see whether Britain will be as good as her word. What is perhaps more important, Africans everywhere are anxiously waiting to see the one kingdom in Africa that was really independent resume its independence.

MAY 15 1941

A Test Case

For over four years the fate of Abyssinia has been a constant topic of conversation amongst African people, particularly in such large centres of population as the Rand and the Copper Belt, the West Coast and the Negro colleges of the United States. This is all the more remarkable in that the Abyssinians as a whole are not negro and not even negroid. Throughout the continent and in America Africans have come to regard Abyssinia as a symbol of their racial aspirations, and they are watching Britain closely, wondering if once more the white man will let them down. Abyssinia has thus become a test case of British and indeed of international good faith.

Abyssinia is unique in Africa; it fits into none of the categories. In a continent where the people are organised in tribes, Abyssinia is a kingdom, and has a monarchy that stretches back beyond the Queen of Sheba. Instead of being for the most part pagan and animist, like the rest of Africa, it is a country of Christian churches older than those of Britain.

In place of the homogeneous population of an African tribe, Abyssinia is a land of mixed peoples, drawn from various races at different stages of culture. The Amhara, who hold sway, are certainly not African. In some of their characteristics they have links with the ruling class in Madagascar, and like them are not only a dominant but a domineering people. The other main elements in the population are the illiterate nomad Somalis of the south-east, the warlike, restless Galla of the south-west, and a host of nondescript Negroid peoples scattered throughout the land.

Some of these elements, anxious to be free from what they regard as the Amhara yoke, advocate the partition of the country. It must be admitted that the hand of the Amhara has often been heavy, if not harsh, and that the country is backward and feudal. But it must also be admitted that the non-Amhara peoples could not stand alone, and to give them a country of their own would simply mean chaos.

MAY 15 1941

No Easy Role

Is there not some other course? Are the only alternatives the yoke of the Amhara and the independence of the other sections of the population? It may be questioned whether the restoration of Haile Selassie means the return of the Amhara regime in its pre-war form, and whether this is necessarily implied in the promise to give Abyssinia her freedom. The solution of the problem has been indicated by Mr. Eden in the proposal to set up a board of advisors on an international basis. Such a board could hardly be set up against the will of the people.

In any case their task will be difficult and delicate. Haile Selassie will, it is fairly certain, welcome their presence; the Amhara, it is almost equally certain, will not. On the contrary, they will be suspicious of any foreigners appointed to do what for centuries they have done without assistance. Yet something must be done to redress the grievances of the subject people and to set the country on the path of progress.

It is easy to see that Britain has no easy rôle to play. On the one hand she must fulfil her pledge in regard to Abyssinian freedom, and on the other hand she must try to secure a larger measure of freedom and opportunity to the non-Amhara people. To do this she must be prepared to spend money and effect improvements, seeking no permanent advantages for herself. Then she must gracefully retire.

If Britain is able and willing to do this she will right a great wrong and give back freedom to a ravished nation; she will also increase confidence in international morality and restore the African's faith in the white man.

MAY 1 5 1941

Umteteli Wa Bantu
Johannesburg
South Africa

African Women Make History

Graduation At Fort Hare

(BY SPECTATOR)

IN spite of rain a crowd assembled at Fort Hare on the morning of April 5 at the graduation ceremony. Twenty-one graduands were capped by the Vice-Chancellor of the University of S.A., Professor F. Postma, Litt.D. On the stage of the Assembly Hall, the scene of the ceremony, sat the Vice-Chancellor; Professor G. F. Dingemans, M.A., chairman of the Fort Hare Governing Council; Dr. A. Kerr, LL.D., principal of Fort Hare, and the members of the Fort Hare Senate and staff.

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After the assembly had been constituted as the congregation of the University of S.A., Rev. Professor Mungo Carrick, M.A., B.D., read the scriptures and the Rt. Rev. Bishop Ferguson-Davie, M.A., D.D., led in prayer. Then Professor D. D. T. Jabavu, B.A. (Lon.), presented the graduands and the Vice-Chancellor conferred the degrees. Rev. G. B Molefe, M.A., acted as the hooding-steward.

For the B.A. degree there were: Misses C. N. Ramolahloane, Mildred Msomi, U. K. Dzivane, and Messrs D S. Dhladhla, S. S. Gape, G. I. M. Mzamane, L. Kerr Siwisa, G. J. S. Vabaza, C. Kuppusami, H. Lekhethoa, A. M. Lembede, J. M. Moeletsi, S. F. M. Sukati, and S. J. Mokhesi.

For the B.Sc. degree there were: Messrs M. D. Govender, B. Jungbahadur, E. Mahase and J. Z. Njongwe.

For the L.L.B. degree: Mr. Reginald Cingo.

For the B. Econ. degree: Messrs G. A. Mbeki and F. Blume.

Vice-Chancellor's Impressive Words

In the course of his graduation oration the Vice-Chancellor said he was glad to officiate at the ceremony. The college occupied a unique position. Though there were many other colleges doing similar work, yet that was the only one for the African people. Its existence was the confession of the truth that every man and woman was entitled to obtain whatever education he desired to have. There should be no one denying the African that right, but unfortunately there were some who thought Africans should not be educated. The result of the work done there should go a long way to lessen that opposition. That the College was a Christian College appealed to him. No one could appreciate fully the pioneering work done before the College came into being by the missionary bodies. Many other colleges had been established through the efforts of the churches. There should be no opposition between science and religion. Science was unified knowledge, and religion was the worship of the whole man to the Creator of all things. The various branches of learning made a universal whole, and each was bound to acknowledge its dependence on the others and the contribution of the others. The universal whole was not the outcome of accident but of systematic creation from the hand of a purposeful creator.

In conclusion Dr. Postma congratulated the graduands and said that from them would be expected not only leadership but also service and self sacrifice. Their motto was that in the light of God they would see light but they should remember that there could be no light without burning. If they wanted to shed light they must also burn, that is, burn with zeal for serving their fellowmen

Professor Dingemans, in thanking the Vice-Chancellor, spoke of the desirability of unity in diversity; and Dr. A Kerr in congratulating the graduands mentioned that that was a women's day, as that morning they had the largest number of women graduating at the same time. He mentioned that among the graduates, there was one who was born on the day the college was opened; and the father of this graduate, to commemorate the event named his son after the first Principal of the College. Dr. Kerr proceeded to read the letter written by Rev. Mr. Siwisa father of Kerr Siwisa, 25 years ago in which he expressed the wish that the two Kerrs would one day meet when his son would be availing himself of the higher learning. This was a touching allusion, more so as the father had long since died, but Mrs. Siwisa succeeded in realising this noble aim of her husband.

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Ilanga Lase Natal
(Natal Sun)
Durban, Natal,
South Africa

Abyssinia's Future

THE successful prosecution of the war against the Italian troops will be received with pleasure and thanksgiving by all who are friends of Africans, and that none the less by all of the Bantu races living in South Africa. The last war against Abyssinia which was so unlawfully begun and prosecuted by the Italians, was one of the most unjustifiable in the whole history of the world. That part of Africa was the only spot left for the Africans since the whole had for various reasons and objects been taken by European Nations.

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That last war against Abyssinia was not justified by facts and attitude of the Africans ruling and living in that part of our continent. When Signor Mussolini's war was critised he defended himself by citing the British and all European nations and also powers who didn't hesitate to think of causes when

they had resolved to take unto themselves the territories occupied and owned by Blacks. He was simply do ng what others had done in similar circumstances. He wanted the Black man's country and he had to enforce his claims by resort to arms as had been done by others who had military power and could thus enforce their claims.

Now that the country has been wrested from the clutches of the Italians, the whole world will expect that this only part of Africa which still remains in the name of Africans will be maintained under the rule of the Great Leader Haile Selassie. He has shown himself a really civilized and brave man and is a qualified ruler.

It is, however, to be expected that the expense in lives and arms which were instrumental in restoring his country will be considered but also that this will not be allowed to be in his way and that of his people from being denied their birth right.

The whole world is cognisant of the sacrifies made by the British Empire to drive out the Italians at such great risks. It is one of the military achievements which will be told with pride.

EASTERTIDE

The solemn recurrence of the Easter holidays has come and gone. The whole Christian world has celebrated this worthy occasion in most unusual circumstances this year. There were millions who could not celebrate it at their home countries as a result of this war. It would look as if this was not connected with the Prince of Peace since there has risen a power in the world which has so organised its operations that it will recognise no influence or power but itself in every object that it sets itself to accomplish.

This power seems based upon the erratic idea that a mortal has been accorded powers as great as those of God over the hearts of a great number of subjects of a certain country. The sufferings of the Saviour of the World and his Crucifixion and resurrection seems relegated to a secondary place to military conquests determined upon by that power. History is full of such human risings, ascendencies and eventual reckoning.

The Almighty will ultimately triumph in justice. Man is mortal while the Almighty is everlasting and will easily upset men's plans against his creation.

Umteteli Wa Bantu
Johannesburg
South Africa

BETTER FOOD FOR AFRICANS

THE increase in the number of cases of tuberculosis among Africans in Johannesburg and other towns on the Reef was stressed by Dr. I. Frack, the acting medical officer of health for Krugersdorp this week.

He said that in Krugersdorp itself there were hundreds of such cases every month. These could not be sent to the Rietfontein Hospital owing to lack of accomondation.

Many Africans are very susceptible to this disease owing to incorrect feeding. Those who work on the mines are protected from the scourge because they receive the correct food; most Africans, however, do not understand the principles of nutrition. Although they may have enough to eat their food is not of the proper kind.

During the last few years many doctors have studied the question of the right kinds of food to ensure good health. We all know that there are certain foods which do not satisfy our hunger for more than a short period. Now there are a number of essentials which must be present in our food if we are to be strong and healthy and able to withstand illness when it occurs. These essentials are called vitamins and although there need only be a very small proportion of them in our food, without them we cannot be completely healthy.

These vitamins are not necessarily found in expensive foods only, but it is necessary to know which foods do contain them.

We have all noticed that since the beginning of the month only one kind of bread can now be bought. The new bread although it does not appear so attractve as white bread is more health-giving. The old bread had few vitamins but the new loaf contains many and is therefore more health-giving. Fruit (especially guavas) and vegetables also contain many vitamins.

This question of correct food is most important, especially for young children, and in order to assist our readers we have arranged with two members of the medical profession, who have made a close study of the subject, to deal with the matter in our next issue. We feel that their advice will prove both informative and beneficial.

Umteteli Wa Bantu
Johannesburg
South Africa

"AFRICANS" OR "NATIVES"

The Editor, "Umteteli."

MR. JACOB R. MOHLAMME, Eastern Native Township, Johannesburg, writes:—Sir,—One of the major problems confronting some Natives in Africa is the finding of the appropriate term for their designation in the Government and Municipal dealings, to distinguish them from the Natives of other nationalities who are under the same Government and Municipal supervisions. I have said it, and I will maintain it, that we are all Africans in Africa, but we are not all Natives in Africa. (There's no absurdity in this statement please).

A resolution was passed intimating that "Africans" be used instead of "Natives". But the difference between the continental application of words and the Government or Municipal use as words for the differentiation of inhabitants in the same continent, repudiates that resolution; because in the Dominions *status quo* we are therein registered indiscriminately as "Africans."

I have said it from the very beginning that I do not deny us to be "Africans," as some men seem to understand me to be saying so. I repeat that that resolution seems to have insufficient grounds to land effectively in the minds of those responsible to accepting it, if they had to. For instance, we have some enterprising references, e.g., African Theatres Ltd, which would be registered indiscriminately in the Dominions' *status quo* as the "African enterprise"; and, it would only be with the Government or Municipality of the particular continent to clarify to the particular inhabitants that although these theatres are stated to be the "African enterprise," yet they either belong to the African Europeans, African Asiatics or African Natives, for we are all Africans in Africa; and we are not all Asiatics, not all Natives, not all Europeans, that we could even indiscriminately designate ourselves still as "Africans".

The Natives of Europe are indiscriminately called Europeans by us here (externally for them). And they too, in Europe (now externally for us), indiscriminately call us Africans. But the Government or Municipality is hence to satisfy the external indiscriminating call as to which of the African communities is now particularised for a certain purpose; and it may then be found that it referred to either Asiatics, Natives, or Europeans.

May it be noted now once and for all that:—"Africans" is a word of continental inheritance only, applicable to whoever inhabits this continent; "Natives" is a word non-applicable to whoever is not a of aboriginal inheritance only, and Native of this continent.

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South African
Outlook
Lovedale, South
Africa

No Census for Non-Europeans.

APR 1 - 1941

The next census of Europeans in the Union will be for midnight of May 6-7. Every European man, woman and child will be counted, but the non-European census has become a war casualty, for the Government has decided that it will not take place on grounds of economy and the difficulty of obtaining sufficient suitable enumerators at the present time. In 1931 the non-European census was also a casualty "owing to financial stringency." Since the Union came into existence in 1910 there have been only three censuses of the non-European population, these being for the years 1911, 1921 and 1936. The long interval between 1921 and 1936 led to endless guessing and innumerable false estimates and deductions being made regarding supposed increases in the Native population; in fact much of the debating in connection with the Native Bills was mere groping in the dark. As Native labour is by many people looked on as South Africa's greatest asset it is surprising that the Government does not, if for this reason alone, keep a more watchful eye on this section of the population than on the rest. But the lessons of the past seem to have been forgotten and chaotic guesswork will probably again take the field before another census of non-Europeans is taken.

APR 1 - 1941

Imvo Zabantsundu
(Bantu Opinion)
King William's Town
South Africa

Our Men-Folk Are Real Weather Cocks

Editress,

APR 5 - 1941

I beg you to allow me a space in your honourable paper, to express my opinions and at the same time to answer Ndodana Nzima, whose articles was "The Weakness of our Women-folk".

I would in the first place like to draw his attention to the fact that men are just the same if not worse. He says our love is cheap, and we are unfaithful. Yes, Ndodana Nzima, we are alike: we talk alike, we dress alike, we laugh alike, and we walk alike, but our personal characters are quite different.

You men are foolish to the last degree, especially men of the modern period. You love girls, with no intentions to marry and make a fine home. Today, if you men open your eyes and choose suitable girls, girls whom your parents would rely upon, and love, hatred and stabbing among men would come to an end. Your fault is that you choose girls who are for everybody; first you choose girls who are beautiful, dress richly, and are willing to offer themselves for your pleasure. You want girls who will buy you suits, girls whose home welcomes every Tom, Dick and Harry.

The girls who are simple, kind-hearted, honest, and industrious you do not want because you say they are lifeless, you find no pleasure in them. They refuse to grant pleasure before marriage, so you run away from them. The girls who make life a paradise for a few moments are the ones you love and when you have had enough of them you begin to say their love is cheaper than any old gramophone plate.

APR 5 - 1941

T. H. K.
Inanda Seminary Phoenix.

Imvo Zabantsundu
(Bantu Opinion)
King William's Town
South Africa

The £10,000,000 For Natives' Land

APR 5 1941

When the Representation of Natives Act (No. 12 of 1936) was discussed in Parliament five years ago, General Hertzog, who sponsored the bill in its introduction, gave an assurance that the Cape Native Vote that was being altered would be substituted by the purchase of land for Natives. This purchase, he said, would absorb the sum of £10 000.000 from the Treasury, to be expended over a period of five years. It was ventilated in these columns at the time that if the land could not be bought through one lump sum there was the misgiving that a future government would disclaim responsibility of the burden. The Natives, it was argued, would find themselves deprived of their treasured right of the franchise in such an even tuality, and left in hand with an unfulfilled promise of money for land purchase.

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Indeed this possibility almost took form during the time of General Hertzog's own government, when Mr. Havenga, the then Minister of Finance was vehemently urged by Senator Heaton Nicholls (of the Native Affairs Commission) not to omit in his Budget the provision of one million pounds for Native land purchase. Mr. Havenga had pleaded that there were more urgent financial obligations his government had to meet, and that the provision asked for by Senator Nicholls was not as important.

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The Bantu population of the Union have reason to feel gratified and re-assured by the announcement made in the House of Assembly on March 25 by Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr, Minister of Finance. Replying to the Budget debate, the Minister in the first place fulfilled the duty of binding over his Government to the promise originally tendered by General Hertzog. Secondly, the Minister has by acknowledging this contract, thereby raised the status of the Native land purchase vote to that of "most urgent financial obligations" for future government Budgets. The position explained in the short reference of the Minister to this matter is accepted in good faith by the African population. The Minister's reply is worded as follows:-

"A sum of £1,000,000 had been provided for in the purchase of land for Natives in 1940-41. That money had not been spent and it was not proposed to make any provision for the year 1941-42. That money would not fall back to the Treasury. It was being invested in Treasury Bonds where it would earn interest and would thus be earmarked for the future. When General Hertzog had made his statement in 1936 about the purchase of land he had not contemplated the outbreak of war three years later. Circumstances made it impracticable to spend £10.000.000 in five years as originally contemplated, but in all other respects the Government regarded itself as bound by the pledge General Hertzog had given and it would carry out the undertakings as quickly as circumstances permitted."

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Mochochonono
(The Comet)
Maseru, Basutoland
South Africa

The African National Anthem.

APR 5 - 1941

At its recent conference held at Bloemfontein, the Federation of African Teachers' Association discussed the question of the various editions of the African National Anthem: Nkosi Sikelel'i Afrika, on the Market, and resolved that the edition of the anthem obtainable from the Lovedale Bookstore at 6d a copy be the recognized one. The Federation desires to call the attention of Churches, Education Departments, Schools, African organisations as well as Africans in general to this resolution which has been actuated by no other motive than that of preserving and maintaining the correct rendering of this national piece of music.

The Education Departments are specially requested to bring the above resolution to the notice of all their African Schools and even, as far as possible, to supply each of them with a copy of the abovementioned edition to teach to the children. Translations into languages other than Xhosa have been made. To this the Federation raises no objection as long as the recognised harmony is faithfully adhered to by all Africans in the different parts of the country.

The Federation also desires to bring to the notice of all concerned the importance of never forgetting the fact that Nkosi Sikelel'i Afrika (God Bless Africa) is our national prayer for divine benediction upon Africa, and as such ought to be sung with due reverence. Ministers, Teachers, Leaders and all who are in positions of authority are earnestly requested to use their influence in the direction of having this anthem rendered reverently at all gatherings at which it is deemed appropriate to sing it.

The following are the officers of the Federation of African Teachers' Associations: Messrs Z K. Matthews M.A., LL.B, President (Fort Hare) A E. Mpapele, Vice-President (Lemana), D.G Mtimkulu, M. A. Treasurer (Adams), and J. M. Nhlapo B.A. Secretary (Wilberforce

APR 5 - 194

Imvo Zabantsundu
(Bantu Opinion)
King William's Town
South Africa

The £10,000,000 For Natives' Land

APR 5 - 1941

When the Representation of Natives Act (No. 12 of 1936) was discussed in Parliament five years ago, General Hertzog, who sponsored the bill in its introduction, gave an assurance that the Cape Native Vote that was being altered would be substituted by the purchase of land for Natives. This purchase, he said, would absorb the sum of £10,000,000 from the Treasury, to be expended over a period of five years. It was ventilated in these columns at the time that if the land could not be bought through one lump sum there was the misgiving that a future government would disclaim responsibility of the burden. The Natives, it was argued, would find themselves deprived of their treasured right of the franchise in such an eventuality, and left in hand with an unfulfilled promise of money for land purchase.

APR 5 - 1941

Indeed this possibility almost took form during the time of General Hertzog's own government, when Mr. Havenga, the then Minister of Finance was vehemently urged by Senator Heaton Nicholls (of the Native Affairs Commission) not to omit in his Budget the provision of one million pounds for Native land purchase. Mr. Havenga had pleaded that there were more urgent financial obligations his government had to meet, and that the provision asked for by Senator Nicholls was not as important.

APR 5 - 1941

The Bantu population of the Union have reason to feel gratified and re-assured by the announcement made in the House of Assembly on March 25 by Mr J. H. Hofmeyr, Minister of Finance. Replying to the Budget debate, the Minister in the first place fulfilled the duty of binding over his Government to the promise originally tendered by General Hertzog. Secondly, the Minister has by acknowledging this contract, thereby raised the status of the Native land purchase vote to that of "most urgent financial obligations" for future government Budgets. The position explained in the short reference of the Minister to this matter is accepted in good faith by the African population. The Minister's reply is worded as follows:-

"A sum of £1,000,000 had been provided for in the purchase of land for Natives in 1940-41. That money had not been spent and it was not proposed to make any provision for the year 1941-42. That money would not fall back to the Treasury. It was being invested in Treasury Bonds where it would earn interest and would thus be earmarked for the future. When General Hertzog had made his statement in 1936 about the purchase of land he had not contemplated the outbreak of war three years later. Circumstances made it impracticable to spend £10,000,000 in five years as originally contemplated, but in all other respects the Government regarded itself as bound by the pledge General Hertzog had given and it would carry out the undertakings as quickly as circumstances permitted."

Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

Keep To The African Ways

MAR 1 — 1941

By Peter Mosebi

Most Africans are now so used to European food that they forget or have forgotten that even Africans are able to make tasty meals of an entirely African type or origin. Before Africans became so "European minded," they were a people of high physical culture and good health. They owed this to the mealie or corn meal porridge supplemented by a variety of healthy wild vegetable foods.

Porridge or African bread were usually made from mealie or corn-meal. The mealies or corn were first soaked in water for a day or night. When the mealie is soft it is then ground by women and the meal is sifted out of all the chaff. A pot,—usually a big one,—is put on the fire until the water in it boils and some meal is added. The stirring is done after the meal has cooked for a while. When the porridge is ready, it is made into big balls and stored away in baskets. At each meal-time the women break off some pieces of the bread or porridge and mix it with fresh or liquid milk or Amasi. This is the African's staple food.

A detribalised or urbanised section of the Bantu race depends on buying meat from butchers but one who is still African by custom ,has got to hunt for spring-hares, hares, squirrels, Rock-rabbits, and birds for his meat; but there are substitutes where meat of wild animals is unobtainable. Roots of certain bushes were used. These are properly cooked and spiced with certain powders and salt. These are used in conjunction with the porridge. In order to vary the food, the monkey-nuts were ground and mixed with mealie meal to make a very tasty dish of porridge. Nuts of Morula tree fruit were ground and mixed with samp. All these used to form a good treat and a healthy diet.

MAR 1 1941

Do you attach any importance to the names you give your children? We hear so many silly, foolish names these days among Africans who think that the aping of the European name is so much better than sticking to those used among their own people for hundreds of years. Yet actually there is no finer and more suitable way of naming an African than by using those names belonging to the race, and which are beautiful both in sound and meaning.

MAR 1 1941

Names have great importance for their owners, in any work they may choose to do. Employers are often turned away from engaging a person who foolishly adopts a quite foreign and "high-sounding" name, whereas if that person bore a name that belonged to his own race he would receive better attention and greater respect.

People with awkward names are they realise that otherwise they would make little progress in life. Take Adolf Hitler, for instance. He changed his name from Schuecklgruber to Hitler! It was just as well he did, for can you imagine hundreds of people standing at attention with their arms raise in the Nazi salute to cry "Heil Schuecklgruber!" (Perhaps, considering how such a name might have discouraged him from climbing the ladder of fame, it is a pity he did change his name!)

Lenin, who found the Soviet Republic, and Stalin, the present dictator of that country, chose to be called Stalin instead of his real name Djugashvilli. In Hollywood, too, it is customary for the actors to change to names that would be more suitable for screen work, for naturally a plain "Mary Jane" or "John Smith" would not seem nearly as attractive to the romantic-minded public.

So consider when you name your next child. He or she is destined for life as an African and not as a European, and even if the child makes a mark in the world as a great person, a European name would still prove unsuitable. Keep to African names for Africans!

MAR 1 1941

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

ETHIOPIAN EMPEROR HAILED ON RETURN

MAY 7 - 1941

Haile Selassie Re-enters His Capital Five Years After His Flight Before Italians

R.A.F. KEEPS BUSY IN LIBYA

Four Axis Airfields Are Heavily Bombed—Imperial Troops Push On in East Africa

MAY 7 - 1941

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, May 5 (Delayed) (AP)—Haile Selassie returned to his throne today, just five years and three days after the Italians drove him into exile from this capital.

MAY 7 - 1941

The Emperor was met on the outskirts of the city by his sons, Crown Prince Asfaou Wassen and the Duke of Harar, and by General Alan C. Cunningham, commander of the British troops that took Addis Ababa from the Italians.

Thousands of natives, afoot, astride gayly bedecked mules or hanging from windows, waved flags and cried out joyously as their Emperor rode through the streets.

His eyes flashing with emotion, Haile Selassie went to the grand gibbi, the royal palace, where he gave audience to British officers and native chieftains.

Italians remaining in the city kept to the security of their homes.

56a-1941

Ilanga Lase Natal
(Natal Sun)
Durban, Natal,
South Africa

Gleanings From Life

(By Jo The Cow)

FEB 22 1941

Library Facilities For Africans

To-day we venture upon a subject that is of the greatest interest to thousands of our members, both in urban as well as in rural areas. We refer to the question of Library facilities for Africans in Natal. We need libraries very much in Natal, and in Durban in particular.

Some years ago, the Carnegie Corporation started a library for non-Europeans along the Reef. Reports reveal that the scheme is becoming extremely successful and the African community show unprecedented zeal for reading. It is not a mere eagerness to be able to hold a newspaper in one's hand on a warm summer evening that makes Africans such reading-enthusiasts. The African is rapidly realising the importance and utility of a trained and informed mind. As is well known, his colour makes it extremely difficult for him to gain access to public libraries Books are sold at a discouragingly prohibitive price as far as the African's purse is concerned. And whilst we may be quick to criticise our day-school teachers in town and country schools for not reading much, we would not be unwise to bear in mind always the fact that the acquisition of a book is often a feat that leaves an African's purse not unstrained.

FEB 22 1941

All fair-minded people, who work for the true good of the African, agree that the Africans on their part have to fight illiteracy. We are already making efforts to fight it—as witness the enthusiasm with which we take to Night Schools. You find people of our colour who are grandfathers of men with their own children—hurrying to night-schools with slates in hand almost every evening in Durban. Only, we do not have enough equipment for the teaching in larger numbers of these people. These all want to learn and to know what the outside world is like.

There are also hundreds of our educated men and women who would greatly welcome the opportunity for reading provided by the creation in Natal of a travelling Library. Some are preparing themselves for higher examinations, whilst others wish to possess more informed minds. Natal is a small province and it can be easily covered by such a library whose headquarters would of course be in Durban.

Our large schools periodically get issues of books from the Carnegie library—but these cover such a limited field that the eagerness with which they are read justifies our saying that Natal has need for a travelling library for her Bantu community. We need books, we need a good library, we have the enthusiasm and eagerness to read.

FEB 22 1941

One great advantage with a travelling library is that it would extend its services even to the remotest corners of Natal and country schools and teachers would thereby benefit immensely. Apart from whiling away time on dull Sundays and Saturdays when preparations for school work have been done, such libraries would make Natal have more efficient, more informed and therefore better teachers and leaders of the community. We would hear less and less of Bantu teachers "degenerating." Instead we would hear more and more of the excellent work that our teachers would do. We would even have better examination results, better pupils and better members of the community.

The education of all sections of the South African community and the elimination of illiteracy, are in the common interest of all of us—irrespective of our racial extraction. For this reason those who interest themselves in Bantu welfare would be rendering the African community a priceless service by providing facilities of this nature. Would such a service be too much for the Carnegie Trust together with Bantu Welfare Trust? Social services of this nature are very necessary—urgently so in Natal. Together with a policy of improved Health and Welfare services we must provide recreational as well as reading facilities for our African community. We would like to hear what our readers think of this idea.

FEB 22 1941

Bystander

Des Moines, Iowa

SOUTH AFRICAN FINED FOR BATHING ON "WHITE" BEACH

APR 17 1941

Cape Town, South Africa, (ANP)—While Great Britain is ostensibly fighting a war in behalf of democracy, discrimination and segregation are still the order of the day in her South African colonies. Recently Dan Kareise, a young native, was fined five shillings, or five days' imprisonment, for bathing on a part of the ocean front that had been reserved for Europeans.

APR 17 1941

The judge, in passing sentence, said, that he was acting in accordance with the laws as approved by both houses of parliament which "must have given due consideration to the regulations, and it is not the function of the court to say that they had acted in an unreasonable way."

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

FELIX EBOUE: IT COULDN'T HAPPEN HERE

FEB 15 1941

American newspapers last week blossomed out with articles and editorials praising General Felix Eboue, Governor of Chad Province, for his courage in aligning Central Africa with the regime of the French General DeGaulle, which is aiding the Allies.

Never before has the American press been so unanimous in praise of a Negro.

FEB 15 1941

The reason for this front-page presentation is obvious: the world struggle between capitalism and socialism, which is disguised as a struggle between democracy and dictatorship, is a crucial one, and General Eboue has sided with the the socio-economic order which this country is defending.

But in all the articles and editorials, patently designed to swing Negro opinion definitely to the side of England and the United States in the current world struggle, nothing has been said of the fact that in neither empire as constituted, could a General Eboue rise.

Both England and the United States have worked assiduously to keep colored subjects and citizens from being equals and taking their places as such.

Both countries have set their faces against Negro officers in their armies, navies and diplomatic corps, and Britain has been more adamant than the United States.

General Felix Eboue went to the best academic and military schools France afforded, and won his way to high positions under the French Republic, first as Governor of Guadeloupe and later as Governor-General of the Chad Province.

No one can imagine England making a Negro a general and appointing him to the Governorship of Malta or Gibraltar or Hong Kong or Jamaica.

No one can imagine the United States appointing General Davis to the governorship of Puerto Rico or the Philippines.

FEB 15 1941

Consequently in neither empire would it be possible for a Negro to duplicate the exploit of General Eboue.

But times change, especially in periods of crisis, and before this war is over, we are apt to see Negroes holding all sorts of positions under the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes.

Those who control the wealth and power in the British Empire and the United States will do everything to win the struggle against the Axis, even if it is necessary to appoint Negroes to the highest positions within their gift.

A Felix Eboue could not happen in the two countries as we know them.

But a Felix Eboue, and many like him, will happen in these two countries as we SHALL know them.

In fighting for democracy they will be forced to extend democracy even to the despised people of color.

Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

The Police And The Africans

MAR 2 2 1941

In the Senate the other day Senator W. F. Welsh asked the Minister of Justice "whether his attention ha been drawn to a report that in a case in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court in which three policemen were acquitted on a charge of culpable homicide, arising from a Native death, the prosecutor had said that he was "sick and tired" of hearing cases in which Natives alleged assaults by the police who arrested them." The Minister replied that the prosecutor was called upon for an explanation and has admitted that his remarks were unfortunate and indiscreet.

From the Minister's answer it would seem that because the majority of policemen who had been charged for assaulting Africans are often acquitted, the allegations of assaults, therefore, are only made where there is no defence on the merits." We would like to point out to the Minister that the majority of our people, who come into daily contact with the Police in their search for liquor and in their administration of the pass laws and other restrictive regulations, are ignorant and are, therefore, incapable of formulating and presenting evidence in a manner that will secure conviction. It does not seem to us that the failure of the complainants to establish the guilt of the 54 policemen who were alleged to have assaulted them in 1940, really means that assaults by Policemen on Africans do not take place. This failure in the majority of cases is due, as we have already said, to ignorance.

Let us be clearly understood. We do not for a moment suggest that the whole of the police force consists of men who believe in taking the law in their own hands when dealing with Africans. The police in this country are placed in a position which make it difficult for them to humanise their relations with Africans. They are required to put into operation harsh and repressive laws, and they cannot do this without becoming harsh and intolerant and without causing resentment among the African people.

MAR 2 2 1941

In their search for liquor, the police enter the homes of the Africans in the early hours of the morning and after upsetting everything in these homes, they start demanding passes and pou tax receipts in an atmosphere charged with resentment and antagonism. This naturally leads to a great deal of misunderstanding which invariably results in the police enforcing their authority. So long as there are restrictive laws enforced against Africans there can be no change in the arrogant attitude of the police towards the Africans and the insolent behaviour of the Africans towards the police. When men are treated like beasts they cannot but behave like beasts. This is a fact which cannot be ignored by Then there is a certain type of policeman who think that his duty is to uphold the prestige of the white race by assaulting Africans. Recently a well known African medical practitioner was assaulted by a constable who told him to always remember that he was black. Another case is that of a policeman who assaulted a blackman because the latter reported a white man with whom he had a dispute over a pound. Both these constables were convicted and fined £5 and £3 respectively.

MAR 2 2 1941

Because the police have not got laws which send them after the Coloured and Indian communities their relations with these sections of the population are much better and the result is that we hardly hear of assaults on members of these racial groups. And it is our firm belief that if there were no harsh and restrictive laws operating against Africans, there would be hardly any antagonism between the police and our people. There is no getting away from the fact that Africans rightly or wrongly regard the police not as guardians of law and order but as the disturbers of their peace.

Mochochonono
(The Comet)
Maseru, Basutoland
South Africa

REFUGEES POURING INTO CAPTAL

MAR 2 2 1941

From Debra Marco and all the country around the Blue Nile Italian soldiers and White refugees are pouring into Addis Ababa. Panic in Abyssinia is now a real thing

says the Daily Express correspondent in Cairo, and many thousands of Italians—troops, settlers, officials and women and children—to whom Mussolini promsied the peace and riches of the Abyssinian highlands, are abandoning their homes, and posts for the flimsy security of the capital.

MAR 2 2 1941

Haile Selassie's tribesmen are at their ease, but the immediate cause of all this is that fantastic muddle of the South and West Africans

MAR 2 2 1941

The Times' military correspondent points out the similarity between this [illegible] and that carried [illegible] Italians under the British [illegible] Advance is actually more rapid. Thanks to the Italians we have better communications; on the contrary, the Italians had to face a force little above the standard of tribal levies, whereas we have defeated an army as well equipped as our own. The sky was the Italians own realm, whereas we had to gain the mastery of the air by hard fighting.

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

Removal of White Teacher Sought

Replacement by Negro Is Main Objective

MAY 3 1941

LEXINGTON, Ky—(ANP)—The initial step in what presages even greater developments that may end in court fights was taken here when petition signed by more than 500 Negro men and women was presented to the board of education asking the removal of Mrs. Harriet Williams, a white coordinating teacher employed at the Dunbar Trade School, an adjunct to Dunbar High School. The petition was drawn up by a committee of parents of Dunbar High.

The petition said in part: "The Lexington public school system is a dual educational system to all intents and purposes, providing separate buildings, housing Negro children in one set and white children in another; using white teachers to instruct white children, and Negro teachers to instruct Negro children, except in one instance: a white woman is employed in the Dunbar Trade school as a coordinator. It is our opinion that the employment of a white teacher in a Negro school is contrary to the general educational policies in this community, and further, that such a procedure creates situations."

One of the main situations described in the petition was that "the use of a white worker prevents another trained Negro from obtaining employment."

Mrs. Williams has been a member of the school staff for about two years, but it was not learned whether or not her appointment was regarded as temporary, or whether or not at any time the board of education had contemplated her replacement with a qualified Negro.

MAY 3 1941

In a letter to the superintendent, the committee of parents stated that the movement for the removal of Mrs. Williams was launched "not out of prejudice for the lady, but as a result of the general social and educational policies."

The Negro schools years ago have been under the supervision of Negroes, but more recently white teachers have exercised this function. Under the Negro regime, whereas the principal of the high school acted as supervisor, now the Negro schools have three white supervisors working in the elementary, high school, and trade department. The petition seeks to focus public attention upon the situation as it now exists. The very spirit of the Kentucy educational lay itself calls for Negro teachers for Negro children.

This effort will eventually lead to a strong and united demand on the part of Lexington citizenry for an equalization on all teachers' salaries here with our regard to race, a condition which now exists with disparaging comparisons. Civic organizations and parent-teacher groups have taken cognizance of the signal victory along this line recently won by the Louisville teachers, and have signified their intention to carry the struggle to a successful conclusion.

Imvo Zabantsundu
(Bantu Opinion)
King William's Town
South Africa

City of Cape Town

APR 5 - 1941

NATIVE NURSE

Applications are invited from female Natives under 45 years of age, holding a registrable qualification in General Nursing, for the position of Nurse at Langa Native Hospital.

Salary £5. 10. 0. a month (or £6. 10. 0. if the person appointed is qualified also in midwifery) plus uniform, rations and quarters.

The appointment, which is subject to termination on one month's notice on either side, is further subject to the provisions of Ordinance No. 10 of 1912 and Amending Ordinances and to the standing rules and regulations of the Council. The successful applicant will be required to submit a medical certificate of physical fitness and to join the Municipal Pension Fund. APR 5 - 1941

Applicants must state their race, age, marital condition, qualifications, experience, European and Native languages spoken, and positions held at present and hitherto.

Applications, accompanied by copies of not more than three testimonials of recent date, must be addressed to the Matron, Native Hospital, Langa, Cape Town, and delivered in a sealed envelope endorsed "Native Nurse," not later than noon on Monday, 7th April, 1941.

FRANK GALE.

56a-1941

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

PRINCES, CHIEFS RENEW LOYALTY TO HAILE SELASSIE

APR 14 1941

Emperor Prepares to Reenter Capital.

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, Aprill 11—[Delayed.]—Thousands of Ethiopians, with their shamas wrapped about them, watched today as princes and chieftains prostrated themselves before Haile Selassie and protested their allegiance to the emperor at his headquarters about 100 miles from this capital city.

Wearing the khaki uniform of an Ethiopian field marshall, Selassie sat at the top of a flight of steps overlooking his headquarters courtyard. From a mast fluttered the green, yellow, and red royal standard of the lion of Judah, which bears Selassie's title of "king of kings."

In the courtyard hundreds of native warriors wearing talian uniforms waited to offer themselves to the service of the emperor.

From time to time the emperor used field glasses to study the approach of some of the 6,000 men who were snaking their way across a plain hundreds of feet below the town.

Raise Rifles Aloft.

The men scrambled up a hill to the town already crammed with armed warriors, rushed forward with rifles raised aloft, and threw themselves at Selassie's feet, crying that they were loyal to him and boasting of deeds done against the Italians.

"Each day they come to ask pardon," Selassie said. "I forgive them for I have great confidence even in the loyalty of those who once betrayed me."

APR 14 1941

When all 6,000 men had reached the town and prostrated themselves before the emperor. Coptic priests, wearing yellow turbans and walking beneath red umbrellas held a religious service.

APR 14 1941

War drums had throbbed thru this town yesterday when the news was spread that the emperor's heir, Crown Prince Asfa Wosan, had entered Ethiopa again.

Trek Thru Sudan Desert.

The crown prince and his younger brother joined their father as a special mission of British officers journeyed toward Addis Ababa, which their troops recently captured from the Italians. The princes with a small suite trekked thru the blistering heat of the Sudan desert to reach their father's headquarters.

The British mission preserved tradition even while in the wild country. An old Etonian captain, who will administer the courts of Addis Ababa, had his native servant lay out fresh clothes for dinner after his evening bath in the Blue Nile river.

APR 14 1941

Piles of stores surrounded the adjoining camps of the British mission and the Ethiopian princes. The biggest case contained theemperor's ornate saddle on which he may soon ride into Addis Ababa.

Mochochonono
(The Comet)
Maseru, Basutoland
South Africa

Negus Among His People.

FEB 22 1941

An interesting reported the Emperor about the Emperor of Abyssinia appears in the daily papers that he had recently made, what is described by the reporter as, a triumphal tour of his country. The report makes interesting reading when it has to be remembered that until lately he had fled from this country which had been invaded by Mussolini, without even declaring war, with the object of expanding Italian African empire. At the time Mussolini's war cry was to civilize Abyssinia which he contended still carried on slave trade To day the Italians are being pursued out of Abyssinia and their former colonies by the British troops assisted by the patriotic bands of Ethiopians. Here goes the report:

Haile Selassie has just completed a triumphal tour of the highlands of Abyssinia, writes Reuter's special correspondent with the patriot army in Abyssinia.

FEB 22 1941

Bands of armed Abyssinians took a few days leave from fighting to greet the Emperor as he approached the end of his journey, prostrating themselves before his horse and kissing the royal foot, according to the Ethopian custom. The Emperor displayed splendid endurance throughout his arduous trip The cavalcade was led for a time by Bishop Glogis, clad in long black robes and carrying an umbrella in one hand and a gold cross in the other. Every morning as the party set out on its day's travel the bishop blessed the Emperor.

FEB 22 1941

Whole villages rushed out to greet the Emperor, proffering native beer and produce. After being informed of the British advance on Kerei the Emperor expressed his admiration for the British commander and troops and said that he hoped his own soldiers would emulate their example.

Mochochonono
(The Comet)
Maseru, Basutoland
South Africa

The Governor and the Principal of Moroka Training Institution welcomed.

MAR 29 1941

The progr ss of the Moroka Institution is phenomenal

An appreciative function which was attended by a representative gathering, took place at the Moroka Institution on the evening of February 18, when the Governor (Rev. L. Treror Sadler) and Mrs Sadler, the Principal (Mr. J. T. Heynes) and Mrs Heynes were welcomed by the staff and the Barolong.

MAR 29 1941

Chief W. Z. Fenyang, the Acting Paramount Chief, presided. Introducing the guests the Chief spoke of the good work done by Mr Sadler during the past seven years in Mafeking and referred to the progress of the school and hospital under the guidance of the missionaries, who had to surmount almost impossible difficulties. He extended a hearty welcome to Mr. and Mrs Heynes who hail from Healdtown.

Dr. J. S. Moroka, who was the next speaker expressed joy to welcome the new chiefs, and then related the history of the Methodist Mission to the Barolong, when they trekked with the missionaries from Matlwasi under Old Chief Moroka and established the first mission station in the Free State. He recalled the help the Barolong extended to the Europeans during the convulsions which followed at Mosega and Marikwa. "The progress of the Moroka Institution compared with that of other Native Institutions in the Union is phenomenal, said Dr. Moroka

Other speakers were Rev. Mr. Isaac Tau, representing the Anglican community, Messrs E. Lekhele, Schoeman and Sam Seane.

In reply Mr Sadler thanked the audience for their kind and spontaneous reception. He touched on the early work of the missionaries among the Barolong, especially that of Dr. Lüdorff whose itinerary included Moshaneng in Bechuanaland.

MAR 29 1941

Mr Heynes who associated himself with the remarks of the last speaker stressed the development of character, intellect and physique among the Bantu and hoped that with the co-operation of the staff and the students the progress of the school will be maintained.

Rev. T. Matebese interpreted the proceedings and the two school choirs conducted by Messrs Ben R. and W. Sefelo sang

MAR 29 1941

European and Bantu songs. Among the visitors were Dr. and Mrs Bokwe of Middledrift and Miss James, matron of the Lovedale Hospital.

THE ITALO-ETHIOPIAN CONFLICT

WEEKLY NEWS

REPARATION—RESTITUTION AND RETRIBUTION.

MAR 15 1941

REVIEW

In keeping with what we regard as a Divine Mission, Great Britain has found herself as the efficient Instrument to right the wrongs committed by Italy with the connivance of all the civilised Nations of Europe when Mussolini undertook to launch his campaign of wanton and unprovoked aggression against the African State of Ethiopia, hurled a brutal attack against it and when it was found that this had met with stiff resistance made short work of the plunder by the introduction of mustard gas and modern tanks which became too much of what the Ethiopian soldiers were able to endure with the result of a temporary defeat. Thus the Emperor Haile Selassie was driven from his Kingdom in the midst of Italian hooting and jeerings; but Great Britain was quick to recognise the wrong, although for diplomatic reason she became dumb. when she should have been most eloquent. Nevertheless she provided an asylum for the fugitive Emperor who was quite confident that their wrongs would in the course of time be righted. After five years of patient waiting the hour for action was struck and the indomitable Emperor left his exile home and in a R.A.F. bomber he flew from Khartoum escorted by fighters; once more in his territory he resolved to take the lead of his troops and fight for the emancipation of his Country and people. Meanwhile for quite six months Great Britain had undertaken to train some Ethiopian warriors in the use of modern armaments.

MAR 15 1941

Four hundred miles within the borders of Abyssinia a handful of British officers and N.C.O. had undertaken to take in hand those who have been known as patriots and prepare them to resist the Italians, training them in the use of modern firearms. Also in the mountainous region north of Lake Tana, two British officers assisted by Sudanese were at work mostly by night laying traps for the Italians by setting land mines on the main roads used by Italian mechanised columns. Thus the patriot warriors have fanned into a big flame the revolt which began since the conquest, five years ago, and with the presence of the Emperor they have been inspired to leave no stone unturned until they have wrested from the grip of the aggressor every portion of the land of their fathers. For the seven months, Mussolini has thrust his avaricious self into the war, he has made sufficient reparation for the wrongs done to Ethiopia, and by the nature of his defeat leaving valuable armaments and munitions of war, he has perforce made ample restitution for his robbery of Abyssinian possessions; whilst his conscience if it is still functioning will bring home to his guilty soul that the law of retribution still rules the Affairs of Men and none can escape the just consequence of their rapacious infringement. There is every prospect of a continuous advance until the Italians are quite wiped out of their stolen property. We quote from the Information Officer's Bulletin of 3rd March. "In Abyssinia the patriots are doing well and Imperial forces have penetrated Abyssinia at twelve different points. It will be however no easy matter to complete the conquest of the hilly country in the heart of Abyssinia."

Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

Keep To The African Ways

MAR 1 1941

By Peter Mosebi

Most Africans are now so used to European food that they forget or have forgotten that even Africans are able to make tasty meals of an entirely African type or origin. Before Africans became so "European minded," they were a people of high physical culture and good health. They owed this to the mealie or corn meal porridge supplemented by a variety of healthy wild vegetable foods.

Porridge or African bread were usually made from mealie or corn-meal. The mealies or corn were first soaked in water for a day or night. When the mealie is soft it is then ground by women and the meal is sifted out of all the chaff. A pot,—usually a big one,—is put on the fire until the water in it boils and some meal is added. The stirring is done after the meal has cooked for a while. When the porridge is ready, it is made into big balls and stored away in baskets. At each meal-time the women break off some pieces of the bread or porridge and mix it with fresh or liquid milk or Amasi. This is the African's staple food.

A detribalised or urbanised section of the Bantu race depends on buying meat from butchers but one who is still African by custom ,has got to hunt for spring-hares, hares, squirrels, Rock-rabbits, and birds for his meat; but there are substitutes where meat of wild animals is unobtainable. Roots of certain bushes were used. These are properly cooked and spiced with certain powders and salt. These are used in conjunction with the porridge. In order to vary the food, the monkey-nuts were ground and mixed with mealie meal to make a very tasty dish of porridge. Nuts of Morula tree fruit were ground and mixed with samp. All these used to form a good treat and a healthy diet.

MAR 1 1941

Do you attach any importance to the names you give your children? We hear so many silly, foolish names these days among Africans who think that the aping of the European name is so much better than sticking to those used among their own people for hundreds of years. Yet actually there is no finer and more suitable way of naming an African than by using those names belonging to the race, and which are beautiful both in sound and meaning.

MAR 1 1941

Names have great importance for their owners, in any work they may choose to do. Employers are often turned away from engaging a person who foolishly adopts a quite foreign and "high-sounding" name, whereas if that person bore a name that belonged to his own race he would receive better attention and greater respect.

People with awkward names are they realise that otherwise they would make little progress in life. Take Adolf Hitler, for instance. He changed his name from Schuecklgruber to Hitler! It was just as well he did, for can you imagine hundreds of people standing at attention with their arms raise in the Nazi salute to cry "Heil Schueckl(gruber!" (Perhaps, considering how such a name might have discouraged him from climbing the ladder of fame, it is a pity he did change his name!)

Lenin, who found the Soviet Republic in Russia, also changed his name from Ulianov, while Stalin, the present dictator of that country, chose to be called Stalin instead of his real name Djugashvilli. In Hollywood, too, it is customary for the actors to change to names that would be more suitable for screen work, for naturally a plain "Mary Jane" or "John Smith" would not seem nearly as attractive to the romantic-minded public.

So consider when you name your next child. He or she is destined for life as an African and not as a European, and even if the child makes a mark in the world as a great person, a European name would still prove unsuitable. Keep to African names for Africans!

South African
Outlook
Lovedale, South
Africa

Segregation in Factories.

APR 1 - 1941

The representatives in Parliament of the Native people are to be congratulated on the determined opposition they have made to the passing of the Factories, Machinery and Building Work Bill, which Mr. Madeley, Minister of Labour and Social Welfare, has been hurriedly piloting through Parliament in recent days. This Bill has some good features and White Trade Unionists have strongly backed it, but a clause in it gave the Minister powers to discriminate between different classes of workers which he claimed were not "segregation proposals" but which others claimed were much the same thing. Mr. Molteno (Native Representative), said that Mrs. Ballinger and he had supported the Government on the war issue, and intended to continue doing so. There was no question of the Government losing two of its supporters. But a clause had been tacked on to the end of the Bill—a Bill which otherwise Mrs. Ballinger and he regarded as admirable—giving power of discrimination against those they represented in the House. The Native Representatives had felt they should have an opportunity of proposing modifications or alterations, and if the Government was prepared to give them an opportunity for making these proposals they would not complain. That opportunity was not to be given apparently, and therefore they must oppose the motion. They felt that what was proposed in the Bill was not what the country needed in war time, and they would have tried to persuade the Government not to commit this folly.

APR 1 - 1941

56a-1941

Gold Coast
Independent
Accra, Gold Coast
West Africa

Towards A United West Africa?

JAN 18 1941

The Gold Coast in the Forefront

THE Gold Coast community does not need to be told that its country has innumerable friends and admirers in Great Britain. If, although innumerable there are still not a tithe of the population of the British Isles, this is only because it is still really very little that the average person in any country knows about the life and character of other people even in the continent in which he lives let alone countries under other skies and thousands of miles away. Not only does "wisdom linger" but even our acquaintance with each other

JAN 18 1941

Political Britain, at least that section of it, happily growing, which gives some part of its time and interest to wonderful West Africa, has (without disparagement of the other three Coast Colonies) a special though for the Gold Coast Africans, as the people whose delegates years ago talked plump and plain with Mr. Joseph Chamberlain when a law was proposed which would have shaken their hold of their own lands, and go from him as Colonial Secretary a reply equally plump and plain, that the proposal would be dropped; and further as the people one of whom fired the first shot against the Germans in the Great War That same section in Britain has been gratified though not surprised to learn from the East African dispatches during the first few weeks that examples of courage and resourcefulness by Gold Coast Africans have greatly impressed others, such as the Rhodesians and the South Africans, engaged with them in the campaign against Mussolini's forces. From the standpoint of the future of politically independent and politically dependent Africa, it is highly satisfactory that people representing each should acquire, under the stern test of war, mutual understanding and respect.

Friends of the Gold Coast in Britain would show poor appreciation of the marked individuality of the Africans of the Colony if they dreamed of intervention in their public affairs. They thoroughly realize that the Africans must develop in their own way at their own pace. They rejoice, however at the increasing evidence of the extension of free institutions, such as the Native Administrations and Treasuries; and now they will hail with pleasure the news that the amalgamation of the State which constitute the Gold Coast is becoming more and more a matter of responsible discussion

Gold Coast—Nigeria Contrast

Whether Nigeria, with its census population of about 20,000,000 (the real figure is probably about a couple of millions more) about seven times that of the Gold Coast, has as many natural sub-divisions as, or even more than, the Gold Coast one could not say without exact knowledge not possessed by the present writer; but if one is to go by the number of Provinces—probably arranged on a racial or tribal basis meant to be fair and reasonable—the larger country has only about one-third of the equivalent of the Gold Coast States, approaching the third dozen. The mere naming of them must surely be in the schools of West Africa, perhaps those even of the Gold Coast, quick-witted though its children are a memory test about equalling that which the average Briton faces when he tries to name the States, Territories and Districts of the United States.

JAN 18 1941

It is not for communities in Europe with their own miserable failures to act unitedly as a League of Nations or even to get together against ruffian gangs such as Hitler's and Mussolini's to affect towards the Gold Coast a superior attitude on account of the largeness of its number of separate States; but perhaps an individual well-wisher of a remarkable country (which when ever a United West Africa may come about seems destined to supply its capital) may be allowed the reflection that the greater the total of separate States the more remote the unity which connotes strength.

The Gold Coast Africans have never lacked far-seeing leaders who have perceived this truth, and at more than one stage of the country's political development there has been a substantial movement having for its object not indeed an amalgamation but a federation of the States. Unfortunately perhaps because of their mental quickness and their individuality Gold Coast Africans have not had due appreciation at the hands of several British Governors, though others such as Guggisberg and Clifford, have almost instantly understood them and with immense and infectious enthusiasm have hastened to draw out their innate powers.

Thanks to the intellectual poverty of at least a couple of the misfit Governors the movement was thrust back; but one is glad to find from recently published minutes of a session which occupied about a fortnight—that it is now again to the fore, as in the nature of things it had to be.

Noteworthy Speech.

Presumably, it owed its inclusion in the agenda to one of the African members but it was made the occasion of some remarks by the Commissioner of the Province Mr. A. F. E. Fiedgate, an unobtrusive but experi

and able public servant of the Colony which deserve special consideration at this time Mr. Fieldgate may have had in his mind the indifferent performances of the two Governors above referred to; and on that account may have spoken with the earnestness and directness which he used. One sentence is particularly noteworthy:— "If you are to have an effective local Government amalgamation must come." "Unity" or federation would perhaps have been a happier word than amalgamation but the sentiment is unexceptionable.

JAN 18 1941

Mr. Fieldgate enlarged upon the text with telling effect. In the Central Province alone he pointed out there are 29 independent States. 'To be an effective unit exercising local government', he went on each of these 29 would have to have the same officers. You would have to have your treasurer your police your clerks your everything else and small States cannot take on these responsibilities in the same way as the larger ones can because they have not the money to do so. The matter is one to which you must give serious consideration.

Surely this is the language of truth and common sense, and the counsel of a friend! Surely also the serious consideration should not be confined to the African communities of the Gold Coast among the British West African Colonies! Surely one can without great effort of the imagination apply Mr. Fieldgate's words about all the separate official establishments not to a Province or the whole of the Gold Coast, but to all British West Africa! The African political leaders may be reminded of one thing in particular: Mr. Fieldgate, in arguing against the costly multiplication of services, is really arguing against an increase in the total of imported officials and even against the maintenance of the present total. This of course is not the main point which is the good government of the people as economically as possible and helping in their progress but it is a point of importance.

Mr. Fieldgate has given British West Africa as a whole and all on this side of the water who are concerned for its strength and welfare something to think about very seriously in these days of shrinking trade and revenu and the necessity to get the last possible result from every shilling of public expenditure.

(WEST AFRICA)

Ilanga Lase Natal
(Natal Sun)
Durban, Natal,
South Africa

The South African Institute Of Race Relations
JAN 25 1941

While the air is everywhere full of schemes and efforts to stabilize andsecure the European section of the country's population in urban and rural areas it is gratifying to know that there is in the Union an organization which is engaged in the improvement of Bantu conditions throughout the Union. We refer to the Race Relations Institute whose headquarters are in Johannesburg. This organization has given to itself and undertakes the thankless duties of seeing to it that as far as Africans are concerned they shall be allowed scope for development in the cities as well as in the rural areas. We view this as a thankless task in that the majority of Europeans are out only for their own expansion and stabilization in this country. Such undertakings as seeking aveanues for the uplift of Africans and opposing measures which are meant to make slaves of Africans in everything but in name are generally not the concern of most European citizens.

It is, therefore, a valuable service on the part of this organization which interests itself in matters that are for the present and future good of our people. They are the very salt of the Earth shedding light on affairs which do not perturb the ordinary European citizen. Already the Institute has justified its existence in many laudable efforts which prove that they are bent on nothing but the improvement of our people's condition in the cities and in labour organizations. The Institute interests itself in matters in which the African himself cannot hope to steer his way successfully.

JAN 25 1941

The latest annual report, the eleventh, reiterates the fact that it is not, and has never been a political organization for the reason that it would be viewed as an antagonistic organization and naturally to be opposed on all sides as out for "spoiling their Natives." It occupies itself with such matters as tend to secure to the privileged classes all the good things and these to be denied to the aboriginal sons of the soil. Theirs are virtual missionary activities making it of more value in that it is voluntary—not improved upon their hearts by others. Theirs may be a thankless task as it is not always and everywhere appreciated as it should be, but in spite of that fact, this body is the salt of the Earth. It reconciles the ruling race of the duty of viewing the ruled ones from a humanitarian point of view.

Imvo Zabantsundu
(Bantu Opinion)
King William's Town
South Africa

Native Farm Labour

MAR 1 1941

In its eleventh annual report for 1940 the South African Institute of Race Relations observes that the report of the Committee on Native Farm Labour, appointed by the Minister of Native Affairs in 1937, was published in 1939. It is noteworthy that the members of the Committee did not visit farms but received representatives from farmers, farm workers and others interested, at numerous urban centres. The publication of the Report has not made any less desirable the investigations into actual conditions on the farms, as planned by the Institute before the Committee was appointed. The Institute's report on the farm conditions in the Orange Free State is being followed up by plans for a fuller study in the Transvaal. This investigation will be commenced before the end of of 1940. Special attention will be given to social conditions, such as housing, health services, school facilities for children, and their influence upon the migration of farm labour into the towns. The Report of the Native Farm Labour Committee shows that improvements in wage conditions alone will not be sufficient to encourage farm workers to remain on the farms, and the investigation now being arranged should result in further proposals likely to help the agricultural industry to retain its labour. It has been entrusted to Mrs. Rheinallt Jones, to whom has been handed the grant of £200 which was recieved for the purpose two years ago from Captain G. Thwaites, a member of the Institute.

MAR 1 1941

During the year, increasing evidence has been received from the rural towns that aged and infirm Africans who cannot supply the labour of members of their families as workers on the farms, are being turned away. They seek shelter in the near-by small towns, where the Municipalities are unwilling to allow them to settle in the Native locations. This growing probem will be covered in the investigation.

56a-1941

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

African Women Dominate Husband In One of Largest Tribes on Dark Continent

Feminine Control of Food Supply Often Brings the Lord and Master to His Knees

'Sitting on a Man' Usually Does The Job

COLUMBUS.—(ANP)—As proof that "brains are mightier than brawn," the women in one of Africa's largest tribes have found ways to completely dominate the males by a new form of "passive resistance," according to Dr. Jack Harris, sociology instructor at Ohio State university. Dr. Harris recently returned from a 14-month study of the Ibo tribe in Nigeria, West Africa, with its population of 4,000,0 0.

Although the men display all the outward vestiges of authority, wearing the crowns, and passing the laws, the women, says Dr. Harris, by their control of the food supply, exercise supreme veto power. When a husband proves a little difficult, his food supply is cut in half, as soon as his hunger pains become acute, he is amenable to reason.

The tribal women have other ways of gaining their ends, including ridicule, strikes, boycotts and curses. One incident reported by Dr. Harris happened when the women found a rule adopted by the men not to their liking. The entire feminine population left the village, taking all the children, with the exception of babies in the nursing stage. For a day and a half the men fed the crying infants, cooked, carried water, brought in firewood and performed the other tasks usually allocated to women, before being brought to their knees. To the victors they gave goats as peace offerings, and formal and informal apologies.

Another quaint custom known as "sitting on a man" was witnessed by the Ohio State professor. If a man offends a group of women they march in body to his compound and remain to sing songs of ridicule until he apologizes.

The marriage customs of the Iobes provide that girls promised in marriage while still infants, become wives when the final installment is paid by the prospective husbands. The men contract to pay anywhere from $10 to $50 for a wife. Because a husband is unwilling to loss his investment, he tries hard to please his wife or wives as the case may be, since many of them have as many as [illegible]. Women who are displeased by their husbands leave and refuse to return,, charging mistreatment. However, if she remaries the former husband receives full repayment on his investment.

Mochochonono
(The Comet)
Maseru, Basutoland
South Africa

Training of African Nurses in Basutoland.

The First Product of the Project.

APR 26 1941

THURSDAY the 3rd April will be marked as a red letter day in the annals of the Government Hospital at Maseru. A pleasant little function was performed here at 11 a.m. amidst a select group of the senior officials of the Administration and a few friends and others, among whom were His Honour Sir Edmund Richards, Resident Commissioner of Basutoland, Lady Richards, Captain D. W. How, Deputy Resident Commissioner, Mr. O B. Bull, Director of Education; Dr H. W. Dyke, Principal Medical Officer and Mrs Dyke, Dr. Witworth M.O., Sister Pain, acting Matron, the Nursing staff, and African probationers nurses, Mr. Chapman, Superintendent of the Native Recruiting Corporation in the Territory, Mr M.N. Tlale, Editor Mochochonono, Mr R. Motsamai, Mrs M. Motsamai, Mrs Jankie, Mrs Pitso and a few other African women, when two probationer African nurses, viz, Victorina Motsamai and Vivian Mohai, the first to complete their training in general nursing and midwifery since the project of training African girls as nurses was undertaken in Basutoland, had the honour of being presented with their certificates.

This function took place in a peculiarly shaped but snug little room which at present boasts of being the Dining Hall for the probationer nurses and which had been daintily decorated for the occasion. When the gathering had assembled and the visitors taken their seats while the Medical and nursing staff remained on their feet, except the two recipients of the treasured certificates, Sir Edmund and Lady Richards who were accompanied by Captain How, Mr Bull, Mrs Dyke were shown in by Dr Dyke and were received with due respect and humility by those inside which they acknowledged by bowing to the audience before taking their front seats.

The proceedings were opened by Dr Dyke, Principal Medical Officer who delivered the following interesting and encouraging address:

We are gathered here for the presentation of Midwifery Certificates to nurses Victorina Motsamai and Vivian Mohai.

The training of Basuto girls as nurses commenced at the end of 1936 and the first group of probationer nurses that started training completed their general nursing at the end of 1939, and after passing their final examination were presented with their certificates. For the past year these two have had midwifery training and in their final examination Victorina obtained a first class pass with 78% of the total marks and Vivian passed with 58%. During the four years of their probationership they worked satisfactorily and their conduct was very good and above that they were reliable and trustworthy. The ceremony of presentation therefore marks a milestone in the development of the Basuto and he was glad that the Resident Commissioner, Lady Richards and friends honoured it with their presence.

APR 26 1941

The project of training African nurses in Basutoland is in a great measure due to the initiative and efforts of Sir Herbert Stanley, then High Commissioner for Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland He obtained a very substantial grant from the Chamber of Mines for the High Commission Territories and Basutoland received a pro rata share of it and has used the money in providing the accommodation, midwifery facilities, equipment and salaries of the staff and probationers. He was glad that Mr Chapman Native Recruiting Corporation representative in Basutoland was there with them.

The training of probationer nurses entailed much patient work on the part of the Medical and Nursing staff In this connection thanks were due to all the European Sisters, put in particular to Miss Wilson who, unfortunately, owing to ill-health was absent, Miss Pain. Dr. Young who also was unable to be present was a systematic recturer in midwifery.

After His Honour Sir Edmund had congratulated the two successful nurses and passed a few words of encouragement to the probationers still in course of training, Lady Richards presented the certificates after they were read aloud to the audience.

Ilanga Lase Natal
(Natal Sun)
Durban, Natal,
South Africa

THOUGHT FOR THE AFRICANS

APR 5 - 1941

Thousands and thousands of Africans work on the gold and coal mines, and you will be glad to learn that the authorities do all in their power to prevent accidents. The Africans know this: They see for themselves what care the white man takes in order that accidents shall be avoided.

APR 5 - 1941

Accidents are serious; nobody wants them; everybody wishes there were no accidents at all, and in 1913 the Prevention of Accidents Committee set to work to impress upon all mine workers, that for their own sakes they must not allow accidents to happen if it were possible to prevent them. Warnings were put up and pictures were shown, teaching the vital importance of carefulness.

SAFETY FIRST became a motto, and it is not a selfish motto so far as the Mines are concerned. It means taking care, using one's eyes, and being thoughtful not only for one's own sake but also for that of others. The result is the accidents on the Mines have for years been fewer and fewer.

. . . .

Everything reasonably possible is done to prevent accidents on the Mines. The managements, the officials, and the whole of the staffs co-operate in order to ensure safety for the workers; and encouragement and support in these matters is given by the Government's Department of Mines, by the Native Labour Organisations of the Transvaal Chamber of Mines, and by the Prevention of Accidents Committee.

Because of the care thus taken, the Mine workers go about their work, and do it, with confidence.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

The Open Forum

The Farming Situation In Africa

MAY 24 1941

Editor, Journal and Guide:

Pausing for a moment to evade the barrage of war propaganda which is being poured upon the American people from European sources, let us consider the benefits which may be reaped by our race from a conscientious contemplation of the gigantic problem of developing the African interior hinterland.

Down in the Belgian Congo region, climatic conditions are exceedingly favorable for the support of large scale agricultural production. At present, a large percentage of the Congo land area is overrun by dense tropical vegetation of the vine infested jungle variety. However in the vicinity of Leopoldville, certain limited portions of cleared acreage have been harnessed down to standard farm production.

For the American Negro, such an outlook is very encouraging. Even in the far Western section of the United States, frontier life has practically gone out of existence. Undeveloped farm land is becoming scarce and there are few forested areas available for emergency economic consumption, with the exception of the large wooded tracts devoted to use as national parks.

The center of our cattle raising industry has shifted to South America. In the Southeastern section where most of our group live, practically all available farming areas are already under cultivation. Cotton and tobacco, which are the chief crops, are raised extensively. However, were it not for the regular use of synthetic fertilization, on a large scale, American Negro farmers would soon find themselves so seriously embarrassed financially, that the annual responsibility of their aggregate domestic obligations could not be met.

As the case now stands the masses of our group labor in the agricultural field under extremely unsatisfactory conditions. It is only just and fitting that whatever solution of our problem which promises to bring about a full and profitable victory for the Race, in the end, should be duly considered and if necessary, adopted.

The entire continent of Africa, with the exception of Egypt, Ethiopia, and Cape Colony, is more or less only partially developed, with regard to mass agricultural fertilization is practically unknown. So rich in plant food is the soil that potatoes of the Porto Rican variety may be cultivated over a period of seven years without replanting. After digging sweet potatoes the Liberian farmer merely throws sufficient soil over the living vines to cover them completely, and the following year a new crop of potatoes automatically springs up from the vines which have been covered up in the preceding summer and autumn.

MAY 24 1941

We Americans are inclined to be a very practical-minded people and do not believe every romantic and fictitious story we hear such as the story of Ponce De Leon and his search for a mystical fountain of youth.

In order that there may be no modern-day Ponce De Leons among my readers, permit me to suggest that all persons interested in reliable data concerning the African agricultural situation merely write to the Liberian State Board of Information, Monrovia, Liberia, requesting any information desired. Postage rates for a letter to Africa cost only a few cents. If wide awake American Negroes are ever going to ferret out foolproof plans for bettering the economic and social lot of our group, it is high time we set about doing it.

The Africa of today is not the Africa of 1899. The light of European culture and Christianity are already firmly established in many provinces. Many large and prosperous cities flourish in all parts of the land. If the need should ever arise wherein the Negro people of America should be forced by unforeseen circumstances to change their sphere of habitation, it will be wisdom on our part to give Africa, and Liberia especially, first consideration.

—WM. MALET CARPENTER
Maxton, N. C.

Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

The African National Anthem

APR 12 1941

REVERENT AND CORRECT RENDERING

Sir,

At its recent conference held at Bloemfontein, the Federation of African Teachers' Association discussed the question of the various editions of the African National Anthem: "Nkosi Sikelel' i-Afrika", on the market, and resolved that the edition of the anthem obtainable from the Lovedale Bookstore at 6d. a copy be the recognized one. The Federation desires to call the attention of Churches, Education Departments, Schools, African organisations as well as Africans in general to this resolution which has been actuated by no other motive than that of preserving and maintaining the correct rendering of this national piece of music.

The Education Departments are specially requesetd to bring the above resolution to the notice of all their African Schools and even, as far as possible, to supply each of them with a copy of the above-mentioned edition to teach to the children. Translations into languages other than Xhosa have been made. To this the Federation raises no objection as long as the recognised harmony is faithfully adhered to by all Africans in the different parts of the country.

APR 12 1941

The Federation also desires to bring to the notice of all concerned the importance of never forgetting the fact that Nkosi Sikelel' i-Afrika (God bless Africa) is our national prayer for divine benediction upon Africa, and as such ought to be sung with due reverence. Ministers, Teachers, Leaders and all who are in positions of authority are earnestly requested to use their influence in the direction of having this anthem rendered reverently at all gatherings at which it is deemed appropriate to sing it.

The following are the officers of the Federation of African Teachers' Association: Messrs. Z. K. Matthews, M.A., LL.B., President (Fort Hare); A. E. Mpapele, Vice-President (Lemana); D. G. S. Mtimkulu, M.A. Treasurer (Adams); and J. M. Nhlapo, B.A. Secretary (Wilberforce).

J. M. NHLAPO
(Secretary: F.A.T.A.),
Wilberforce Institute.
P.O. Wilberforce, Tvl.

Gold Coast
Independent
Accra, Gold Coast
West Africa

ACHIMOTA COLLEGE

UNIVERSITY CLASSES

Scholarships

A small number of Principal's Scholarships, tenable for two years in the London Intermediate or First Medical classes, are available for award this year by the Principal. Applications should reach the Vice-Principal before April 15th, and should be accompanied by a certificate from the applicant's former Headmaster giving details of the applicant's success in the Matriculation or School Certificate examination. Applications should not be delayed if results are not yet available.

The Academic year for all University classes commences on July 1st, and no student can be admitted to any University course except at that time.

New classes will be opened on July 1st next in the following courses:—

MAR 8 - 1941

London Intermediate Arts
London Intermediate Science
London Intermediate Agriculture
London Intermediate & Degree Engineering
London First Medical Examination

The courses are open to students who have gained London Matriculation or exemption therefrom, provided they have attained the required standard in the subjects leading up to them.

A special prospectus of these courses will be sent on application to the Vice-Principal, from whom also application forms for Scholarships and for admission to the courses as paying students may be obtained.

56a-1941
Gold Coast
Independent
Accra, Gold Coast
West Africa

IMPERIAL POLICY IN OPERATION

African Salaries (3)

The African Teacher

MAR 1 1941

THE rate of progress of a people may be said to depend on the standard of education of the people. If that standard is high there is corresponding speeding up in every branch of industry, in commercial circles and in agriculture. The educated farmer is capable of thinking in wider terms than the hoe and spade. In other countries he has done so with the result that agricultural work is carried out with oil driven machines: the results are plain for everyone to see

On whom then devolves the task of producing a range of citizens with the mental equipment for these things. The task devolves on the humble school teacher; he is the man who plants the first seeds of knowledge in the mind of the African child and he is the person responsible for the rate at which the child's mind develops.

MAR 1 1941

MINIMUM £25 P A SCALE BUT

There are many school teachers in this Colony Some are employed in Government schools others in Government-Assisted Schools and others again in non Assisted Schools The job they have set before themselves is the same, but the range of salaries differs widely The Education Department has fixed minimum scale of salary for teachers of £25 per annum In its own schools however a teacher is not started lower than £48 per annum

MAR 1 1941

The £25 per annum scale was made law because it appeared that in certain unassisted schools still lower salary was paid to employees.

It was also introduced in order to do away with a class of teacher who while not possessing the necessary teaching qualifications was being employed

These measures while remedying the state of affairs temporarily have not produced the results expected by the Education Authorities

POOR WAGES FOR TEACHERS OF THE RACE

MAR 1 1941

Education of the masses must be had by the masses Therefore more and more of the non-assisted type of school sprang into being These schools found they needed men to teach the pupils who turned up in large numbers and, failing to obtain teachers of the standard advocated by the Education Department, employed men below those standards These men, knowing under what conditions they were being employed, were compelled to accept any salary figure with the result that the very state of affairs which the Department of Education set out to cancel by instituting the minimun £25 per annum scale came back into existence

LACK OF CONTROL OF EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

MAR 1 1941

The unemployed teacher can not be rightly blamed for working for a figure below that specified by the authorities To him it is a question of living with it or without it It is however not fair that the authorities should shirk control over establishments which permit such conditions of labour The Education Department may argue that its effective control extends to and stops with Assisted Schools To our mind there is no reason why it should

The plain fact is that here is a job which has to be tackled by the Department and which promises hard work

MAR 1 1941

And the job is the rendering of assistance to all Schools in the country All the schools are concerned with turning out the next generation on whom the welfare of the British Empire will in part depend, and assistance from the Government should not be restricted to "Assisted Schools" which, in fact are so self supporting that they do not need assistance

On the other hand schools which NEED help have to carry on without it, producing indifferently educated children, for it is self explanatory that an underpaid tutor can not put the heart and soul into his work that a properly paid tutor can and would

MAR 1 1941

HOW COMPULSORY EDUCATION MAY BE INTRODUCED

A reorganisation of the whole of educational methods and institutions in the Gold Coast seems to be called for Those who open schools, elementary or otherwise, should receive a proper authorisation from the Government to do so and the Government should after laying down the conditions under which the school should be operated give a certain amount of financial assistance

It should not be necessary for revenue to be lost as a result Actually when the suggested reorganisation has taken place the scheme could be established on the lines on which compulsory education in England was established

But until such time, and not before, the foregoing is attempted will a satisfactory salary be paid to by far the larger number of school teachers throughout the Gold Coast and Ashanti And the evils of improperly trained children will continue to prevail

Notice

ACCRA TOWN COUNCIL

The Accra Town Council hereby gives notice that it will be willing to entertain applications for assistance in the reconstruction of such pri-

vate latrines as have been found by the Health Authorities to be insanitary and to be capable of replacement.

Assistance will be in the form of providing, on security, such building materials as are approved by the Municipal Engineer on the condition that their cost plus 2½% interest is repaid to the Council in monthly instalments over a period not exceeding one year.

Type plans for private latrines are obtainable by approved applicants at the office of the Municipal Engineer free of charge. All applications for assistance should be addressed to the Town Clerk and, if they are not made by the owner of a house should be accompanied by a letter from the owner containing his approval.

BY ORDER
E. NORTON JONES
PRESIDENT

MUNICIPAL OFFICES

ACCRA.
13TH FEBRUARY 1941

Mochochonono
(The Comet)
Maseru, Basutoland
South Africa

Working On The Mines

More And More Native Learning First Aid

No. 88/2

MAR 8 1941

Truly the advance made in knowledge of First Aid by Native Mine workers in the Transvaal is wonderful. Five years ago, that is about the year 1936, fewer than 10,000 of them were trained. Today more than 30,000 are trained.

x x x

Since the year 1920 as many as 160,000 Native Mine workers have passed the Red Cross Society's examinations. These examinations are not easy; they are not meant to be easy. There must be serious, severe tests before certificates can be awarded. The Native Mine workers know this fact, and there fore they give their minds to First Aid They are interested and they want to learn

MAR 8 1941

About twenty five years ago comparatively few Mine Natives knew anything at all about First Aid, and certainly there could not then have been the great Competitions that now take place every year. So important are these annual Competitions that last year, as you have been reading, a Cabinet Minister came to present the trophies, and medals and prizes and cash prizes

Yes, today there are hundreds of highly-skilled Native working on the Mines who have been taught First Aid and who are fully fitted to deal with almost any kind of accident. That is what the Minister of the Interior and of Public health said the other day, and he ought to know.

MAR 8 1941

x x x

The teaching of First Aid has made Mine employees, both Europeans and Natives, more safty-minded. That in itself is a testimonial to First Aid.

One Mine Native, Abraham Haloza by name, has won sixteen medals and decorations in First Aid Competitions, and there are a good number of other Native—your own people-who have also won medals and decorations similarly.

MAR 8 1941

x x x

The Native Mine workers recognise that the Doctors and First Aid trianers wish to help them (the Native) to add to their knowledge--and knowledge is one of the precious possessions of life—nobody can take it away from you. This knowledge is imparted to the Natives in an INTERESTING way.

The numbers of Native Mine workers who know First Aid keep increasing

Imvo Zabantsundu
(Bantu Opinion)
King William's Town
South Africa

Native Farm Labour

MAR 15 1941

The complex question of Native farm labour in European areas was brought up for consideration by the last session of the Natives Representative Council, Pretoria through a motion. This requested that the Council should appoint a select committee to consider the recommendations of the Committee on Native Farm Labour which reported last year; and that this Council's committee bring forward those recommendations which it considered should be supported. As a result of this, a select committee of the N.R.C. Council was so appointed, under the chairmanship of the Chief Magistrate of the Transkeian Territories. The report submitted by the committee received very brief consideration by the Council, it being apparent from the outset that certain essential factors particularly to the benefit of labourers, had either not been sufficiently enquired into, or received the importance they deserved. Consequently, the Council resolved that the consideration of the report be deferred till next year.

In the House of Assembly, a fortnight ago, Mr. Geldenhuys made a serious attempt to have the Cape Masters and Servants Act amended, in such a way that non-Europeans should be thrown into gaol for what in the case of Europeans would be mere breach of a civil contract. The amendment he sought mainly concerned Native farm labour in White areas. Another member, Mr. Lief Egeland, moved an amendment demanding a commission of inquiry into the working of masters and servants laws, emphasising that the farm labour problem was to be solved only by placing those laws in a modern and civilised basis.

MAR 15 1941

It is significant that the report of the Farm Labour Committee had found that restrictive measures had done much to make farm labour unpopular among Natives. So great has been the agitation by European farmers in the Eastern Province of the Cape for example, that repeated representations have been made to the Government for relief, and this in the form of pressure being brought to bear on Native so-called squatters on farms to be evicted.

Resulting from this, the provisions of the 1909 Private Locations Act were carried out with unflinching zeal in certain districts. Even this method was doomed to failure like its counterpart, Chapter Four of the Trust and Land Act in the Transvaal. In preference to offering their labour to the next European employer, the evicted Natives in the Cape sought sanctuary among their kith and kin, thus residing or again squatting unlawfully.

It is difficult to foresee the point to which shortage of native farm labour will extend its tentacles in quest of its prey. What is definitely a crude solution of the problem is taking place, knowingly or unknowingly, on the Trust farms taken over by the Government from former White owners in Released Area No. 32. Here the position is that owners bought out left an admittedly unenviable legacy of large families of Natives. These consisted of aged heads of families, numbers of brothers and sisters of the servants who were in actual employ of the farmer concerned. The Trust is gradually settling the former ACTUAL servants on the newly-surveyed lots and charging them rent therefore, but it refuses to settle Natives other than these, whether they be brothers of the former employees. The rest are refused permission to occupy and rent new sites, with the inevitable result that they must move out and seek domicile

Continued in next column

elsewhere. Usually this infers employment at neighbouring European farms against their will and under conditions anything but modern and civilised" as Mr. Egeland put it.

MAR 15 1941

Our chief complaint with the Natives refused permission to rent lots on Trust farms is that they are robbed of domiciliary privileges they have virtually inherited by being born on the farms concerned. They know of no other place where they can claim to be received. It was indiscretion on the part of the former White farmers to allow large accumulations of Native families on their properties, but we would submit that the Trust appropriated these farms with the buildings, improvements and Natives thereon, irrespective of whether some of the latter were not actual servants. The responsibility of finding a home for all is with the present owner—the Trust. It is hard to understand how refusal to register any of them can be justified, except for the purpose, though inconceivable, of forcing farm labour

Umteteli Wa Bantu
Johannesburg
South Africa

ENVIRONMENT AND THE NEGRO

THE possibility of the disappearance of the American Negro as a racial group as a result of inter-marriage with other elements has been discussed by Dr. H. H. Rubin in an enlightening study on Eugenics.

Among other things, he points out that though there is no difference between the blood of an African and a pure-blooded American Negro, yet the American Negro has made remarkable progress in commerce, art and the professions, all of which he attributes to environment, while, on the other hand, the African lags behind in most of these things.

APR 1941

Dr. Rubin further observes: "Everyone who has been thrown much into contact with the Negro will testify to the persistence in him of many child-like qualities. And also to his perennial happy-go-luckiness.

"Uncle Remus, Noah, in 'Green Pastures,' and many of our beloved Negro fictional characters, hold up a mirror, in which thousands of adult Negroes may see themselves—romancing delightfully, inventing incidents and episodes with all the naivete of an adolescent child."

They have enriched American literature, these sons and daughters of an enslaved race. They have reclaimed thousands of acres of productive land, untenantable by White labour.

And they have given us, in their reverent and truly beautiful spirituals, the true American volkslied, beloved by all who have heard "Were You there, When They Crucified my Lord?" "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot," "Wait 'Til I have put on my Crown," "Deep River," "Go Down Moses," and scores of other inspiring songs that reach into our hearts and pluck at our very heartstrings.

APR 9 1941

"If the Negro race should ever be completely fluxed in the melting pot of America, something very fine and friendly will have been lost to us," concludes Dr. Rubin.

56a-1941

"Friends Of Africa" Will Establish Memorial Library

JOHANNESBURG (BM).—For years, the black people of South Africa have been agitating for a public library, but without success.

Now, they are to have one provided by private subscription.

A Native Memorial Library, named after Miss Winifred Holtby, the well known English writer and sociologist, who died in 1935, is to be opened at the Western Native Township here, exclusively for Africans.

This library is the outcome of Miss Holtby's visit to South Africa in 1926.

Dismayed to find that neither the Government nor the Municipal Authorities provided any opportunities for the Africans to gain book knowledge through libraries, she formed an organisation among a few white liberal and socialist friends called the "Friends of Africa," and since her death this body has endeavoured to carry out her aims.

The library will be under the control of "Friends of Africa" assisted by the South African Institute of Race Relations, a joint European and African organisation which is trying to bring about a better relation between the white and coloured races.

Despite the limited educational facilities for coloured people in South Africa, quite a number of Natives here know how to read and it is hoped that the new library will stimulate their intellectual development.

According to the 1940 report of the Union Bulletin of Educational Statistics, there were 417,000 white children attending school out of a European population of 2,116,000; 453,648 Native children out of an African population of 6,997,500 and 165,322 Indian and coloured (half-caste) children out of a population of 1,046,000.

The percentage of the total population receiving education was: 19.7 for whites; 6.5 for blacks and 15.8 for coloured.

The percentage of educands in past-primary classes was: 19.4 for whites, 2.24 for blacks and 2.59 for coloured.

The total state expenditure on education was: £10,576,196 for whites; £954,320 for blacks and £965,173 for coloured.

The cost per educand was £25.36 per white child; £2.06 per black and £5 84 coloured.

The fact that it costs more than 12 times as much to educate a white child than a black one, is to be explained (a) by the much higher salaries paid white teachers, (b) by their receiving pensions which African eachers do not, and (c), by the more expensive buildings and better equipment of white schools.

All Africans over the age of 18 are made to pay a poll tax of about £1 per annum out of which is deducted the amounts spent upon Native education.

Europeans are exempted from this form of direct taxation except on incomes over £500 per annum.

Sierra Leone Weekly News Freetown, Sierra Leone, West Africa

Protectorate Affairs

BY MACAIA

Slavery in Sierra Leone

It all seems paradoxical that in the face of the supposedly perfect abolition of human slavery in Sierra Leone and its Protectorate the topic of this short article should affirm its continuous factual existence despite the amazing strides in modern christian civilization!

It was clear that on the first day of 1928 the British Government virtually set its ban on human slavery....apparently a red letter day....it brought untold joy in the hearts of freedom loving folks but misgivings and disappointment to quasi economists.

In the polygamous family (for there are many such in Sierra Leone) human slavery by which must be meant, denial of domestic freedom or a curtailment of the woman's domestic right is rampant.

Notwithstanding the present economic pressure brought about by terrible world conditions, Sierra Leone is fully conscious of the church's advocacy of monogamy...sad to state however that christian men put on monogamy as a blind when they really practise polygamy and studiously maintain a harem....where some have not done so for fear of public opinion they have kept a trigly love tryst ... faithlessness ensues and is encouraged resulting in a broken home... divorce!

Among the Muslim community and within the ranks of the Sierra Leone Native, polygamy is encouraged, and in some cases allowed and forms part of a religious or common law as if it were engravened on the hearts of its adherents;....here the woman is held in perpetual servitude; her personal freedom denied if not shamelessly abused.

In higher Muslim circles servitude is minimised and reduced to an inescapable form of obedience; . . .in other words a disguised slavery becomes the modus operandi.—In the Home of the aborigine by virtue of a degenerating custom of domestic marriage in which bride money is paid the woman enters upon a form of disguised slavery; . . . she becomes the acknowledged labour depot,...the farm worker and chattel;...finding her position untenable, she treats with contempt her marital ties; flouts the authority of the husband; disunion arises and the courts are paraded. In most cases the wife runs to seek parental protection which if denied or turned down, the irate husband presses his claims for a return of dowry which in fact tantamounts to redemption from slavery of marriage. . .Inability to perform brings back the disgruntled unfortunate sufferer under the grip of the incensed husband and a worse slavery is recommenced. Visit the Police Courts and Circuit courts; this disguised form of slavery is in evidence sometimes when the magistrate is not favourably inclined to the husband's evidence and orders conjugal freedom to the woman, the excited husband resorts to all foul play, and murder results.

Visit the Native Administration Courts of the Protectorate. Here the woman still is and remains the chattel and a veritable slave of the husband. A slavery disguised under the shadow of "the customs of the people", when for a trivial offence the wife is beaten, roughly handled, left naked, in the open, and hateful woman palavering is precipitated. The question arises: Can the churches cure the Morality of the People? Can Government—the Sierra Leone Government, . . . revise its marital laws with a view of further protecting the woman? Disannulling its strange systems of polygamy and other social vices . . .and thus make virtually effective the abolition proclamation of 1928?—more anon.

Gold Coast
Independent
Accra, Gold Coast
West Africa

Cheapen The Cost Of Education To Parents

Unessential Books And Apparatus Should Be Scrapped

THE cry against the cost of education to parents is widespread. Parents feel that for the privilege of sending their children to school they are being saddled with an expenditure which is far and away beyond anything that one would reasonably expect under the circumstance.

MAR 29 1941

Apart from school fees which have risen within recent years to a prohibitive figure the pockets of parents are taxed to provide a number of books and other apparatus which we consider altogether unnecessary. Taking the school going population throughout the country at 70,000 boys and girls and an average expenditure of £8 a year including school fees, uniforms, other equipments and books per child, parents spend £560,000 a year on primary education. The amount voted by Government for this kind of education this year is only £245,925 less than half the cost to parents. With the great urge for more educational facilities this huge figure will soon approach the million pound mark if the cost is kept up at this level.

On the subject of free primary edcuation much has been said. The official plea for not taking this responsibility is lack of funds. Whether this plea is justified or not the fact remains that we are at the present moment presented with two pictures. One, the mounting cost of education to parents and two, the unwillingess of Government to undertake free primary education because of what it will cost. And the situation promises to develop each way providing a big dividing gap between the two.

We therefore suggest that inasmuch as government is unable for the reasons stated to provide free primary education as is done in every civilised community, it is its duty to see to it that the cost to those who are undertaking this responsibility meanwhile should be lightened.

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This is a situation about which every class of the population feels very strongly. At the recent Select Committee on the Estimates both Nana Sir Ofori Atta, Omanhene of Akim Abuakwa and the Omanhene of Assin Attandasu had something to say about this high cost of education to parents. It is time that Government made a move in the matter.

Gold Coast
Independent
Accra, Gold Coast
West Africa

NATIVE DOCTORS MUST BE CONTROLLED

Long ago when European medical aid was not always available it was possible to condone what to many must have even then appeared to be an obnoxious state of affairs. Today when there is modern treatment to be had everywhere in this country the necessity for African native 'doctors' has disappeared. If it is desired to permit them to practise as herbalists their functions must be confined to this branch of the medical profession, and to achieve this effectively legislation must be enacted which will penalise them if they exceed their orbit. At the same time the need for licensing ALL AFRICAN herbalists in this country will readily be appreciated. An announcement stating such licensing to be compulsory should we think, be made by the Medical Department as soon as it is in a position so to do.

MAR 29 1941

Restrictions, as exemplified by the late of Dr Akerele, are imposed on the activities of recognised medical practitioners. It is ten times more necessary to impose restrictions on the activities of unrecognised and dubious native doctors.

Umteteli Wa Bantu
Johannesburg
South Africa

THE AFRICAN

The Editor, "Umteteli."

MR. G. L. MANGOALELA, Stellenbosch, writes: Sir,—Rev. S. Tema is to be thanked for his fine exposition of the African confused and confusing social structure as outlined in your issue of August 9.

Long have we awaited the birth of some courageous African minister of religion who would fearlessly tackle the most vital questions in the modern living conditions of Africans. The time has come when our ministers should settle down to attack the root causes of the chaotic position giving rise to the many and various (people don't like the word "sins") ill-practices that we see in Bantu societies; indeed, time has come when our ministers should lay their fingers on those spots where Christian religion or civilisation, as has been presented to them, has thrust the African into difficulties hitherto unknown to him.

No more good purpose could be served by standing in the pulpit—aloof from the people and their problems—to denounce the present generation for their apparent waywardness. The fact is, modern youth is up against real difficulties that call for tactful, patient and sympathetic handling. Indeed, I make bold to say the present generation is by no means worse than any other past generation; on the contrary, their life problems are more urgent and greater, in that they live in a time when the race is undergoing a transition in all spheres of life.

The rev. gentleman has shown us, inter alia, one of the problems touching the life of every family namely: the vacillating policies followed by the various Churches and the State regarding African marriage. In spite of the fact that the traditional lobola custom as practised in the old days is entirely and wholly unsuited to modern conditions, certain classes of people—for personal interests, let it be added—refuse to readjust themselves to conditions of the times and, as a result, expose those they wish to protect to anti-social tendencies.

Marriage is made so difficult that many a good young man and woman are forced—against their best intentions—to follow the easy ways, and hence we see orphanages and reformatories springing up. The custom itself is followed only partially by its own adherents, most of whom do not even understand what it stands for and fail to realise that as an institution it has outlived its day; it is antiquated and open to abuse by the unthinking.

We hope that all African ministers will enthusiastically join Rev. S. Tema in reviewing all these matters affecting their people, and that where Christian teachings have definitely brought chaos, instability, and general vagueness in the traditional Bantu Social structure, they will co-operate to establish some definite well-defined system in keeping with christian standards as well as akin to Bantu social system.

56a-1941

Discrimination For Coloured Men In London Hotels Is Illegal

LONDON (BM).—It will be interesting to coloured peoples to know that it is illegal for British hotels to discriminate against people because of race or colour, for it is notorious that coloured people from various parts of the Empire as well as America, have often been refused accommodation in certain London hotels.

Discussing the question of colour and racial discrimination, Mr Noel Baker, M.P., asked the Home Secretary in the House of Commons, whether he was aware that the management of certain hotels, as for instance, the Anglo-Swiss Hotel, Bournemouth, had issued advertisements announcing that they did not cater for members of the Semitic race; and whether he would take steps to prevent this discrimination among British subjects.

Replying, Mr Herbert Morrison, Socialist Home Secretary, said:

'If any hotel proprietor in this country is guilty of copying Nazi methods in this way, there will, I am sure, be general public reprobation of such action.

"I am advised that an in-keeper is not entitled to discriminate between one person and another if he has accommodation available, and that a traveller who is refused accommodation, except when no accommodation is available, has a right of action for damages against the in keeper."

If what Mr Morrison says is true, then it is all the more surprising that most English hotels refuse accommodation to distinguished Negroes visiting the British capital.

One only has to recall the case of the Mills Brothers, who were turned away from several hotels on their last visit to this city.

In Edinburgh, a number of Negro Bishops attending a religious conference in that city were refused accommodation there.

On that occasion Viscount Simon, then Home Secretary, had to intervene to secure a place for the clergymen to stay.

There has been no issue of denial of civil liberty rights more frequently protested against by coloured people in London, than that of the difficulty of obtaining hotel accommodation.

London is probably the least hospitable place for people of colour, when it comes to finding lodgings.

It is to be hoped that Mr Morrison's observation on this question, will have the desired effect, not only for Jews, but coloured subjects of the King as well.

Gold Coast Independent
Accra, Gold Coast
West Africa

MEDICAL PRACTITIONER JAILED

A report in the "West African Pilot" states that a Nigerian medical practitioner, Dr John Oni Akerele, has been sentenced to three years imprisonment following his conviction on two counts in connection with the administration of injections on patients, several of whom died. The case is of interest in view of the legal aspect of administration of drugs generally, and in view of the existence of "native" medicine men and doctors particularly. "The Gold Coast Independent" has had occasion to point out the dangers of ignorant African native doctors practising without any form of control. There can be no doubt that these ill gotten te 'doctors' have been responsible for many deaths in the past.

Gold Coast Independent
Accra, Gold Coast
West Africa

A beneficent educational Scheme for the Country

Achimota Will Now Impart Tuition In Arts And Crafts

THERE is nothing so pleasing to the ears of a progressive country than tidings of progressive developments in its system of education. When a few days ago, the local Press published an advertisement announcing a forth-coming Examination on May 9 for admission to a four years' course in Arts and Crafts those of us who, for some months of sundays nows have been clamouring for the introduction and establishment of such a course were immensely pleased that the hour has now struck for such a long felt want to be supplied. What should increase the delight of the country in this Providential beneficence is the promulgated assurance behind the scheme by which the Department of Education has offered five scholarships to applicants who have completed a Teachers Training Course.

A GREAT INCENTIVE

No incentive could be greater than this for those who have the ambition to pursue and acquire a well grounded industrial education. In fact, the authorities of Achimota and the Department of Education who are responsible for the hatching of this blessing should be assured that the country doffs its hat in very grateful acknowledgement of this scheme. Of course, to a scheme of this kind, cogent suggestions from the public may not fail to prove of great value, and that is why the Editor-in-Chief of the "Daily Echo" has already registered his appreciation, and at the same time offered an interesting suggestion towards widening the scope of the Scheme to take not only the lines of the London Polytechnic, but also to include tuition in Industrial Chemistry.

Let us hope that the beginning which is about to be made with the scheme will be properly done to mark also the beginning of a truly epoch-making development in the educational system of the country.

Imvo Zabantsundu
(Bantu Opinion)
King William's Town
South Africa

Registration Of Native Voters

Now that the roll of Native voters in the Cape Province has since been closed on March 15 1941 we feel it necessary to comment on some unsatisfactory aspects of the matter.

On February 1, 1941, the time came for the registration of Native voters in the Cape Province. This was made known in the Government Gazette dated January 10, 1941 in a notice relating to the quinquennial registration of qualified male adult Natives. The notice made known too that Saturday, March 15, 1941 was the closing date for the receipt by Registering Officers of claimants' forms which could be obtained at any Police Station, Electoral Office, Magistrate's Office, or Native Commissioner's Office in the Cape Province.

Anybody who is quite conversant with the cautions, not to say suspicions, and interrogative mind of the Bantu will appreciate the complaint that the people have not been warned early enough about this all too important civic function. The notice was published barely a month before the opening of the roll, and the whole business took just about two months. What then of the characteristic mind and the far-flung habitation of the Bantu people? Even to this day some people, among whom there may be genuine prospective voters, are still inquiring as to what they are required to do. Of course, it is now too late, and they have to wait another five years before they can lodge in their claims as voters.

The registration of Native voters once in every five years is rather awkward and appears irregular considering that there are provincial elections after every three years, which means that for every quinquennial registration there are two provincial elections. To those who fail to register for one reason or other it is, in our opinion, quite unfair that they should be made to miss two provincial elections. Why can't we have biennial registration as is the case with Europeans?

There is also the question of qualified prospective voters from the Cape Province who are workers in the other provinces. These men are property owners and quitrent payers in the Cape Province. They have or rather they should have a claim to registration. As far as we know, no arrangements were made in these other provinces for their registration. We commend this question to the African Voters' Association to take it up with the authorities concerned. In any case the position of these men needs explanation either from the authorities or the African Voters' Association.

For the success, if there be any (there are no official figures published yet), of this last registration, credit is due to the members of the African Voters' Association for their individual efforts in acting as Canvassers and to the Chief Native Commissioner of the Cape Province, Mr. A. L. Barrett, who has now retired, for leaving nothing to chance in the Cape as far as the registration notice is concerned during the very limited time at his disposal.

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Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

Activities Of Afrjcans' Parliamentary Representatives

The Parliamentary Representatives of the Africans have been very much concerned to learn, as a result of enquiries made by Mrs Ballinger, M.P. that the Minister of Mines intends to introduce a Miners' Phthisis Bill into Parliament this Session without making any provision in respect of the African workers. This is held by them to be a breach of faith, as they had been given to understand two years ago that, on the next occasion of the introduction of a Miner' Phthisis Bill, the present wholly unsatisfactory provisions in respect of compensation for African workers suffering from silicosis and tuberculosis as a result of their work on the mines would be reviewed and improvements effected. The findings of an Inter-Departmental Committee (Mines and Native Affairs) which reported two years ago on the position of Africans under the Miners Phthisis Act, recommended that benefits should be provided on a graduated basis for sufferers at various stages of silicosis, and that food and other payments in kind be added to the amount of the cash wages reckoned for compensation purposes. The Mining Industry agreed to give voluntary additional benefits until the whole matter were dealt with in an amending Act.

The Parliamentary Representatives interviewed the Minister of Mines (Colonel Stallard) on this subject on February 20, and pressed hard for the inclusion of the African workers in the proposed new Bill.

Colonel Stallard was adamant. He said that he had not the information necessary to enable him to decide what should be done for African workers. The deputation pointed out that the Inter-Departmental Committee had gone into the matter and had made recommendations, but Colonel Stallard said that he wished to have more information. He also said that scarcely anyone had taken advantage of the voluntary benefits offered by the Mining Industry. The Parliamentary Representatives subsquently took up this matter with the Secretary for Native Affairs and were satisfied with the steps which he has now taken to inform those who should have benefited. It was clear to them that the absence of claimants had been due to a weakness in the administrative measures taken.

The Parliamentary Representatives pressed Colonel Stallard again, but he would not agree to alter the present Bill. He indicated however, that he proposed to arrange for a Commission to overhaul the whole of the Miners' Phthisis legislation and organisation and the needs of the African workers would be reviewed then. He was asked to include in the personnel of the Commission a non-official representative of the Native Affairs Department were included.

The deputation asked Colonel Stallard to approach the Chamber of Mines with the request that the improved benefits recommended by the Inter-Departmental Committee be applied pending the further legislation.

The deputation intimated that they would probably find it necessary to oppose the present Bill because it failed to provide for African workers. It was pointed out to him, that if the proposed Workmen's Compensation Bill became law the Workmen's Compensation rates would be higher than the present Miners' Phthisis rates.

Master And Servant

IT has often been said that the African is his own enemy, and many African leaders of the present generation have stressed on the advisability for a mental revolution such as would make the existence of this canker worm to the progress of the African, extinct. While it cannot be said for certain that such efforts have been wholly abortive, it is quite clear that no great success has been achieved in this direction. The African has continued to play the role of hat in-hand Uncle Tomism, to use the American term, and here seems to be no anchorage for him.

In his aviditv for wealth. and to gain the respect or favour of those who may be in authority, he sells his very intimate companion without the least compunction, caring little whether such betrayal is destined to end disastrously for his compatriot, or whether it would ruin him for life. Equity and fair dealing have no meaning for him, and his main desire seems to be that the gospel of live and let live should always remain a matter of sentiment and nothing else.

Such undesirable factors are particularly prevalent among Africans who are supposed to enjoy a measure of popularity in a community. They may be business men with workmen under their control, and the well being of such employees, from the economic standpoint, may depend on them. But rather than endeavour to encourage such workers, they would aim at getting all for themselves to the detriment of their employees. They would insist on efficient service and yet are by no means prepared to lend the necessary encouragement to their staff.

They may request that deposits should be paid by intending applicants before they are assigned to certain posts, only to make use of such deposits to promote the success of their business and forget that those whose money they may have been using to promote such business, have also a right to enjoy life equally. These factors have generally formed the struggle between master and servant, and the Law Courts, on many occasions, have been called upon to intervene in such matters. There can be no doubt, that this state of affairs is certainly undesirable in an enlightened community, and we think the sooner that responsible Africans realise this fact, and try to be sympathetic towards their employees, the better will they be able to make the African nation a factor to be reckoned with, in Twentieth Century progress.

African Church Ordains Six Deacons, And Three Priests

A solemn ordination service took place at the Jehovah Shalom Church (U.N.A.) when Messrs J. M. Olumuyiwa, K. C. Edckpolo, D. Ogunsemi, Joel M. Iyaya, Emanuel Ebisanmi, and William Huga were ordained Deacons.

Reverends J. W. S. Oranta, and R. Ade Ilumoka were admitted into the Priest's Order, while Reverend N. D. Johnson was recognised as a full minister in the United Native African Church.

This event attracted to the church an enormous congregation.

Among the congregation were many church dignitaries who had travelled from different parts of the Mission for the purpose of the ordination.

There were also present the relatives and friends of the ordinands.

General Superintendent of the U.N.A. organisation, Rev. G. A. Oke, officiated, and was assisted by Reverend Superintendents E. Ayo Salu, M. B Newton, Reverends T. O. Eniasoro. U. T. Barber and J. T. Adeoye.

Rev. Superintendent G. A. Oke delivered an impressive sermon in which he urged the ordinands to take up, with fortitude, the responsible position they were about to assume.

Shortly afterwards, the candidates who were led by Rev. U. T. Barber were presented before the officiating priest.

This was followed by the Litany, and other forms of rituals.

Each of the candidates later knelt before the officiating priest and was ordained, and copies of the Holy Bible and New Testaments were presented to the candidates by the General Superintendent.

Afterwards the Worthy President of the U. N. A. Organisation, Brother E. O. Oke, delivered the Licences to the candidates.

The service was brought to a close with the singing of "E Yo Jesu jobs," the Blessing being offered by the General Superintendent.

OUR NATIVE COURTS

Referring to Mr T. E. Sokari's article on "Our Native Courts," published in the issue of March 20 of the "Eastern Nigeria Guardian," I should be grateful for a space in this esteemed Journal to convey my congratulation to him for his acquittal on the charge preferred against him in the Aka Native Court.

I should also like to avail myself of the opportunity of correcting certain improprieties which the spirit of his appeal no doubt portrays.

I must make it perfectly clear from the onset that my rejoinder does not aim at defending or justifying the actions of Court members to the litigants in any particular case, but it does aim at pointing out the naughtiness of his appeal for the condemnation of the Nyenweles.

It also aims at discouraging insults to the Native Authorities.

While it is admittedly true that the actions of the Court members are not beyond criticism, yet I am inclined to view with certain misgivings the appeal of Mr T. E. Sokari for the wholesale condemnation of the Nyenweles as judges of the Ekpeye Clan Courts, simply because he did not obtain from them the judgment he had expected.

Collaboration, if not success, may reasonably be anticipated if an appeal for a general reform is made purely on a constructive policy or in the interest of the public.

Apparently, Mr T. E. Sokari is dissatisfied with the decision of the Nyenweles and his actions in embarking in a subsequent campaign to advocate a revolution which will in effect eliminate wholesale the Nyenweles from the personnel of the Ekpeye Clan Courts, shows nothing short of vindictiveness.

It is highly probable that such an appeal may meet with resentment rather than approbation, amongst reasonable people of Ekpeye on whose behalf or interest the appeal was intended to be made.

Another striking feature in his appeal is the exposition of a gross insult to the traditional Heads and Rulers

It is the insult that has particularly provoked my rejoinder which aims at eradicating the erroneous idea prevailing in the minds of a certain class of educated youngmen, that it is below their dignity to respect their natural Rulers or Chiefs simply because their Rulers or Chiefs cannot read or write as they do.

In his appeal under reference, Mr T.E. Sokari stigmatised the Nyenweles as Petty Village Headman.

I cannot see from where the word petty emanates.

The word Nyenwele, literally means owner of a village or town, or owner of land on which a village or town is situated or, better still, a founder of a village or town.

This class of men holds the highest status amongst their Native communities and by their hereditary rights, are the virtual or natural Heads and Rulers of villages or towns and are men naturally invested with dignity and prestige.

They are not appointed (as the term Headmen may suggest) but are recognised by the Government as the traditional Heads and Rulers.

Above all, every good citizen owns it as a duty to respect the traditional institutions and constitutions of his or her country as long as their ideals are pure and are for the good of the social organisation of the people.

In view of these bare facts, if Mr T. E. Sokari maintains that his natural Heads and Rulers are petty, then he is appallingly petty himself and extremely funny in his ideas and outlooks.

Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

Training Of Natives In Medicine & Dentistry

Funds are to be made available by the South African Native Trust to enable qualified Native students to undertake a course of training in medicine or in dentistry here in the Union of South Africa.

The plan is that for the first year such students will take a course in Science at the South African Native College at Fort Hare, and upon passing satisfactorily in that course will then proceed for further study at the University of the Witwatersrand. The medical students will there take a course extending over five years, and the students of dentistry a course extending over four years.

These facilities have been made possible by reason of the expansion of non-European hospital accommodation on the Witwatersrand, and this has placed the University of the Witwatersrand in a position to offer facilities for the full training of non-European students there in medicine and in dentistry.

The students will, for their clinical training, be admitted to non-European hospitals on the Witwatersrand.

The South African Native Trust is as well giving financial support to the South African Native College at Fort Hare for the employment of the additional staff which will be required for the Science course and for providing the necessary scientific equipment.

The advantages of Native students being afforded facilities for full training of this kind within the Union of South Africa, instead of oversea, are obvious.

Details of the assistance which is thus being made available to Native students, for those courses, are obtainable from the Principal of the South African Native College, Fort Hare, P. O. Alice, C. P. These courses will be made available to students who have passed the Junior Certificate Examination and are prepared thereafter to take the course in medicine or in dentistry. They will thereupon be required to pass the Matriculation Examination, and after that to take up and pass the first year course for the degree of Bachelor of Science at Fort Hare.

Provision is being made by the South African Native Trust for funds for the award of five scholarships on a competitive basis, at the end of the first year Science course. The value of these scholarships will be assessed to cover all necessary expenses but will in no instance exceed £200 per annum, and these will be awarded only after consultation with the University and Native College Authorities.

As a help to candidates for the scholarships, the South African Native Trust will in addition each year award not more than ten bursaries of £45 each per annum, tenable for one year for the first year Science course at Fort Hare. As far as may be, two of these bursaries will be allocated to each of the five areas:

(1) Ciskei.
(2) Natal.
(3) Orange Free State, together with British Bechuanaland and Griqualand West.
(4) Transkei.
(5) Transvaal.

This plan is being put into operation with effect from the current year, 1941.

MAR 15 1941

Umteteli Wa Bantu
Johannesburg
South Africa

The Editor, "Umteteli."

MR. A. L. RANTSIENG, Kopjes, writes: Sir,—When one read Mr. Mohlamme's letter "Africans" or "Natives," one wondered if he knew what the three words "African," "Native" and "Bantu" mean.

To him it would appears that the Africans are just a newly-born nation and have never had a real standing name. He is bold to condemn one of the wisest resolutions ever passed by the Advisory Board. To him the term "Bantu" is the best and right term to be used. I wonder if he is aware that the term "Bantu" simply means "people." Every nation consists of people. This term does not distinguish us from other nations at all. It is a made up term. He also considers the term "Natives" to be just as good. Are Europeans not Natives of Europe? Are Indians not Natives of India! And so on. Does this term distinguish us from other nations? He condemns himself out of his own mouth when he says that the term "African," is to be condemned only because it is a designation of a continental application, and not of aboriginal inheritance, what an absurdity! Can he give one word that is of more aboriginal inheritance than the word "Africans"? Does he know that we are the only aboriginal inhabitants of Africa and therefore and naturally we are to call ourselves "Africans," the children of Africa, the Black continent?

Europeans so call themselves, because they are the aboriginal inhabitants of Europe, and they are very proud of it. Why should we take the unecessary and senseless trouble of looking for a suitable name when God has given us a good name? Mr. Mohlamme cites an irrelevant and wrong example of Australia is a new country and was so named by the English when they discovered it. The term "Africa" is as old as the Bible. It is not a newly-made up term like Australia.

Then as to Mr. Mohlamme's letter in which he would like us to put him clear about such names as "The African Consolidated Theatres" Surely there is no need to worry about such matters. These theatres have been named after our national name "African." We ought to be proud to see that our name is liked by many people. Mr. Mohlamme also says that those in Europe call themselves Europeans but that in their different Governments would not call themselves so still. This is very true. They would either call themselves English or German according to their own different tribes. In the same way we would surely still call ourselves Basutos or Zulus, all of course depending on the tribe we belong to.

I feel I could do more justice to the subject if we could meet in open debate.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

THE STATUS OF ETHIOPIA

JUN 14 1941

The future political status of Ethiopia is of great concern to many quarters. Now that Emperor Haile Selassie is back on the throne, the belief is prevalent in British official circles that "an independent Ethiopia would be a permanent temptation to Italy."

It may well be that the Negus foresaw the possibility of a recurrent Italian invasion when he asked for British assistance and guidance in advance of his resumption of powers. But it is safe to say that Selassie, in making the request, had no intention of surrendering the sovereignty of Ethiopia to Great Britain. What he doubtless meant was that England should be willing to send a commission of experts to aid in the economic reconstruction and political reorganization of the East African empire on a level consistent with its social need and physical security. Such a reorganization would certainly countenance the equipping and modernization of the Ethiopian army a prime necessity.

However, there is a powerful section of British opinion that clings to the view that the best safeguard for Ethiopia is to become a British protectorate. Such an opinion may be indicative of the pattern of action which English diplomacy will follow toward the African empire in the days to come. Should this become a reality, it will not be engendered by fear of another Fascist invasion. With Britain in complete and unchallenged control of all the Italian possessions in East Africa, how could Rome threaten the independence of Haile Selassie's kingdom? It is obvious that an Italian re-invasion of Ethiopia would necessarily involve forcible crossing of British territory. In such a remote eventuality not alone Ethiopia, but Britain as well would be at war with Italy.

In the minds of many Britishers, to restore complete independence to Ethiopia would be offensive to white susceptibilities, particularly in the South African Union. Therefore England feels constrained to translate Haile Selassie's request for "assistance and guidance" as a golden opportunity to do by connivance and treachery what Fascist Italy accomplished by force of arms.

JUN 14 1941

Our Lagos Letter

By "ZIK"

AFRICANS & THE FRENCH REVOLUTION (31)

DEC 14 1940

"PROFESSOR Charles Cassal, LL.D., of University College, London in his preface to a book written by A. de Lamartine, entitled 'Toussaint Louverture: A Dramatic Poem' (Longmans, Green & Company: 1875), has the following to say regarding Toussaint:"

"Toussaint was born at San Domingo, in 1743.

"He was of noble, some say of royal descent, and possessed high ability, and even genius.

"He took part in the first insurrection of the Negroes, joined the Spanish Army at San Domingo, rose rapidly from the ranks, and was a Colonel when he heard of the Decree of the 'Convention Nationale' setting all slaves free.

"He at once entered the service of the French as 'General de Brigade' —a step which has been by some called treasonable.

"He obtained the grade of General de Division for taking the town of Cap by storm at the head of 10,000 men, and assisting in driving the English out of the Island.

"His ambition naturally grew with his success, and he soon secured an absolute authority over the coloured people; fought against the French as he had fought against the Spaniards, forced his adversary, General Rigaud, to re-embark, and soon found himself absolute master of the whole of San Domingo.

"He was appointed President for life, and the era of prosperity was beginning at Haiti when Buonaparte, who could suffer no power beside his own, sent that expedition commanded by his brother-in-law, Leclerc, which forms the starting point of the present drama.

"The blacks, under the leadership of Toussaint, made an heroic defence; some 11,000 of their enemies perished, and ultimately the French had to abandon the Colony altogether.

"Before that event, however, Toussaint, having been overcome, was betrayed by his Generals, and even by one of his sons and had to submit.

"The conditions imposed upon him were honourable enough, but he was treacherously led into a snare, arrested and sent with his family to France.

DEC 14 1940

"Napoleon had the meanness to interrogate him as to where he had hidden his treasures!

" 'My loss is something more than money,' was the answer of Toussaint.

"He was imprisoned first in the 'Temple,' and soon after in the fortress of Joux, where he was frozen to death in 1803.

"Some say he shared the fate of Pichegrue, Areda, Cerrachi, and others and was murdered in his prison.

"Whatever may be said of that truly extraordinary man, it cannot be denied that his was a lofty and powerful mind.

"His ability for Government was admirable; his system, which consisted in gaining ascendancy over the whites by craft, and ruling the blacks by the strength of his mind, was invariably successful, being based upon a profound knowledge of the two races.

"In his long and strangely eventful career, there are certainly acts of treachery, but, in this, he has done nothing more than imitate Napoleon.

"Everything shows, that had he succeeded in establishing his authority on a durable basis, he would have secured the prosperity of the Colony."

Sir Spencer Saint John, K. C. M. G., formerly British Minister Resident and Consul General to Haiti, and Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Mexico, is regarded by an Afra-merican historian as "a merciless critic and detractor of Haiti."

Yet he pays a most remarkable tribute to this African Soldier-Statesman in his book entitled "Haiti: 'The Black Republic' (New York 1889), as follows:

"Amid the many heroes whose actions the Haitians love to commemorate, Toussaint L'Ouverture does not hold a high rank; and yet the conduct of this black was so remarkable as almost to confound those who declare the Negro an inferior creature incapable of rising to genius.

"History, wearied with dwelling on the petty passions of the other founders of Haitian independence, may well turn to the one grand figure of this cruel war.

"Toussaint was born on the Breda Estate in the Northern Department, and was a slave from birth.

"His grandfather was an African prince.....

"There is no doubt of the intelligence and energy of the man.

"Though but a puny child, by constant exercise and a vigorous will he became as wiry and active as any of his companions, and, moreover, gave up much of his leisure time to study.....

DEC 14 1940

"He was evidently trusted and kindly treated by his master's agent, who gave him charge of the sugar mills.

"There is an accusation constantly brought against Toussaint, that of being a religious hypocrite, but his early life shows that it is unfounded.

"Whilst still a slave, his principles would not allow him to follow the custom of his companions and live in concubinage; he determined to marry, though the woman he chose had already an illegitimate son named Placide, whom he adopted.

"It is pleasing to read of the happy domestic life of Toussaint, and it is another proof of that affectionate disposition which made those who served him devoted to him.

"When the insurrection broke out in the Northern Province, Toussaint remained faithful to his master, and prevented any destruction on the estate; but finding ultimately that he could not stem the tide, he sent his master's family for safety into Cap Haitien, and joined the insurgents.

"He was at first appointed Surgeon to the Army, as among his other accomplishments was a knowledge of simples, which had given him great influence on the estate, and was now to do so in the insurgent forces.

"He liked this employment.....

"We have all heard or read something of Toussiant L'Ouverture, and been taught to think well of him.

"I was therefore the more surprised, on my arrival at Port-au-Prince, to hear his memory so depreciated.

"I do not remember any Haitian having voluntarily spoken of him, though they never wearied of talking of Dessalines, Christophe, and Rigaud.

DEC 14 1940

"I at first thought that Toussaint's never having necessarily shed the blood of the whites, whilst the others may be said to have rejoiced at the sight of it, was one of the chief causes; but the real reason why the historians and biographers of Haiti would lower Toussaint's memory is the energy with which he acted against the rebellious mulattoes, and his firm determination that all colour should be equally respected by the law, and that all should have equal rights.

Discord In South Africa

ALL IS NOT WELL in the South African Union, according to reports reaching here. There is a strong pro-Nazi sentiment among the Boers, those militant inhabitants of Dutch ancestry, who form a large percentage of the South African population. Ever since their defeat by the British many years ago, the Boers have been more or less resentful, and now they are openly opposed to the participation of the South African Union in the war against Germany.

So far, the British population in the South African Union is slightly in the majority and they ar ecooperating with England in the fight against Hitlerism, so are many of the Negro natives.

Negro natives in the South African Union suffer many restrictions, both at the hands of the British and the Boers, but the latter are more intolerant toward the Negroes than are the British.

The Boers are for outright enslavement of the blacks, and in order to carry out this policy they have previously sought to form themselves into a separate government, but this plan failed, due to the opposition of the British.

During the present crisis, this is an unhealthy condition for the South African Union and open strife between the Boers and the British may eventually flare up again, with the issue of slavery involved.

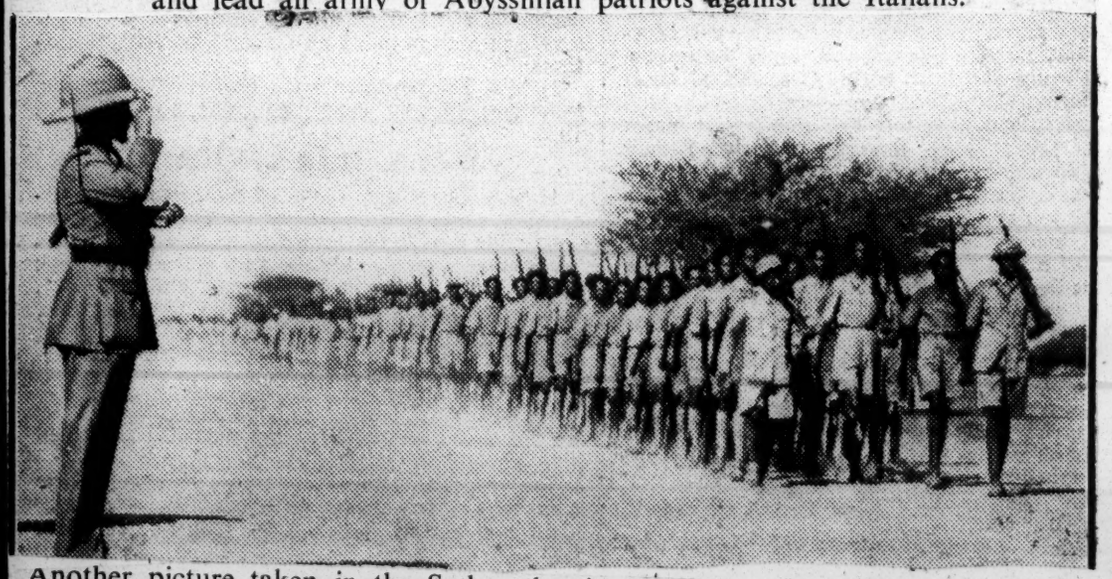
"The Detroit Tribune"
Detroit, Mich.
NOV 9 1940

The Times
London, England

EMPEROR WITH ABYSSINIAN TROOPS

JAN 22 1941
56a

The Emperor Haile Selassie, accompanied by British officers who are attached to the units, inspecting Abyssinian troops in the Sudan. In a recent interview the Emperor said the time was not far distant when he would cross the border and lead an army of Abyssinian patriots against the Italians.



Another picture taken in the Sudan showing Emperor Haile Selassie taking the salute at a march past of Abyssinian troops. The Emperor said that he was well pleased with the progress that was being made with the training of his army.

Ilanga Lase Natal
(Natal Sun)
Durban, Natal,
South Africa

Keep To The African Ways

MAR 1 - 1941

By Peter Mosebi

Most Africans are now so used to European food that they forget or have forgotten that even Africans are able to make tasty meals of an entirely African type or origin. Before Africans became so "European minded," they were a people of high physical culture and good health. They owed this to the mealie or corn meal porridge supplemented by a variety of healthy wild vegetable foods.

Porridge or African bread were usually made from mealie or corn-meal. The mealies or corn were first soaked in water for a day or night. When the mealie is soft it is then ground by women and the meal is sifted out of all the chaff. A pot,—usually a big one,—is put on the fire until the water in it boils and some meal is added. The stirring is done after the meal has cooked for a while. When the porridge is ready, it is made into big balls and stored away in baskets. At each meal-time the women break off some pieces of the bread or porridge and mix it with fresh or liquid milk or Amasi. This is the African's staple food.

A detribalised or urbanised section of the Bantu race depends on buying meat from butchers but one who is still African by custom has got to hunt for spring-hares, hares, squirrels, Rock-rabbits, and birds for his meat; but there are substitutes where meat of wild animals is unobtainable. Roots of certain bushes were used. These are properly cooked and spiced with certain powders and salt. These are used in conjunction with the porridge. In order to vary the food, the monkey-nuts were ground and mixed with mealie meal to make a very tasty dish of porridge. Nuts of Morula tree fruit were ground and mixed with samp. All these used to form a good meal and a healthy diet.

MAR 1 - 1941

Do you attach any importance to the names you give your children? We hear so many silly, foolish names these days among Africans who think that the aping of the European name is so much better than sticking to those used among their own people for hundreds of years. Yet actually there is no finer and more suitable way of naming an African than by using those names belonging to the race, and which are beautiful both in sound and meaning.

Names have great importance for their owners, in any work they may choose to do. Employers are often turned away from engaging a person who foolishly adopts a quite foreign and "high-sounding" name, whereas if that person bore a name that belonged to his own race he would receive better attention and greater respect.

People with awkward names are they realise that otherwise they would make little progress in life. Take Adolf Hitler, for instance. He changed his name from Schuecklgruber to Hitler! It was just as well he did, for can you imagine hundreds of people standing at attention with their arms raise in the Nazi salute to cry "Heil Schuecklgruber!" (Perhaps, considering how such a name might have discouraged him from climbing the ladder of fame, it is a pity he did change his name!)

MAR 1 - 1941

Lenin, who found the Soviet Republic in Russia, also changed his name from Ulianov, while Stalin, the present dictator of that country, chose to be called Stalin instead of his real name Djugashvilli. In Hollywood, too, it is customary for the actors to change to names that would be more suitable for screen work, for naturally a plain "Mary Jane" or "John Smith" would not seem nearly as attractive to the romantic-minded public.

So consider when you name your next child. He or she is destined for

life as an African and not as a European, and even if the child makes a mark in the world as a great person, a European name would still prove unsuitable. Keep

MAR 1 1941

names for Africans!

56a-1941

Umteteli Wa Bantu
Johannesburg
South Africa

Cape African Congress

Resolutions Passed

AT the annual conference of the Cape African Congress the following resolutions were passed:—

(1) That owing to the rise in the cost of living in the Union due largely to the present world crisis, this conference humbly appeals to the Honourable the Minister to consider the possibility of approaching public bodies viz., Chambers of Commerce and Industries, as well as the Mining authorities of the country, with a view to improving the wage rates of African workers in proportion to the existing standard of living.

(2) That whilst this conference appreciates the steps taken by the Government in preventing the spread of tuberculosis among Africans in rural areas, it nevertheless feels that in view of the light of scientific evidence the Government should redouble its efforts to meet the alarming situation.

(3) This conference associates itself with the resolution passed by the Cape Provincial Council last year in regard to the hospitalisation of Africans in Reserves and requests the mining authorities to consider the desirability of co-operating with the Government in making it possible for the suggested levy of £1 for every African labourer recruited in the Cape to be utilised for such medical service.

4) That the Cape African Congress respectfully requests the Rt. Hon. the Prime Minister to approach the Department of Native Affairs and the local authorities of Cape Town and other centres to consider the immediate necessity of the withdrawal or suspension of the regulations framed under the provisions of the Native Laws Amendment Act restricting free movement of the African within the urban area of Cape Town and other centres. In the opinion of this conference these regulations have outlived their usefulness in that unemployment in Cape Town has ceased as a result of the war.

(5) This conference strongly feels that the time has come for reversing the present policy of the local authorities in restricting the purchasing of free landed property in urban areas of the Union, and solemnly requests the Prime Minister to use his influence and to intervene with the object of bringing about an amelioration of the present conditionts.

(6) The conference welcomes the steps taken by the Government in creating a permanent body to look after the welfars of European, Coloured and Indian volunteers on active service after the war and requests an open declaration of the Government's policy with regard to African returned soldiers in this connection.

(7) This conference recommends that the National Executive of the African National Congress should consider the urgent necessity of providing adequate machinery for the organisation of our youth in all scopes of social activities in the best interests of the African nation.

This conference places on record its sincere appreciation to the Cape Provincial Council for the keen and generous manner in which it has dealt with questions affecting the welfare of the African people of the Cape socially and educationally and further learns with deep regret of the illness of His Honour the Administrator, Captain F. A. Joubert, and prays for his speedy recovery.

This Congress desires to place on record its deep appreciation of the services rendered by the Parliamentary Representatives with particular reference to Senator C. H. Malcomess for his indefatigable efforts in the service of the Africans in the Cape, particularly in the erection of Secondary Schools in the various centres of urban areas.

That Congress requests the Government to recognise the existing social organisations among the Africans with the object of extending such service throughout the country.

Imvo Zabantsundu
(Bantu Opinion)
King William's Town
South Africa

Arming Of Natives

AUG 16 1941

Colonel Deneys Reitz is to be warmly congratulated, says the "Daily Dispatch" on the expression of his view that Union Natives should be allowed to fight for freedom and for the safety and security of their country. In an interview in Durban the Minister of Native Affairs said: "Recruiting among the Natives is going very badly, but that is understandable. My personal opinion is that South Africa is foolish not to allow Native soldiers to be armed for service in the North. Parliament does not allow Natives to be armed, but if the Natives were promised arms on reaching the front, recruiting would be brisk." Colonel Reitz was speaking no more than the truth when he added: "I feel that we are deliberately depriving ourselves of fighting material." That Black troops led by White officers, have all the qualities of first-class fighting men—courage, bravery, resourcefulness and endurance—has been demonstrated in this and the last war by the King's African Rifles and the regiments from the West Coast. There are, in fact, few smarter or better disciplined regiments anywhere than the K.A.R., but there is every reason to believe that the Zulus, Basutos and Bantus of South Africa could provide many battalions of men who would equal the King's African Rifles in smartness and efficiency in the field. In fact if full use was made of African manpower in the Union and adjoining Protectorates for war purposes, not only would recruiting be brisk, as Colonel Reitz suggests, but the position of the Allies in Egypt, Libya and the Middle East would be such that offensive measures against the Axis could be contemplated and planned. Furthermore, the resultant increase in the size of South Africa's army would lead to a wider and more rapid expansion of the industrial war effort, with a corresponding increase in the use of African and European labour, for the benefit not only of South Africa but of the Empire as a whole.

AUG 16 1941

As Colonel Reitz said, the Union Parliament does not allow Natives to bear arms, but there could be no harm in the Minister appealing to Parliament to give the necessary consent. In fact, we would urge upon him to do so. The Opposition will raise all the well-known and predictable objections, but these are extraordinary times. South Africa is taking part in a "total" war against an enemy bent on the destruction of all freedom and liberty and the domination and despoliation of all countries, and therefore South Africa is entitled to ask Parliament to adopt unusual measures to make sure of victory. And after all, is it not a right possessed by every human being to fight in defence of his country and his ideals and principles? We do not doubt that the Nationalists would attempt to make capital out of the suggestion that Natives be trained and equipped to take part in the war as combatants, but is the country to be ruled by the Opposition? Is fear of Opposition criticism for ever to hamper our effort? How much longer is the tail to be allowed to wag the dog?

Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

Give Africans Outlet

"The European population will have to wake up sooner or later to the fact that the Native must be given an outlet for skilled work," said Mr. Graham Ballenden, manager of the Johannesburg Municipal Department of Non-European Affairs.

The minimum income needed by a Native family living in a location in Johannesburg was £6-10s. a month.

"All the palliatives we can now offer will not put the position right until the Native can earn whatever he is capable of earning," Mr. Ballenden said.

OCT 18 1941

The conditions under which the Native lived created the unreliability which was a bugbear to employers, but this would rectify itself.

The municipal policy was to go on building houses, as funds became available, until saturation point was reached. The building of flats was not contemplated since flats cost more to build per unit than cottages, and the development of Natives did not equip them for flat life.

It was proposed that Native residents in municipal cottages should be allowed to go on living rent free in their cottages when they became too old to work.

It was hoped to establish location markets for vegetable, grain and other commodities.

OCT 18 1941

In reply to the chairman, Mr. D. L. Smit (Secretary for Native Affairs), Mr. Ballenden said he believed there were several thousand Natives in Johannesburg who could buy their own houses, but there was no land available for them.

Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

Higher Posts For Africans In Native Areas

Speaking at the centenary celebrations at Lovedale this week, the Minister of Native Affairs, Colonel Deneys Reitz, announced that the Government had decided that an opportunity should be given in the civil service for the employment in Native areas of Africans in hitherto been available to them. greater responsibility than had posts of higher grades and of

JUL 26 1941

had recently opened the doors

Authority had been given for of its medical school to students the creation of an additional 4 of the Bantu race. The Trust was posts for Native officials in Native also providing funds for the areas which, together with the erection in Johannesburg of eight already in existence, would accommodation for Bantu students provide an outlet for Natives

On behalf of the Union Govern- educated at institutions such as ment, Colonel Reitz congratulated Lovedale, and afford them oppor- Lovedale on "its century of tunities of careers in the public achievement." Lovedale, he said service. had played and was destined to

Thirty-eight posts would be play a great part in the future of classified as second grade and 1 South Africa, in dealing with as first grade posts. Admission to relationships between European the second grade would be by and Natives.

JUL 26 1941

matriculation certificate. Con- Men of every race and colour in sideration was being given to the South Africa must work together, question of giving a degree allow- otherwise the country would be ance to Natives who hold involved in ruin. The section of university degrees. the people which was un-

Colonel Reitz said that the grant fortunately taking a narrow stand, of these facilities was a right and who were showing hate which had been long overdue. The and prejudice towards the Native, Government felt that the protests would pay dearly for their actions. which had been made by previous Co-operation was urgently needed. Governments, that more Natives Experience was, however, that should administer the Native when most Europeans talked territories, should be implemented about co-operation, the Native got and that this was the first the wrong end of the stick. instalment.

He hoped that as a result of In examining the question of this decision, Lovedale and similar race relationships, however, it institutions would not become must be remembered that there "hot houses" and mass producers seemed to be a curse on mankind of Native public servants A 'Babu and nationalism was being over- class in South Africa was not done throughout the world, said needed. There were other spheres Colonel Reitz. In Europe—the in which Native students could cradle of civilisation—10,000,000 interest themselves other than the men were slaughtering each other, public service. There was, for and throughout the world hate, instance, work to be done in the narrowness and prejudice prevail- reserves, where there was still ed, and South Africa had had ex- too much overgrazing, overstock- perience of it for more than a ing and over population. century.

JUL 26 1941

MEDICAL STUDENTS

"You cannot expect to solve Colonel Reitz said that the race relations in one night," said South African Native Trust was Colonel Reitz. "It is going to take making funds available, by means a very long time to break down of which promising students prejudice against race and colour." might be provided with bursaries, The picture was gloomy, but would enable them to take their one of the bright flashes which first year medical training at appeared on the horizon was the Fort Hare, and then go to the existence of such an establishment Witwatersrand University, which has Lovedale.

The men who were conducting Lovedale to-day were torch-bearers, and were doing the right thing towards attaining the right and were striving after for Natives.

JUL 26 1941

CHRISTIAN INSTITUTION

Dr. A. W. Wilkie, Principal of Lovedale, said that throughout the 100 years of Lovedale's existence certain fundamental principles had always been accepted and had determined the whole policy of Lovedale as a Christian missionary educational institution.

Wishing Lovedale "many happy returns of its notable birth," the Rev. J. Bruce Gardiner on behalf of the Moderator of the Church of Scotland said the Scottish Church had always regarded Lovedale with special pride—the pride of the mothtr in the child of her the mother in the child of her affection.

Representing the London Missionary Society, the Rev. A. J. Haile recalled that Dr. John Love, after whom Lovedale was named, was the first secretary of the London Missionary Society, and that he took an important part in the formation of the Glasgow Missionary Society. The London Missionary Society, he said, greeted Lovedale on its centenary, and praised God for the memory of Dr. John Love.

Italian Police Lieutenant Is Hanged For Killing Ethiopians

ADDIS ABABA (BM).—The first murder trial held here under British military jurisdiction resulted in death sentence on an Italian Police Lieutenant, Vengeruzo Clarizeo.

His crime was described as one of unspeakable brutality.

On the night that Addis Ababa fell to the British Imperial Forces and Abyssinian Patriots, Clarizeo, among the last Fascist officers to remain in the capital was still commanding a posse of about 40 Italian Police patrolling the segregated Abyssinian Native quarter.

He found a crowd of young Abyssinians in and around a Native bar at 7 o'clock and wanted to know why they were not observing the curfew which made it illegal for an African to be out of his house after that hour.

The men told him that Mussolini was no longer their boss and that they were now free citizens in their own country.

The Officer then ordered his men to open fire on the crowd with Tommy guns.

In a minute or two of fierce volleying, seven Abyssinians were killed and 14 wounded.

Clarizeo, in defence, challenged the British military jurisdiction in Addis Ababa on the date of the shooting, and also claimed that he was obeying superior orders to shoot all Africans disobeying the curfew, but brought no evidence to prove this.

He was found guilty and sentenced to death.

Within three days, a young Officer raised an Army of 2,000 Abyssinian Patriots and launched it against the Italians.

The Officer, states a cable from military headquarters in Nairobi, went from here, 100 miles to the south-west, to see three friendly Chiefs.

"I sent our runners to announce my coming," he said, "and people just flocked together.

"By 11 the next morning, about 600 had gathered, and I doled out my 300 rifles.

JUL 12 1941

"There was quite a fight for the last few.

"We started off at 1 p.m., and the army grew like a snowball.

"Horsemen came riding full tilt at us, leaped from their saddles, and jerked the horses to a stop.

"Then they bowed to the ground and joined in the march."

With this improvised force, the Italians were driven from their stronghold and completely routed.

Imvo Zabantsundu
(Bantu Opinion)
King William's Town
South Africa

Our Ladies And Marriage

OCT 25 1941

Dear Editress,

Many of our women, spinsters and the like put their great importance in clothes and other cheap decorations of the cardinal point opposite the East. Yes, in this time of light, one has to move with fashions. Our African women have to look well, but they have to be careful not to over-decorate themselves. We sometimes meet ladies with red nails, false hair, painted eye-brows, painted cheeks; powdered black or white faces or tomatoe or blood colour lips.

These make our African ladies very foreign and ridiculous to the eyes of the cultured, educated good-mannered man. How can they expect a good husband? How can they expect to be respected and admired by people who would make good men for them. That is why low class bachelors like to introduce themselves and decide for the so-called morden marriages of the kitchens. These can be avoided. Be natural. Don't copy or mimic some Europeans. Be African ladies of clean healthy manners.

OCT 25 1941

Some African ladies talk too much in the buses, socials and in the streets not in the locations but in towns, suburbs and cities. Shouting to the top of their voices. They should speak with reluctance and reticence. Don't allow everybody to talk to you or introduce himself to you. Respect yourselves. Have virtues. Let gentlemen know that you are ladies of the race. Your very intergrity should recommend respect. They must be proud of you.

THIS WEEK'S THOUGHT

More troubles should be told to the authorities instead of the neighbours.

There's nothing so disgusting as meeting a young lady who is like a parrot or a vain jackdaw. Some go as far as advertising themselves in the public places. Sometimes even washing their home linen in public. Does that auger well for the future of the African women world? Modernism cannot be acquired foolishly. Select good things.

It has been said time and again that African men are wolves-in-sheep's skin. What about our ladies? They expect to get a good husband while they do not wish to improve themselves; but to decorate themselves and invite men to make proposals.

Every race has to advance on the merit of its women folk.

Our African ladies shall one day be ideal people worth-while for Ideal marriages.

Trebloc. Trebla

56a-1941
The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

The Third Annual Convention of the Ethiopian World Federation opened yesterday at 2667 Eighth Ave., headquarters of Local 1 of that organization. Delegates are expected from most of the South and Central American countries, from Africa and from all over the United States. This photo shows some of the delegates with members of the Executive Board. —Daily Worker Photo

JUL 24 1941

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

High Courage Of African Troops Is Paid Tribute

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LONDON—(ANP)—When a Negro private in the Gold Coast regiment at El Wak during the Abyssinian campaign was ordered to take cover lest he be wounded, he laughed and said, "But I'm wounded already."

That is the kind of incident Lieut. Gen. Alan Gordon Cunningham referred to in recent lauding the colored troops he has been commanding in East Africa. Gen. Cunningham said:

"Strange new weapons and unbelievable hardships in unaccustomed climate were faced with steadfastness and never faltering loyalty. In every situation they distinguished themselves. Their spirit, efficiency, burning patriotism and high courage were admired and envied by all."

AUG 10 1941

BORE BRUNT OF FIGHT

The King's African Rifles, who evacuated British Somaliland with the Northern Rhodesian regiment and the Somaliland Camel corps bore the brunt of the desert campaign.

For five days one company of the K.A.R. held a Kenya border post at Moyale against an Italian brigade, which had artillery support, and withdrew only when water gave out. The same regiment captured Afmade—first important objective—when British Somaliland was invaded. They advanced so rapidly that the Italians left Kismayu without a fight.

Last February, across the Juba river, the King's African Rifles hacked a road through dense and featureless bush country under constant bombing, so that a motorized column could pass through to block the enemy's line of retreat 18 miles from Gelib. It was the same regiment which won the victories of Todenyand and Namaraputh, and at Morea set free 179 captured British sailors. They fought without a break ever since Addis Ababa, Abyssinian capital, was taken.

BEAT BACK ITALIANS

Another Negro regiment which helped in the invasion of Somaliland was the Royal West African Frontier force, made up of Nigerians. They lightened the British advance along the coast and took Brava Merca and then the capital Mogadiscio. In four days they covered 350 miles to throw back the Italian infantry and native troops forced to fight with the Fascists.

After Mogadiscio they made the record-breaking advance to Diredawa. Indeed, from Mogadiscia to Harar they took only 30 days to do 1,054 miles. Wet, cold high lands to which they were not accustomed did not dampen their zeal.

There were also the Gold Coast troops from West Africa, to which the wounded private belonged. They won complete ascendancy over the Italians in both Kenya and Somaliland. Their most severe engagement was at Wadara, the decisive battle in the southern hall of the "Battle of the Lakes."

Before all these men fought against the Axis there was a Fascist viceroy in Addis Ababa. They were still fighting when Haile Selassie Conquering Lion of Judah, King of Kings, Elect of God, Emperor of Ethiopia, came into his own again.

AUG 10 1941

AUG 10 1941

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

SLAVES IN ETHIOPIA EMANCIPATED

A NEWS STORY from London, reports that Emperor Haile Selassie has recently issued an imperial decree abolishing slavery and serfdom from his realm. Accompanying the law abolishing the legal status of slavery, Haile Selassie has ordered the reform of the "Gabor" system. In the future all "Gabars," or serfs, must be paid. Whereas, formerly they tilled the land of their feudal masters without payment, reeceiving a part of the crop for service rendered.

NOV 1 1941

It may be news to many people that chattel slavery still exists in Africa, especially in Ethiopia, in the oldest Negro government in the world. But it is a fact, nevertheless that instead of decreasing in the past half-century, slavery, actually increased, especially in those countries that are mandates of European nations. With Hitler already conqueror of half of Europe, it looks like slavery for many white races is not yet over.

Emperor Haile Selassie's recent experience with the Italians, it seems, caused him to change his ideas about human bondage. His four years of exile in the British Isles must have caused him to realize what Lincoln learned a hundred years before that slavery is degrading not alone to those who are enslaved but also to all who are a part of such a system, the masters as well.

To this extent, at least, the present war in Africa is serving a good purpose.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y

British General Pays Tribute To Brave African Soldiers

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"Strange new weapons and unbelievable hardships in unaccustomed climates were faced with steadfastness and never faltering loyalty. In every situation they distinguished themselves. Their spirit, efficiency, burning patriotism and high courage were admired and envied by all."

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Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Education On Rise In So. Africa

By JOHN W. SLAMAT

BRITSTOWN, C.P., South Africa June 27—Colored education has made enormous strides, especially in the Cape Province, said C. R. Rhoda in his presidential address at the opening of the twenty-ninth annual conference of the Teachers league of South Africa at Port Elizabeth. In spite of no compulsory education for their children, average attendance now exceeds 85 per cent. There still remained room for improvement, however.

One thing they regretted was the tendency on the part of a certain section of the community to deprive colored children of the rights of entry into skilled occupations formerly open to them.

In South Africa there were too many who were in the "ditch of ignorance and poverty." To a large degree they were helpless. They must be helped and taught until they become an asset to society.

"We shall have to try to teach our pupils," President Rhoda said, "that although each of them is an end in himself, with a personality which is one of the ultimate sacred things in life, yet they live in a world in which co-operation and co-ordinated effort, not only within any nation, but on a world-wide basis, have become essential for tolerable survival of the human species."

The league was looking forward to the day when the present education subsidy of the colored child would be at least doubled.

Non-European United Front

REGARDED AS UNITED BLUFF

Sir,

I wish to warn my people of the danger of this so—called Non—European United Front.

The Bantu people of South Africa have a long history of hardships under repressive laws. From Union right up to this day, they have been fighting a losing battle against discriminative statutes of all sorts.

For the first time in the history of Bantudom a large scale attempt at unity was made in 1912 when the Congress was founded. The failure of Congress in most cases has been attributable to human factors which as time goes on will inevitably be removed. The Congress still forges ahead with bright future prospects under the leadership of Dr. A. B. Xuma and others. Perhaps the biggest attempt yet made was when African leaders met at Bloemfontein to protest against the passing of the Native Bills. That was a historic date. Never before had the Bantu shown such encouraging possibilities of unity. Human factors again almost shattered the big hopes placed in the All African Convention.

However the important thing here is not that this or the other attempt collapsed or almost collapsed at the altar of tribal or personal jealousies, but that history has been made and another leaf turned in the annals of Bantu political experience. The Bantu are making their own history. They are learning by the mistakes they themselves have made.

Here today we are invited to join the Non-European United Front. By Non-European I suppose the Bantu, Indians, Chinese, Malays and Coloureds are meant. If ever a large scale piece of bluff was conceived by man, this is one. During the tense days of the Native Bills, I still remember how curiously silent the Coloured leaders were on the matter of the inter-racial relations. Mr. A. M. Jabavu, Editor of the Bantu Opinion (Imvo) drew attention to the fact about the position of the Coloured peoples in relation to the African political struggle in the sub continent.

At the time, of course, it was the safer thing for them to do, since they had been given an assurance that their rights would not be interfered with. In fact one was led to the belief that a "new era" where they would have the same rights as Europeans was dawning for them. But what was their consternation when not so long ago the Nationalist Party agitated for their segregation? Really and truly, as far as I am coucerned, it is only then for the first time that I heard of a Non-European United Front. When we went to Bloemfontein the Coloured leaders were silent.

Then we have our Indian friends. At the time of the Native Bills, one prominent Indian warned his fellowmen not to throw in their lot with the Natives as they would stand to lose by such an action. That was quite correct, because our interests are not identical—at least they were not until the Asiatic Land Bill loomed ominously in the Indians' political horizon.

The United Front became a political cry. It was preached through press and platform. Then lastly came Dr. Dadoo—from where? I don't know. I personally had never heard of him before—not in Bantu circles or Bantu affairs at any rate. Dr. Dadoo came into the limelight with rapidity. He was hero worshipped out of a coach and carried shoulder high down a street.

But what is the point in all this? I still assert that the gulf between the Indian and Coloured on the one hand and the African on the other is unbridgeable at present. It is the former people who are not and would not be prepared to meet the Native on a common platform. As long as the tide of events turns against them they are prepared to create a bogey by threatening to co-operate with us by using us as tools to be plain. But even so, they take care to maintain the social distance so that when the storm is over they can safely and easily withdraw into their shells and play "Euro" again.

"East is East and West is West and never the twain shall meet"

For the Communists of course such fronts are the "Thing." We should never lose sight of the Communist hope for a world commune. The Communists are trying frantically to unite, as they say, the proletarians of all Nations a very unpractical nonsense in South Africa. It is thus net difficult to imagine the United Front being used as a vehicle for the conveyance and dissemination of Communist propaganda which is a foreign body in this country.

A. P. Mda.
Orlando, Johannesburg.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

SOUTH AFRICA M P'S SAME AS SOUTHERN BOYS

CAPETOWN, South Africa, Oct. 16—(Delayed ANP correspondence)—Despite what one hears of mistreatment of Negroes in the southern part of the United States, it pales into insignificance usually when contrasted with the treatment which Africans and the so-called non-Europeans, half-breed offspring of whites and blacks, receive in this British outpost of South Africa. Tales of activity of military police recently in North Carolina find a ready echo in this country.

At Martizburg near here recently, the air force put on a show. Naturally the whites, English and Dutch Boers and their descendants went to the event which was held on the Oribi flats, a wide open space. Many natives and colored persons went also. These latter stood at some distance, A. Burgess, an eyewitness reports:

"Even as the mayor spoke fine words, a few yards away military police and members of the South African police assaulted and kicked Africans, East Indians and colored people deriding their presence. Even respectful women and girls were assaulted. Members of the Indian and Maloy corps who are not permitted to bear arms but are similar to your labor battalions in the United States were booted, kicked and chased away notwithstanding the fact that they were wearing the King's uniform. The colored and native populations have contributed generously to war funds but there is growing tension as commentators suggest that the English and Dutch here can be only a little worse than Hitler."

56a-1941

Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

Higher Posts For Africans In Native Areas

Speaking at the centenary celebrations at Lovedale, this week, the Minister of Native Affairs, Colonel Deneys Reitz, announced, that the Government had decided that an opportunity should be given in the civil service for the employment in Native areas of Africans in hitherto been available to them. greater responsibility than had posts of higher grades and of

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Authority had been given for had recently opened the doors the creation of an additional 4 of its medical school to students posts for Native officials in Native of the Bantu race. The Trust areas which, together with the also providing funds for the eight already in existence, would erection in Johannesburg of provide an outlet for Native accommodation for Bantu students. educated at institutions such as Lovedale, and afford them opportunities of careers in the public service.

On behalf of the Union Government, Colonel Reitz congratulated Lovedale on "its century of achievement." Lovedale, he said, had played and was destined to play a great part in the future of South Africa, in dealing with relationships between Europeans and Natives.

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Men of every race and colour in South Africa must work together, otherwise the country would be involved in ruin. The section of the people which was unfortunately taking a narrow stand, and who were showing hate and prejudice towards the Native, would pay dearly for their actions. Co-operation was urgently needed. Experience was, however, that when most Europeans talked about co-operation, the Native got the wrong end of the stick.

In examining the question of race relationships, however, it must be remembered that there seemed to be a curse on mankind, and nationalism was being overdone throughout the world, said Colonel Reitz. In Europe—the cradle of civilisation—10,000,000 men were slaughtering each other, and throughout the world hate, narrowness and prejudice prevailed, and South Africa had had experience of it for more than a century.

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"You cannot expect to solve race relations in one night," said Colonel Reitz. "It is going to take a very long time to break down prejudice against race and colour."

The picture was gloomy, but one of the bright flashes which appeared on the horizon was the existence of such an establishment as Lovedale.

The men who were conducting Lovedale to-day were torch-bearers, and were doing the right thing towards attaining the right ideal, and were striving after justice for Natives.

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MEDICAL STUDENTS

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Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Black French Colonials Stripped Of Citizenship Rights by Nazis

NOV 25 1941

LONDON—The black populations in the French Colonial Empire who, since the revolution of 1789, enjoyed political equality with the whites, are now disfranchised. Under the new constitution, which has converted democratic France into a full-fledged fascist state pledged to support Hitler's "New Order," all Negroes will now be considered subjects of Vichy.

Senegal in West Africa, Guadeloupe and Martinique in the West Indies, and French Guiana on the mainland of South America, will no longer be represented by Negro deputies in the French Parliament.

The present black representatives, M. Galandou-Diouff, the Negro deputy from Dakar; M. Gratien Candance, the scholarly black deputy from Guadeloupe, and M. Monoville from Guiana, as well as the mulatto senator, M. Henri Lemery, have all been expelled.

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At the time when France collapsed, and the Bordeaux junta was negotiating to hand over parts of the colonies to appease Hitler and Mussolini, these men refused to expose intrigues of Petain and Laval. They denounced M. Felix Eboue, the Negro Governor-General of French Equatorial Africa for continuing the struggle on the side of General de Gaulle. As a reward, Petain promised them high office under the new government setup at Vichy following the signing of the armistice.

M. Lemery was made Minister for the Colonies and given the task to recover the Equatorial territories which Governor Eboue detached from Vichy control and placed under the Free French movement. Lemery failed to undermine the influence of Eboue among the Africans and was dismissed from office. Later it was reported that he was placed under arrest, but this was denied by Vichy spokesmen, who, however, confirmed his dismissal from the head of the Colonial Ministry.

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The fate of the other colored deputies is unknown. One thing is certain, their citizenship and parliamentary privileges have been revoked and under the new regime former deputies will receive no salary or pension.

Colonials living in territories still under Vichy control will be governed in future by officials directly responsible to Admiral Darlan, who supersedes General Weygand as Vichy "boss" over French Africa.

NOV 25 1941

Native chiefs will be used as agents in the villages to impose the orders of the Vichy officials. They will collect the taxes out of which they will receive a commission in lieu of salary. Recruiting forced labor for military purposes will also be assigned to the chiefs. Already thousands of natives have been rounded up and set to work on fortifications at Dakar under German engineers. It is expected that Hitler will take over this naval base as soon as the work has been completed.

West Africa
London, England

"Crown Colonist" Condemns The Use Of "Nigger" Epithet

OCT 29 1941

LONDON (BM).—"Italy's African Empire has been finally smashed — and a vital part of the smashing has been done by Britain's African Empire," says the current issue of "Crown Colonist" semi-official organ of the British Colonial Office, commenting on the Abyssinian campaign.

From every quarter of the African continent men of a score of races, but all of them British Empire citizens, have travelled vast distances by land, sea and air to join battle with the Italians.

African soldiers from the various territories of East Africa and from the Gold Coast, Nigeria, and other parts of West Africa, have fought side by side — men who normally have lived and died a continent's width apart have learned a new comradeship.

OCT 29 1941

African troops had brilliant successes at Gambela, and in the fierce action at Marda Pass, West Africans bravely stormed strong positions under heavy fire

Somalis from British Somaliland, the most eastern land of Africa, were joined in the Somaliland Camel Corps (mechanised) by men from Nyasaland, and these fine troops fought valiantly in Kenya.

From the centre of Africa came units of the Sudan Defence Corps, striking east and taking part in the capture of Gallabat and in other successful action.

Pointing out that the defence of the Empire depends upon the loyalty and support of the coloured races, the "Crown Colonist" appeals to white people in England to drop the popular use of the term "nigger" when referring to Africans and peoples of African descent.

"Let all who speak the English tongue mark the obsequies of the word 'nigger.'

OCT 29 1941

"Too long current in vulgar speech and story-writers' oaths, an uncalled-for insult to the Negro race, it was coined out of contempt and has persisted only by the usage of the ill-natured and the ignorant.

"It is unworthy of the language we cherish and, because it implies disparagement, is wholly contrary to the spirit of mutual respect which is the essential basis of the community of the British peoples.

"Now the term has been indicted in the House of Commons, the guardian of the rights and liberties not only of Britons but also of every race and people in the Dependencies of the Crown.

"There it has been condemned as offensive to the black and coloured races, many of whom are our fellow-citizens.

"Consequently, it is deserving of banishment from print and broadcast speech.

"Let it never more be heard among us; prevent our children learning it; leave it to perish in the purgatorial fires which shall consume all pretences of race superiority."

While the coloured races of the Empire will welcome the sentiments expressed by so important an organ of British opinion, it is necessary to point out that among the chief offenders are to be found leaders of the British nation.

For example, just recently Mr Beverley Baxter, Tory M.P. and leading Conservative Newspaper columnist, described the West Indian people as "niggers" when Mr R. Stokes, Labour M.P. raised the question of the leasing of bases to the U.S. without consulting the Natives of the islands.

Mr Baxter got up and shouted that Parliament had no time for discussing "nigger problems" and he was not censured by the speaker.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Censored by the Ministry of Information, London.

Mochochonono
(The Comet)
Maseru, Basutoland
South Africa

European farmers suffer from a shortage of farm labourers

Farmers do not improve wages, living conditions and housing.

During the discussion at the congress of the Free State Agricultural Union on the 21st. August 1941, on the Native Farm Labour a number of delegates stated that the position was becoming very acute and that it was becoming very difficult to persuade Natives to accept work on farms or to retain farm hands.

They contented that the fault lay to a large extent with municipalities which took little or no steps to weed out vagrants and loafers in the urban locations. They, therefore, passed this motion that congress requests the Government to give serious consideration to the question of farm labour and urges that measures should be adopted for supplying farmers with labour; further that all local authorities should be compelled to enforce the existing Native law strictly.

SEP 20 1941

These European farmers complain that they suffer from a shortage of farm labourers. It is fair to point out that the farmers themselves are to blame because they do not improve wages, living conditions, and housing. Under such circumstances how could they expect Natives, human as they are, to subsist on mealie pap and separated milk day in and day out, when such foodstuffs have not the nutritious elements necessary to sustain a body to provide efficient and better service. It may be possible that most of the farmers who raise a cry about labour shortage are the ones who are harsh and void of human feeling to the inarticulate and suffering Natives who to escape from the torments of some of the farms flee to the urban areas.

SEP 20 1941

They endeavour to coerce the poor Africans, also sons of God, to surrender their labour for nothing. Slavery which was abolished in the British Empire on moral and humanitarian grounds in 1834, they desire to practise openly. They should first improve the farms labour conditions.

56a-1941
Ilanga Lase Natal
(Natal Sun)
Durban, Natal,
South Africa

Dual Representation By Bantu School Inspectors

OCT 18 1941

Editor,

Teachers in Bantu Government Schools probably read the last minutes of the Native Education Advisory Board with some hopes for the solution of their problems. That the Board is contemplating a representation of Government Schools by Inspectors is enough to warrant an unopposed Society of Government Bantu School Teachers to work hand in hand with the Inspectors who will represent the Government Schools.

OCT 18 1941

Narrow-minded teachers will exclaim "Disunity! Divided we fall, United we stand!" Geometrically speaking, the N.B.T.U. which is the mouth-piece of Bantu Teachers is a triangle. Bantu Teachers in Government Schools, while doing all in their power to support the N.B.T.U. and its District Branches which are catering for the communities and the teachers, shoud have a society where problems peculiar to Government Schools can be satisfactorily boiled down and flavoured. This will of course be another triangle. Two triangles make a four square figure, hence the necessity of a four-square representation in the Native Education Advisory Board.

How can Government School Teachers have a society of their own and yet support the N.B.T.U.? How can this society work without embarrasing teachers in either type of schools i.e. Government Schools and Government Aided Schools? There is only one way out in the mind of the writer. Here it is: Head Teachers of Government Shools should organise themselves into a Union for the purpose of working hand in hand with the Inspectors who directly and indirectly represent them in the Department of Native Education.

Z. KUMALO,

Siam Government School,

P.O. Edendale.

Ilanga Lase Natal
(Natal Sun)
Durban, Natal,
South Africa

My Experiences In The U.S.A.

NEW ORLEANS.

Still in the Jim Crow coach we made for New Orleans which we were all anxious to see because of the historical romance that surrounds this old American city. As soon as we came off the railway station our white colleagues just crossed the street and found a good place to eat. We two had to find a coloured restaurant, and that meant looking around. We walked along one side of the street until we saw a little further on the place we wanted, but as we crossed the lines of the street car (tram) we faced and came nearer a white restaurant; we knew that, because it was marked: "for whites only." In front of the door there was a whiteman standing and gazing at us with a very forbidding frown. I suppose he must have thought that we were coming to enter the restaurant. On reaching the pavement we proceeded straight on to the coloured hotel.

We did a little sight-seeing in New Orleans and I just caught a glimpse of the mighty Mississippi that keeps rolling along. I also noticed that most of the Negroes were segregated to a residential area across the railway track where road and sanitary conditions were certainly deplorable. That was sober fact. The next day we began our long journey to the South Western States where we were to study the position of the Red Indians. We went through Texas where just a week before us the wife of the late Major Moton Ex-Principal of Tuskegee Institute had been forced out of the 1st class seat!

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF COLOUR.

I have not space to tell you how we were refused food in a certain hotel in the country, and how we were refused sleeping accommodation at a certain Y.M.C.A., which was partly financed by the local Negroes! Our white friends called this Y.M.C.A., not the Young Men's Christian Association but the Young Men's Caucasian Association. Social justice was done to us at Los Angeles where the European Y.M.C.A. gladly took us all in.

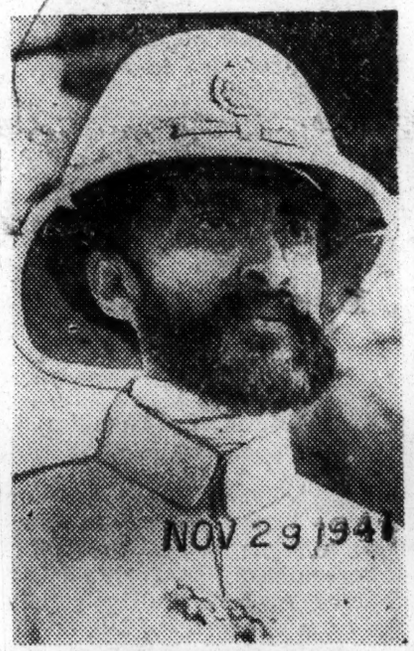
Well now I have cited several instances where mere colour called forth immediately certain types of reactions. All these various ways of behaviour on the part of the whitemen depend on the recognition of colour or skin pigmentation on the face of some people. Take away that colour and the behaviour of the same whiteman, may be, to the same personality will be different. But the colour cannot be taken away and perhaps it was the pathos of that unalterable fact that made the Negro boy sing:

"Coon, coon, coon, I wish my color was white,
I wish I was a whiteman, coon, coon, coon"

Colour is God-given but man has debased His gift and made it a badge of discrimination and inferiority. Thus the Blackman, to his dying days, carries a permanent mark of his social status.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Both Under Spotlight



EMPEROR SELASSIE

PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL

'What About Abyssinia' Big News in London Circles

NOV 29 1941

By RUDOLPH DUNBAR

Every Negro should note with concern the situation of Abyssinia which is manifestly one for serious thought. In the gravity of present world events, it is shameful to witness the deadlock in the restoration of Ethiopian independence which is long overdue.

The British Government is utterly inscrutable; what wretched dilettante business it all is!

The King's speech in the House of Lords with his reference to Abyssinia is very heartening, judging from the importance of the occasion. But it is only a restatement and certainly does not clarify the issue involved.

Since the last war, there have been an innumerable amount of world conferences presided over by statesmen of encyclopedical knowledge. What have they solved? Nothing! Why? Because they were not truthful unto themselves. Look at the Kellogg Pact, which was signed in August, 1928. The world rejoiced exceedingly at the triumph of it because the nations of the world had joined in a solemn declaration that they would never make war an instrument of national policy.

Mussolini described the pact as 'sublime," even "transcendental." Japan declared herself proud to be among the first to accept "this simple and magnanimous treaty." Yet already Japan was preparing to exude her filthy slime like a python to swallow the "wretched goat," Manchukuo. The British Government likewise was making preparations for the sale of Ethiopia in order to buy Mussolini, the brutal and greedy imperialist, the tyrant who massacred the Abyssinians afterwards.

Just pause for one moment and study the condition of mankind

today which was brought about by these wise statesmen. They shout great words but utterly belied by portentous events. Today the Kellogg Pact is not even a memory.

Mr. Churchill Speaks

In one of Mr. Churchill's great rheorical recitals, he described the present struggle as a "forward march of the common people in all the lands towards their just and true inheritance."

I lay no claim to the predictive function of a prophet, but it can be seen clearly that Mr. Churchill's statement was designed for white people and not for colored. The same must be said about the Atlantic Charter, which is like the flimsy fortification of a cobweb.

The outlook of the future seems to be a gloomy consolation for Negroes. The outspoken views and fearless criticisms of the "Manchester Guardian, concerning the British Government's attitude towards Abyssinia, are competent evidence which points to the true facts in the Abyssinian situation.

NOV 29 1941

I reproduce here a recent article in the leader column of the "Manchester Guardian," entitled "Ethiopia:"

"The Emperor of Ethiopia returned to his capital in May. The innocent onlooker thought that after this all would be well. He imagined that the Emperor was already as good as recognized as lawful sovereign of his country and that, apart from the inevitable but slight and temporary pains of transition, he would soon be functioning again as ruler of an independent State. This idea was fostered by the admirable message which Mr. Churchill addressed to him as the first 'lawful sovereign' to return to the country from which he had been driven. But unfortunately, this innocent idea is a delusion. Six months after the Emperor's return, which was regarded by the people of Great Britain as the belated redress of a discreditable surrender, Ethiopia is still administered as 'enemy occupied territory,' our recognition of the Italian conquest has not been formally recognized as de jure sovereign. He is, in consequence, not allowed by us to exercise the rights of a sovereign in undoing the acts by which Italy disposed of Ethiopian rights and property during the occupation. Mr. Eden, on October 1, stoutly repudiated the suggestion that we had any idea of making a 'protectorate' of Ethiopia. Of course not, but both the suggestion and the denial are too general to take us anywhere. Mr. Sandys, who represents the War Office—a very powerful military body which is presumably in charge of Ethiopia as an economy occupied territory—pronounced in the Commons on the Emperor's right to terminate the leases given to Italians in Ethiopia by the Italian Government—leases, that is, of Ethiopian property. He said that the Emperor would 'be in a position" to deal with these leases as soon as the agreement now being discussed between him and our Government has been signed. It is now six months since the Emperor returned. Why is this delay? And what is our title to impose this condition on the Emperor.

British and Abyssinia

"The act by which the British Government of the day recognized the Italian conquest of Abyssinia was bad morals, bad law, and, if anyone is interested in the lower politics, bad bargaining. Selling Ethiopia, in order to buy Mussolini, we were ourselves sold; there can be no opinion about which there would be greater agreement among us. It was, therefore, a duty with the least possible delay to clear our conscience, to repudiate our offense against international morals and law, to go back on our own act, and to recognize the Emperor for what he was and is—the rightful sovereign. Of course, there had to be some period of transition; there had to be arrangements between him and us by which we should help him to defend the country (which he and his people had helped us to regain from Italy), to maintain order, and to put it firmly on the road to peaceful and orderly development. But there is no reason at all to believe that the Emperor, his sovereignty being formally restored (and he thereby being strengthened against the difficult elements among his people), would be unwilling sincerely to give us that cooperation, both in military and in political questions, which is incumbent on both sides. What would be frankly intolerable to public opinion in this country is any suggestion, from whatever quarter in or out of the Government it might come that we should go on treating the Ethiopian State as an enemy occupied territory, that we should regard it as a continuing province for the activities of the War Office, or that we should treat the Ethiopian people as other than the independent masters of their country, a people with whom we intend to be on terms not of a military tutelage but of friendship and alliance.

"How deep is the pit into which we have fallen—unless the Government acts in the plain sense of Mr. Churchill's May message to the Emperor as 'lawful sovereign' —may be seen from Mr. Sandy's reply about the Italian leases. (Why, by the way, should the War Office answer about a political agreement between Britain and Ethiopia?)

"The Emperor, says this War Office representative, connot cancel leases until he has made an agreement with us about 'a large number of complicated matters.' But why not? Ethiopia, herself, never recognized Italy's right; for her these Italian-made concessions lack all validity. Nor did international law and morals ever recognize the conquest. We did, and now we claim that because we helped Ethiopia in the field we have the right, until she has privately agreed with us, to stop her from abolishing illegal contracts based on a short-lived occupation by a fugitive conqueror. Professor Berriedale Keith argues powerfully in 'Ethiopia News' that the concessions lost all validity, legal no less than moral, as soon as the emperor was de facto restored. In any event, it is not for us, who played so sorry a part in confirming Italy's destruction of Ethiopia's rights, now to hamper the Ethiopians in getting them back. Nor can we be deflected from our obligations by any suggestion that we should delay Ethiopia's recovery of full independence in order to connect its economy more closely with that of the neighboring British territories or that, for this purpose, we should try to retain in Ethiopia the Italian civilians of whom she desires to be rid. For some unhappy years our policy was as shameful as it was inefficient. Now is the time to give Ethiopia what we owe to her and also to ourselves."

Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

Equal Rights For Non-Europeans

OCT 18 1941

The Rev. Bernard Sigamoney the well-known Indian minister of the Church of England, will place a motion before the twentieth diocesan synod of the diocese of Johannesburg, which meets in the large hall of Darragh House on Monday, October 20 urging "that this Synod, recognising the sacrifices made and services rendered by the non-Europeans to the cause of Democracy and in defending South Africa and other parts of the world, hereby pledges itself to agitate and educate public opinion for the removal of all legislative restrictions which to-day bar the non-Europeans from enjoying full citizenship."

Mr. Sigamoney's motion for full citizenship for non-Europeans will further ask that a committee be formed to seek the co-operation of other dioceses and public bodies for the furthering of this object.

In a second motion he asks "that no new social order be countenanced until the majority of the inhabitants of this country be given a say in the administration on equal basis with the minority."

Several other motions touch the non-European community. The Rev. H. S. Ram will move "that every European parish be linked up with a non-European parish, preferably one in close proximity, for the purpose of fraternal and practical interest."

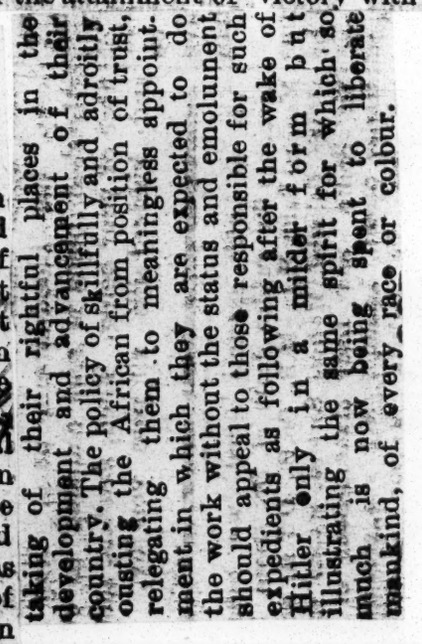
Motions with a more general implication urge that the present structure of society should be so modified as to give to each individual the fullest opportunity and help to enable him to become what God intended him to be: that agriculture, industry, commerce and the professional services should be organised to provide every individual, without distinction of race, colour or professed beliefs, adequate covering, shelter, medical care and education.

Sierra Leone
Weekly News
Freetown, Sierra
Leone, West Africa

COLOURED RACES AND THEIR PLACE IN THE COMING WORLD ORDER.

OCT 11 1941

The operation and effective prosecution of the war have elicited the interest and practical co-operation of every section of mankind outside Nazis Germany and Facist Italy with their coteries of hangers on, that there arises justification to the question asked by such section of those on the side of the Allies what is their aim in participating in the struggle? It is a natural question in view of the terrible dislocation the war has already brought about and the destruction which has become the boast and abnormal aspiration [illegible] Hitler has already poisoned things; the chain of thought which marks the relation between one stock of mankind and another. The question of the superiority of one Race over all others have never been promulgated with such virulence, deliberated intolerance and costly prodigality of human lives, and other valuable resources as what the exigencies of this deadly struggle has imposed on the world. It would be impossible to assess the output of human lives, and financial outlay this insensate act of tomfoolery would be costing the world on both sides before victory is won. The conception is simply staggering and could tax every effort of the future historian to present such acts of sheer folly with any sense of fitness. And yet in spite of whatever the conviction may be as to the want of reasonable justification for the unnecessary outlay the war has invoked, the pressing liberation and freedom, the speedy releasing of once free nations but now under rigorous domination of brutal and ruthless Nazi Germany. This project has given a new shade of vision to whatever may be the means of securing that liberation. This attitude of the Government in her avowed determination not to bring the war to an end until the entire and absolute destruction of that evil thing, which has cost the world much inexpressible outlay on every side, becomes a reasonable proposition and the only goal the attainment of which would justify the unprecedented output of men and means which have been so lavishly thrown on the Altar of Democractic Crusading. It is freedom we have lived for; if we have agreed to suffer all restriction, losses and privation; for it, would we spend our all so that the way may be made safe to live as it may appear desirable to us. It becomes a double liability of sacred responsibility on the part of our European Rulers to make special exercise of their sense of responsibility in recognizing the claims of coloured people to the enjoyment of their fullest liberty and the enjoyment of the result of the attainment of victory with the



56a-1941
Umteteli Wa Bantu
Johannesburg
South Africa

Opening Of Hofmeyr School Of Social Work

JAN 18 1941

Big Gathering At Rand University

IT was an inspiring scene on Wednesday afternoon at the Johannesburg University, when Mr. J H. Hofmeyr, Minister of Finance and Education presided at the meeting—which stood for the beginning of a great social experiment—the opening of the Jan H. Hofmeyr School of Social Work. Many leading figures were present.

MR. HOFMEYR explained that the Y.M.C.A. had launched this undertaking. During the last two years the National Council of the Y.M.C.A. had been re-established. In that period the Association had put to its credit two important achievements. One of these was the work being done for the troops of all races and the other was this social work.

"The war must eventually come to an end so that the one undertaking is transient," said Mr. Hofmeyr. "This school, however, is of a permanent nature and must outlive the war by many years and will serve generations yet to come.

"Right from the outset the new National Council of the Y.M.C.A. felt that the important part of this work should be for the non-Europeans of this country and this school is the outcome of that desire."

JAN 18 1941

The Minister said that he was very glad that this function could take place within the precincts of the University of the Witwatersrand with which he had been connected one way and another over a considerable period. He was not there that day as Chancellor but he knew that he was speaking for the University in welcoming them all and expressing pleasure that the University should have been chosen as the place where this institution should have come into being. The University staff expressed its willingness to co-operate in the maintenance of this institution.

UNIVERSITY'S PART

"As you know this University has not been behindhand in seeking to further the interests of non-Europeans" said Mr. Hofmeyr. "It has refused to limit the conception of its functions. Only recently I was present at the Alexandra Health Clinic, an important development in which the University of to-day is taking a very important part.

"More recently still this University has thrown open its doors to non-European students in medicine and dentistry, making it possible for the first time for Natives to take the full course in either of these professions."

JAN 18 1941

Mr. Hofmeyr said that he regarded the University as an institution which could do more than any other institution to enable the Witwatersrand to fulfil its destiny. Had there been no mining industry, there would not have been any University of the Witwatersrand. Similarly, had there been no mining industry they would not have had this school of social work.

"The biggest single factor in creating a permanent urban Native population has been the development of the mining industry and its subsidiary activities which have grown around it," said the Minister. The mines had brought into being a permanent urban Native population.

The school now launched would train social workers and they would have to apply themselves to social problems among the non-Europeans. The wage level of the permanent non-European population was low and that was the cause to a large extent of these social problems.

SENATOR RHEINALLT JONES'

Senator Rheinallt Jones delivered the inaugural address of the opening of the Jan Hofmeyr School of Social Work. He described the profound changes which had been taking place in South Africa during the past few years. They were of various kinds he said:

(a) Changes caused in social and economic conditions by the migration of large sections of the European and non-European populations into urban areas, as the result of which the proportion of urban to rural population had grown considerably.

JAN 18 1941

The rural peoples of all races who came to urban areas, often had difficulty in adapting themselves to the new conditions. They had to acquire a new outlook and to learn to live in town conditions. For example, they had to learn sanitation. They had to learn to live with people different from themselves. Their skilled knowledge of work on the farms was of little use to them in the towns, where they took rank as unskilled.

The Senator dealt with wage difficulties and poverty. His address proved most interesting: but space does not permit of our incorporating it in this issue.

It is hoped to reproduce it more fully in next week's issue, as well as an enlarged reference to the address of the Rev. Ray E. Phillips.

Dr. Ray E. Phillips, the Director of the School, outlined the work to be undertaken and asked a number of Natives, who had been accepted as students, to take the front seats in the hall so that audience could see them.

Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

THE BANTU IN SOUTH AFRICAN LIFE

JAN 25 1941

8—LAND (BY SEN. EDGAR H. BROOKES)

If you talk to any European on what he calls "the Native question", the chances are three to one that he will tell you he is in favour of "segregation." What segregation means is not easy to define. To some people it is simply a polite term for domination. For others it represents a genuine philosophy of the colour bar, applied as rigidly as possible. Strictly speaking, however, it should be used, and has most frequently been used by serious writers, to describe a land policy. We understand by segregation, in land matters, that the races are not given the right to buy freely, but that certain areas are earmarked for the Bantu and others for Europeans, with the object of preventing undue racial conflict and friction.

There are two tempting roads down which our feet might stray if we let them. The one is the road of history, when we might describe the evolution of this policy, with the Land Act of 1913 as its main historical landmark. The other road is to argue the pros and cons of this segregation regarding land, about which we may simply say here that while to many of us it seems unjust, and also unwise, to impose a rigid segregation preventing people from buying land where both sides are satisfied with the transaction, yet we must confess that it would be difficult for the less developed tribal sections of the Bantu to retain their land unless their exclusive right to it were protected by law. Turning resolutely from these two paths, however, we shall follow the strait and narrow way of simply describing the land situation as it is.

Land in South Africa may be divided, for our purposes, into four main categories, namely (i) scheduled Native areas; (ii) released areas; (iii) Native-owned land outside scheduled and rleeased areas; (iv) purely European areas. The fourth is of course much the largest of the groups.

1. *SCHEDULED NATIVE AREAS*: These areas are those which were in Native possession in 1913, and listed as such in the Schedule to the Natives Land Act of that year. They mostly consist of tribal locations and Reserves, but they include also the Mission Reserves in Natal, and a number of privately-owned Bantu farms and settlements, which are not actually tribal reserves, but which are protected on the same lines as tribal reserves.

FEB 5 1941

JAN 25 1941

2. *RELEASED AREAS*: These areas, comprising altogether some 28,000 square miles, were recognised and defined by the Natives Land Amendment Act of 1936. In these areas Bantu and Europeans may both acquire rights to land. An African wishing to buy land in such an area, and being able to put down the money for it, does not require any special permission of the Government for the transaction. The South African Native Trust, which is the Government acting under a different name and in a special capacity, has been buying land in and adjoining these areas, and has up to the time of writing spent nearly five million pounds in doing so. Note that the Trust may buy land adjoining released areas, but individual Africans need special permission to do this. It is only within released areas that he can buy without permission.

Progressive Bantu farmers would very much like to have better facilities for acquiring individual title to land. They would like the Trust to follow one or both of two courses. The first course is that the Trust, having bought land, should break it up and sell it in individual plots. The other is that the Government should assist the Bantu purchasers of land by loans in the same way that the Land Bank assists Europeans. Provision is made for this under the law, but it has only been done in a small number of cases. None the less, individual Africans who have some money, and find themselves in a position where they could buy land if they had more money, should try applying for a loan of this kind. Applications are made through the local Native Commissioner, and there is an increasing tendency to treat them sympathetically if the aplicant is a man of any substance, or known as a progressive farmer. The areas purchased are being used at present as a supplement to tribal reserves under progressive agricultural management, subject to the payment of an annual rent and the acceptance of certain restrictions, for example on the number of stock owned. These restrictions, though necessary, are not popular with the Bantu.

JAN 25 1941

3. *NATIVE-OWNED LAND OUTSIDE SCHEDULED AND RELEASED AREAS*: There are still a good many Native-owned farms and settlements outside the released areas. In

some cases these are entirely surrounded by a European area, and are sometimes referred to as "black islands". An Act of 1939 gives the Government power to compel people to remove from these "black islands", in which case they would be given the choice between adequate monetary compensation and the offer in exchange of land of equal value. So far this Act has remained a dead letter, and the probability is that it will be used very sparingly. The Government has the right to expropriate "white islands" in Bantu areas, but the situation is not quite as fair as it sounds, because few governments would do this, while it would not be so difficult for a Government to expropriate "black islands".

The cry of the Bantu for more land continues to be an instant one. The day must surely come when individual Bantu will have to be given the right to purchase outside the released areas. In the meantime, the Government on its side should do more to help the Bantu to acquire land inside released areas, while on the Bantu side much has to be done to learn the right use of land, so as to make one morgen produce, under modern methods, as much as four morgen produced under the old, antiquated methods which are still used in so many areas. But this question of the agricultural development and proper use of the land must remain to be considered in our next article.

QUESTIONS:

1. Would you favour (a) a tribe (b) individuals in a tribe having the right to sell or mortgage tribal land? If not, why not?

2. The Government prohibits syndicates of more than six Natives from acquiring land without its special permission. What do you think are the reasons for this restriction? Do you favour it?

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

JAN 25 1941

LIBERIA BALANCES ITS 1940 BUDGET

MONROVIA, Liberia, Mar. 13—(ANP)—Liberia will show a balanced budget for 1940. Due to insistence by President Edwin Barclay that the government adhere to his pay-as-you-go policy, and the fact that the government continued salary reductions in force for the second year, while departmental expenditures were reduced below those of 1939, this showing has been made.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

DR. TOBIAS BLASTS DUAL CITIZENSHIP AS UNDEMOCRATIC

MAR 1 1941

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—Declaring that "America is stupid and short-sighted to think that it can wage successful warfare against undemocratic ideologies and practices in Europe and the Far East without doing anything about similar ideologies and practices at home," Dr. Channing H. Tobias, senior secretary for colored work of the Y.M.C.A., and a member of the Selective Service Advisory Committee, outlined a three-point program for the Negro's battle against defense discrimination at the 30th annual meeting of the National Urban League, held here last week.

MAR 1 1941

"America has not yet included in its defense considerations the abolition of double standards of citizenship," Dr. Tobias said. "And the cold fact is that there is no indicated intention on the part of government or industry to consider the Negro as an important factor in the defense program."

The first for such integration must proceed along three principal fronts, he declared. First, Negroes must win "citizenship rights" to participate in the service training programs along with all other racial groups. Second, they must look to the conservation of their morale through the church and such welfare movements as the Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A., the Salvation Army, and others. And third—"and most important of all"—they must secure industrial opportunities in defense work.

NEW BOARD MEMBERS ELECTED

Four new members were elected to the Urban Leagues' executive board at the meeting. They were: Judge Myles A. Paige of the Court of Special Sessions of New York City, Mrs. Regina M. Andrews, New York City librarian; Bishop William Scarlett of St. Louis, Mo., and President Frank P. Graham of the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N.C.

The executive board elected the following officers for a term of one year: L. Hollingsworth Wood, president; C. C. Spaulding, Lloyd Garrison, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, E. P. Roberts and William H. Baldwin, vice-presidents; Lyles A. Paige, secretary; Charles Poletti, treasurer; and Regina M. Andrews, assistant treasurer.

Re-elected as members of the executive board were: M. O. Bousfield, Pearl S. Buck, Nannie H. Burroughs, Caroline B. Chapin, Hubert T. Delaney, John W. Davis, Fred R. Moore, A. Clayton Powell Sr., Mrs. Alfred H. Schoellkopf, Graham R. Taylor and Paul R. Williams.

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

Modern Africa's Problems

Negley Farson's Survey on What Is Happening In Africa Is Fine Job of Reporting

MAR 2 1941

MAR 2 1941

BEHIND GOD'S BACK, by Negley Farson. Harcourt, Brace and Company, New York. 555 pp., $3.50.

Because of the important role Africa is playing and will continue to play in the war, this big new book by the old "transgressor," Negley Farson, is highly important to the student of current events.

A year before the outbreak of hostilities Farson went to Africa, where he spent seven months gathering material for the book, which is a wonderfully informative account of modern Africa and its problems.

"Nobody knows what happens to us down here . . . behind God's back," an elephant hunter in Southern Tanganyika told Farson, hence the book's title. But Farson found out what is happening in Africa and his report is likely to remove that "darkest Africa" impression left in the minds of most readers who know the continent almost wholly through the eyes of the late Henry M. Stanley.

Mr. Farson went first to Southwest Africa, a former German colony, and there he found the Nazis most active, as they are everywhere. He found throughout Africa [one senses that he is tremendously pro - British] that the natives dread the possible return of German rule, much preferring the policies and treatment of the British to any other government.

From Southwest Africa he moved into South Africa, where he talked with the leading political figures, as he did in each of the lands he visited. He interviewed the German fuhrers in each of the mandates and drove hundreds of miles to live in German colonies that are dotted over Africa.

MAR 2 1941

His travels carried him through Tanganyika, which he describes as the finest place in Africa for the white man; Kenya, Uganda, the Belgian Congo, French Equatorial Africa, the Cameroons and the Gold Coast.

Farson's sole companion on this trip was his wife, to whom he dedicates the book as "she was better than any man."

BEHIND GOD'S BACK is a deeply satisfying book, a fine piece of reporting and a brilliant job of writing. It is probably the best work Farson has produced.

—FRANK HAWKINS.

Bantu World
Johannesburg
South Africa

Red Cross And Non-European Soldiers

FEB 1 1941

The South African Red Cross Society announces that all Cape Corps, Indian and Native regiments in the Union are now supplied with medical equipment and comforts.

COLOURED COMMUNITY'S CONTRIBUTION

The Eastern Cape Branch of The South African Red Cross Society has received a cheque for £16, from the Coloured community of Barroe. Accompanying the donation was the following letter: "We, the Coloured community of Barroe, wish to donate £16 to the Red Cross Fund, the proceeds being realised at the bazaar held on January 4. We unite in sending our very best wishes, moreover we fervently hope that the money will be of immense assistance to the fund."

FEB 1 1941

£400 DONATION FROM RANDFONTEIN

The South African Red Cross Society has just received a contribution of £400 from the Randfontein Red Cross war fund, towards the Air Ambulance fund. Of this amount £250 was donated by Europeans and £150 was contributed by the Natives of the Randfontein Estates Gold Mining Company.

56a-1941
West Africa
London, England

Public Health In Lagos

THE last report on public health in Lagos shows that birth rate is 29.6 per 1,000 population, death rate 15.8 per 1,000 and infantile mortality rate 115.2 per 1,000 births. Under the heading for principal causes of deaths at all ages, the following figures have been given:

Measles, one; whooping cough, one; dysentery, two; tuberculosis: (a) respiratory, 11; (b) disseminated, three; malaria, 17; malignant diseases, two; cerebral haemorrhage, three; infantile convulsions, nine; heart diseases, 12; bronchitis, seven; pneumonia 34; pleurisy, four; diarrhoea and enteritis, 14; hernia, three; nephritis, six; congenital debility, 13, premature birth, five; accidental drowning, two; cause of death ill-defined, 11.

It could be seen from this report and the weekly rate that an alarming figure is presented. Expectations of life in the Colony of Lagos, at least among the masses and slum inhabitants, are not a happy affair. The Health Department is not by any means idle about it, but we have before us a serious reason why we must salvage the masses in spite of the war.

We have many great evils to tackle among which are the slums, low standard of living and insufficient medical attention. The African Hospital is most inadequate to meet the need in Lagos as well as that of the adjoining towns. We must do something to save the people.

West Africa
London, England

Husband Is Arrested After Coroner's Inquest On His Wife

The final hearing was concluded at the Ebute Metta Court in the inquest on the body of Madam Iyabo Adebowun who died on July 20 a few hours after the delivery of a baby boy at Adana Village, Suru Lere, and a verdict of death due to natural causes but was attributable to and accelerated by the culpable act of negligence on the part of the husband, Mr Benjamin Coker, was returned.

Benjamin Coker who gave evidence in the Court was immediately served with a warrant of arrest, conducted to the dock and after being informed of his offence was granted bail in a surety of £25 and another £25 in his own recognisance.

Mr Coker, in his evidence, stated that he was the husband of the deceased and they lived in the same house at Adana Village before her death, when he left for Abeokuta where he now lived.

He was present during the travail of the deceased and at 12 o'clock mid-night, she complained of stomach trouble.

At her consent, he brought her friends to look after her and ten minutes later she gave birth to a baby boy but all attempts to discharge the after birth failed.

He brought some Native doctors who made fruitless efforts up to 3 a.m. after which he cycled down to Lagos to arrange for a taxi to convey her to the African Hospital but he was not successful.

At 5 a.m., he went to the African Hospital but was directed to Tinubu Central Station and on arrival he did not knew to whom application should be made to obtain an ambulance, and he returned home to find that his wife had died and alone with the new baby in the room.

He reported this to the Health Office and also added that he could not give positive opinion about the babe as he had ceased crying and showed no sign of presence of life until he got home and met a Medical Officer, who cut the umbilical cord; the child then cried.

He said that the child was still living.

He said he had no money to engage the services of a Medical Officer and when the deceased delivered her two other living children, he treated her himself.

The jurors retired and on resumption said that they agreed with the evidence of the Medical Officer, Dr Isaac Ladipo Oluwole, and verdict was returned respecting the negligent act of the husband which ultimately hastened the death of his wife.

He was arrested and bail was granted pending trial.

Time
Chicago, Illinois
AFRICA

Drumming Baptist

For years the doomful sound of drumming in the Congo night struck white men weak with fright. Black tribesmen, pounding out an ominous drum language of their own, threatened death to pale interlopers.

Of late the white man's telephone has made many tribesmen lose respect for their ancient art of drum conversation. They have forgotten their drum vocabulary, the drum names given them at birth.

From Stanleyville, Belgian Congo, Chicago *Daily News*man George Weller last week told how a young British Baptist missionary had gone so far native as to revive drum talking. John Carrington, 29, learned the drum tongue from a tattooed old drum master, Lifindiki Tuaytolo, freely translated as Quarrelsome Smith. Missionary Carrington and Quarrelsome Smith taught young tribesmen how to converse with a two-toned hollowed wood drum.

Newsman Weller stood near by when Drummer Carrington spotted a hippopotamus' nose above the muddy Congo waters, banged out the suggestion that surrounding tribesmen kill the beast. They whammed the reply: "We cannot overpower majesty of his jaws." When storm clouds rose, Carrington socked out: "Bad man, son of disease, is coming down upon clods of earth." Tribesmen began closing the doors of the wicker huts.

Newsman Weller guessed that Drummer Carrington's enthusiasm might preserve drum talking for at least a few more years in the Stanleyville neighborhood. But even in Africa change is inevitable. Today, when Quarrelsome Smith wishes to refer with his drums to a white man, he politely beats: "White man spirit from the forest." In his youth he would have walloped: "Death on the river."

Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

A Message Of Hope

The striking tribute paid by the Prime Minister, Field-Marshal Smuts, to the African forces in his broadcast last week has sent a thrill of hope throughout the length and breadth of Africa. For in this tribute he included African and Coloured soldiers who shared in the historic destruction of Mussolini's East African empire. The part which is being played by Non-Europeans in this titanic struggle against the forces of Nazi tyranny is not being given sufficient publicity in the European Press and, therefore, very few people know of the efforts and the sacrifices that are being made. General Smuts has, therefore, rendered Africa a great service by revealing the fact that Non-European soldiers shared with their white comrades in arms the glory of being the first to give the first great knock in this war to the solid Axis front.

There can be no doubt that in West Africa, where the South African white man is disliked for his race and colour prejudice, General Smuts's praise of the black troops which took part in the East African campaign has given a sigh of relief and a thrill of hope that white South Africa is after all gradually outgrowing its traditional attitude to the African. It will be remembered that West African troops and the King's African Rifles played no mean role in driving the Italians out of Somaliland and Abyssinia. They participated in the historic drive from the borders of Kenya to Addis Ababa. Indeed they were the first to enter Mogadishu, the capital of Italian Somaliland, and they took part in the fight at Diredawa, Awash River and Addis Ababa.

The acknowledgement by General Smuts of their valour and gallantry will go a long way to create a better feeling between white and black in Africa and thus pave the way to interracial co-operation even in time of peace. It is no exaggeration to aver that General Smuts has shown some real greatness of heart which will attract in its turn a genuine spirit of co-operation from our side.

To-day, white and non-white inhabitants of this continent are working and fighting together for the defence of Africa's freedom against Hitler's greed for world domination and the tyranny of his system of government. This co-operative action has demonstrated to the outside world the fact that Africans of all races and colours are united in their efforts to drive Nazism and Facism out of Africa, because under these systems there can be no hope for this continent and its inhabitants who, for nearly a century, have been developing a peaceful life that is destined to enable Africa to play her part in the drama of human development and civilisation. These co-operative efforts of the peoples of Africa against the common enemy are paving the way for a spirit of friendliness which is essential for the creation of a new Africa after this devastating war—an Africa in which every race shall enjoy the fruits of its labour and have the opportunity to develop its life for the benefit not only of itself but also of humanity as a whole.

Africans are not only proud of the achievement of the men of their race in this murderous war of Hitler but also of the recognition of that achievement by Africa's leading statesman. They feel that this recognition augurs well for the future, and that it will facilitate the recruitment of more Africans for military service anywhere in Africa and in the Middle East. "From Abyssinia", says General Smuts "the scene has now shifted to North Africa, and there to-day the largest forces which South Africa has ever sent to a war front, face the formidable foe." There can be no doubt that African troops will be required in this theatre of war.

Recently the Minister of Native Affairs announced that the Government wanted 40.000 more Africans for military service, and we hope that this appeal has not fallen on deaf ears. This war is not a white man's war; it is a war in which all the races of mankind are involved. It is Hitler's war against freedom of speech, of thought and of action and against human progress and development. That being the case, the Africans are bound in their own interests to take a stand on the side of those who have

arrayed themselves against the forces of Hitlerism. Let us not be deceived; there is no room for the Africans within Hitler's system of government except that of servitude. While we are proud of what African soldiers have done so far, let us not rest on their laurels. Let us redouble our efforts to swell the efforts of those who have dedicated their lives for the fight for freedom.

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

'AFRICAN DRAMA' LECTURE THEME AT TRAVEL CLUB

NOV 2 1941

Count de Prorok Will Talk in Hyde Park.

Husbands of members will be welcome at the meeting of the Hyde Park Travel club tomorrow evening when Count Byron de Prorok, archæologist, explorer and author, is guest.

Count de Prorok will deliver an illustrated lecture entitled "The African Drama, from Sheba to Selassie." He is a member of the French Royal Geographical society and a director of the Franco-German archæological researches in North Africa. He also has been decorated by many European nations.

NOV 2 1941

Arche Club.

The club will meet Friday at the Hotel Shoreland with Mrs. Leroy John Zorn presiding. After the business session Mrs. George W. Webster Jr., program chairman, will present Phillips Cummings, official of the Explorers club, who will give "A Thorogoing Analysis of World Problems in Their Relationships to Peoples." At 11 o'clock the literature class will present Dr. Preston Bradley speaking on "Today."

Wednesday the young woman's auxiliary will give a luncheon and card party at the Sherry hotel. Proceeds will go to the organization's philanthropic work.

Bryn Mawr Woman's Club.

Merl Freeland, pianist, will play before members at 2 o'clock tomorrow. He will be introduced by Mrs. H. J. Coleman, music department chairman. The 10:30 o'clock session will be devoted to business, with Mrs. Floyd F. Peckman, president, in charge.

Chatham Fields Women.

The ways and means committee will present Mrs. Florence Bourke Ellis, dramatic reader, in a book review at 8 o'clock Tuesday evening at the Auburn Park Masonic temple, 78th street and Union avenue. The literature department will hold its first tea of the season at the home of Mrs. H. T. Furst, 8323 Vernon avenue, Friday afternoon.

There will be a meeting of the board of directors Friday morning, Nov. 14. In the afternoon members of the club will convene for their regular meeting with Haig R. Shekerjian, who will speak on "The Philosophy and Symbolism of Oriental Rugs." Piano duets will be played by Mrs. C. E. Allen and Mrs. F. A. Fischer.

Chesterfield Woman's Club.

Members will hear Nelene A. Manthey review "The Keys of the Kingdom" by A. J. Cronin in its clubrooms in Tuley park fieldhouse, at 1 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. Mrs. Roy E. Gaut will give a talk on "What Being a Member of a Federated Club has Meant to Me," Mrs. L. Thane DePoy, music chairman, will present the Sackett Septette, directed by Lyn Sackett. On Wednesday the club members will be guests of the Garden Homes Woman's club.

Chicago Calumet Club.

Federation day will be observed at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon in Bessemer park fieldhouse, 89th street and Muskegon avenue. Mrs. Frederic L. Wassmuth, president, will receive federation officers, chairmen, and presidents of the clubs in the district. Music will be provided by Mrs. Mona J. Jonas, guest soloist.

An illustrated lecture on the customs and religions of India will be given by Abel Jackson. Members of the executive board will hold a business session at 1 o'clock.

Park Manor Woman's Club.

Mrs. H. K. Weeks will be chairman of a Red Cross program Tuesday. The afternoon will start with violin music by Hugh Ewart. The education department will introduce Miss Ramona Bachus, of the Elizabeth McCormick Memorial fund, who will speak on the importance of parent education and the services of the fund. Mrs. William S. Heffernan will be guest of honor. Mrs. H. D. Brown and Mrs. W. L. McCloud will be hostesses.

Windsor Park Woman's Club.

Members will meet at 1:45 o'clock Tuesday at 2619 East 76th street.

Ilanga Lase Natal
(Natal Sun)
Durban, Natal,
South Africa

Ilanga lase Natal

SATURDAY, SEPT. 20, 1941.

Not Playing the Game

SEP 20 1941

NOV 2 0 1941

On the occasion of the opening of the new Bantu Social Centre in Durban last Saturday Col. Deneys Reitz in his opening speech outlined the Government's policy for the future of Bantudom in these words: "We feel that to have a depressed class is a weakness in any nation. It is a difficult problem, and I am not prophesying any tangible results, but we are hoping that there will be very useful results from the commission's appointment."

SEP 20 1941

It is assuring to that section of the Union's population to which we belong to know that there is a growing number of the members of the dominant race in this country who have a broader vision of the relations that must ultimately exist between Black and White. These realise that the African too must share in the wealth that he daily toils to make for South Africa.

This group of South Africans is realizing the fact that Europeans have a responsibility to the African which they have not faithfully discharged. It may not be generally known that as the result of the many handicaps specially designed to thwart the progress of the Bantu, there has been engendered in numbers of the latter an erratic determination to calm their consciences that if they rob a member of the European race they are not committing a misdemeanour. It would appear that a certain percentage of thefts in most urban areas shows that these are committed as much to make a means of satisfying hunger or want as to repay the White man for his determination to deny them the right to opportunity and for his insisting on the Africans remaining always the children of Gibeon to the present-day "Israelites."

SEP 20 1941

This complex is most unfortunate and undesirable as it is never likely to make of our people a respectable race. Wealth acquired unjustly may one day take wings and fly away to the misery of the one who committed the theft.

History fully proves that to have a depressed class has not made the depressors themselves happy and that not until a reformation has taken the place of oppression, has any country lived a peaceful life—where wrongs to the oppressed had been removed.

The hope expressed by the Minister shows that there is a growing number of European citizens who feel that they have not played the game with the African in this country. The African has been neglected in the matters of education, remuneration for labour done and health. He is now on the way to be classed as a dying race. The blame for all this is naturally laid on those who exercise lordship over the submerged section of the population.

However, it is not yet too late. If the number of citizens similarly minded as our present Minister be increased the situation may yet be retrieved and the Bantu race preserved from further deterioration and decimation. But the root of all this is the ruinous superiority-complex which would have all the good things of a country reserved only for the powerful in money and arms and thus stifle all attempts at self-improvement by the oppressed.

56a-1941
Mochochonono
(The Comet)
Maseru, Basutoland
South Africa

AFRICAN CHILD WELFARE

African Child Welfare and Benevolent Society

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT, 13th, NOV. 1940.

DEC 14 1940

In submitting the first annual report of the Society, your officers record with pleasure a year of excellent progress and satisfactory achievements.

The Society came into being on the 31st October, 1939 after an amount of preliminary work through the Press and Meetings at Schauder Township, Korsten and New Brighton, which served to rouse the interest of the African people in the need for social welfare organization.

The year has been fraught with all the difficulties which usually confront the establishment of social organizations, and the members will agree that the African community in particular, which has not an appreciation of the benefits of organized societies catering for their welfare, is perhaps the most difficult of all fields to organize.

Early in the year your Society succeeded in having well organized branches operating in Schauder Township and New Brighton, and the combined efforts of these branches together with your general committee resulted in obtaining from the Port Elizabeth City Council a rent-free cottage at New Brighton and Schauder Township, for the purpose of establishing children's creches. The establishment of these creeches called for a numerous amount of organization work, the soliciting of public support and much personal sacrifices on the part of branch committee members. The existence of the children's creeches now filling a very urgent social need in the way of offering health and uplifting care to an average of twenty children daily is the best reward which your Society officers desire as a result of their self sacrificing efforts.

The establishment of these creches has succeeded in proving the worth of the Society beyond dispute and has served as an indication of how much valuable service to the African people can be left undone, unless the African people organize to give themselves social welfare benefits. Your officers feel that the result of the past year's activities that there is valuable work that can be done.

During the second half of the year under review, your officers felt it was desirable to establish the Society's organization on a sound businesslike basis, and members will be pleased to know that through the influence of Mr J. Boss, an anonymous donor has presented an office in the heart of North End for one year, rent free, and as Mr Boss has kindly consent to equip this office, we have the important matter of the Society's headquarters now established. This important step now enables us to develop an office complete with official records of all our activities, and providing a central place from which we can administer the central of the creches and attend to the interests of the community in investigating and helping them to obtain a social service in keeping with the objects of the Society.

The Constitution that is before you for acceptance, will ensure the control of the Society's affairs along the lines of sound government, and standing orders will be introduced as the occasion demands to ensure sound control of all meetings of the Society. We are therefore pleased to record that during this past year we have succeeded in soundly establishing the Society as a necessary part of the social welfare of the African Community. We have created Society headquarters with a sound business organization to control our affairs and we have shown our practical value to the community in the establishment of two children's creches.

Special thanks are due to Senator Malcomess for material assistance given by collecting £10 from Ohlaver's Trust and Assurance Co., £10 from the N.R.C., £50 from the Board of deferred Pay Control, Mr J. Neil Boss for £10 subscribed to our vegetable fund as well as supplying the creche with six gallons of milk per week. Mr D. R. Samuel for devoting much time and thought towards straightening the finance of the Society and getting it under perfect management, and Mrs J. B. Wright for invaluable supervision and guidance at the creches, the M. O. H and his staff for medical advice of the Creches. P.E. Municipality for cottages granted rent free and the Superintendant of New Brighton for assistance given during times of functions.

We look back over the year with the feeling that there has been much to do and realise that there is still more to be done. We feel that a satisfactory year's progress can be recorded and although we have had many set backs through opposition to the aims and objects of the Society, we feel that much of this is due to misunderstanding which recent months have helped to remove and we believe that the stage is now set for an excellent year's work.

We want a definite membership enrolment of creches truly indicative of the interest of the African people, and armed with this, there is no reason why the Society should not venture out this year on what might prove to be one of the most outstanding pioneering efforts in the interest of the uplifting of the African community.

There is much valuable legislation from which the African people might draw many real benefits and your officers are confident that the income derived from various subsidies and assistance obtained from the Department of Social Welfare for meeting the needs of distressed families, will be possible in the very near future.

There is a crying need for establishing sound social welfare centres in our peoples townshih areas, and at an early date your Society should have before it a complete programme of forward movements with which to solicit the active co-operation of all members of the Society.

ON BEHALF OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE,

F. S. K. THAELE.

ORGANIZING SECRETARY.

Gold Coast
Independent
Accra, Gold Coast
West Africa

Licensing African Native Doctors

Recognition To Be Given To Herbalsts Assocation

A SOCIETY of which not enough is known is the Herbalists Association established several years ago and of which the late Sidney S. Hayford was the Secretary The society published an important book showing the many practical uses of African herbs and leaves and urged that more extensive use should be made of them. NOV 30 1940

The Association however has set itself a wider task than this: It is the attempt to bring together and regulate the activities of the African "native doctors" in this country. It is a well known fact that among this section there are many quacks who do more harm than good. Some have a slight knowledge of herbs but the majority fool themselves and their patients into believing they know everything. The result is that human life is endangered, sometimes seriously so, when it could just as easily be preserved.

PRESERVING HUMAN LIFE

When we consider how careful Governments here and elsewhere, are about the activities of members of the regular medical profession, it is all the more surprising that this "unlicensed ...tion who minister to the public health should be allowed to carry on their activities without any supervision whatsoever

The first step to supervise African native practitioners is to give recognition to the Herbalists Association. As we recognise the evil medicinal practices in currenc, so must we recognise the remedy. We understand that the joint Provincial Councils of Chiefs proposes to do so, and we trust that something concrete will materialise early.

SORTING GOOD FROM THE INDIFFERENT

First of all it is essential to put a large scale sorting process in operation. The qualifications of the various herbalists in each district should be examined by the chiefs or subchiefs concerned with the aid of members of the Herbalists Association and the real "doctors" sorted from the obvious quacks. Licences should then be granted to the proficient herbalists.

The next measure which suggests itself is the enactment of legislation prohibiting the practising of persons not in possession of an official herbalists licence. It would be necessary to solicit the help of Government in this connection but the Provincial Councils should not have much difficulty in getting Government's approval of the legislation. NOV 30 1940

It must be borne in mind that at present there is nothing whatever to prevent bad or indifferent medicine men from practising, and while the police may in some cases convict a man of poisoning—a thing which anyway seldom frutuates—loss of life continues to occur and the chief evidence to secure a conviction is never available, namely the deceased person

The above steps are most immediate. Nothing should be allowed to stand in the way of prompt action

GENERAL DE GAULLE'S STATEMENT

General De Gaulle's headquarters makes the following official statement: "Vice-Admiral Platon (Minister for the Colonies in the Vichy Government) has recently broadcast a communication in connection with the offer made by General de Gaulle for the exchange of prisoners.

"While General de Gaulle will not reply to the implications contained in this communication the Commander-in-Chief of the Free French Forces wants to protest against an untruth told by Vice-Admiral Platon including the Bishop of Libreville (Monseigneur Tardy) in the list of prisoners who were to be exchanged or could guarantee the safety of the Free French Forces. General de Gaulle formally denies that he ever contemplated that the Bishop of Libreville, who is not a combatant, could be included in any exchange of prisoners to be regarded as hostages.

"It is pointed out that Monseigneur Tardy has already been treated by the Free French Forces with all the respect due to his religious calling. In indulging in an accusation of this kind Vice-Admiral Platon has shown once more what the explanations of those who cooperate with the enemy are worth."

[B.O.W.S.]

Imvo Zabantsundu
(Bantu Opinion)
King William's Town
South Africa

Bantu Women Defended

FEB 22 1941

Editress,

May I draw the attention to Mr. Nzima in regard to his article published on February 8.

I greatly sympathise with you Mr. Nzima for in reality you may be one of the very few upright and honest men.

You blame women for flirting. I doubt if you took any pain to think seriously about your subject before you sat down to write; for if you did you should not have written so bluntly about women.

There are flirts on both sides but many a good woman has been put out of tune by bad men.

If men are SCARED about the behaviour of their wives behind their backs as you put it: Do the women not suffer from the pang of anxiety? You should not be one sided, Mr. Nzima, but face the facts like a man.

Flirting on the whole has become a hobby amongst both sexes. But one thing definite people are not alike. Sometimes a good person is never destined to his kind. FEB 22 1941

What do you think of a man who leaves his young wife all day and all night with no one to talk to except the reflection of her own face in the looking glass? Surely life is bound to lose much of its zest; and she can easily fall a victim to temptation. To such a lonely woman flirtation grows to be a veritable tonic to her lonely heart, and yet such evil practice spell disaster to the soul.

Falsehood and deceit has taken its toll of many noble hearts and the tentacles of disillusionment has often crushed remorselessly even the bravest of hearts.

I hope Mr. Nzima next time you write remember the quotation from the scriptures which says:—"Why seest thou the mote in thy brother's eye but the beam that is in thy own eye thou considerest not."

WINIFRED

Alberton

FEB 22 1941

56a-1941
West Africa
London, England

Dead Mother & Living Baby Were Locked Up In One Room

OCT 2 1941

The circumstances surrounding the death of Madam Iyabo Adebowun aged 29 years, wife of Mr Benjamin Coker of Abeokuta, who gave birth to a baby at 4 a.m. on July 20 and died that day at about 6 a.m., were revealed at the inquest held in Ebute Metta Court.

Doctor Isaac Ladipo Oluwole, who performed the autopsy, said that on the receipt of a note at about 1 p.m. on July 20, calling his attention to the corpse of a woman and that of a baby at 6 Adana Village, Suru Lere, he arranged to collect them.

He went to the spot and there found a woman dead in a pool of blood and a child still attached to the dead mother in a room with windows and the door closed.

Witness said that he separated the child at about 1.30 p.m. and took it personally to the Marsey Dispensary where it is being cared for.

In his opinion, the primary cause of the death of the mother was anaemia due to bleeding from after-birth, the many blood-sucking hook-worms which were present in her bowels and to the destruction of her blood vessels by malaria.

The normal spleen weighs six ounces approximately and that of the deceased weighed 19 ounces, due to malaria infection and her lungs, bowels and kidneys were very pale from anaemia.

The right lung was adherent to the chest wall from pleurisy and 16 common round worms were found in her bowels.

He certified that the deceased died from natural causes, but he was of the opinion that the death was attributable to, or accelerated by, culpable conduct on the part of her people for not seeking proper medical aid before the after-birth was retained and the culpable conduct extended further when the child was allowed to be attached to the dead mother in a pool of blood without care.

OCT 2 1941

Witness said that he had no intimation that the child was alive until he got there.

Badaru Barber, who lived in the same house with the deceased, gave evidence together with Police Constable Peter Faronuwa.

The Court found it necessary to hear the evidence of the husband who had been subpoenaed from Abeokuta and further hearing was adjourned till Friday, September 9.

Mochochonono
(The Comet)
Maseru, Basutoland
South Africa

A Crime To Be Black

AUG 23 1941

PEOPLE who have the good fortune to live outside of the ambit of pass laws in the Union of South Africa may imagine that these operate merely for the good conduct of those under its yoke. But those who have frequently suffered from their operation have genuine cause to feel strongly the need for their modification if not abolition. These are made operative to control the Africans in their travels and conditions of life — something quite unknown with the other races living in the subcontinent.

A typical operation of these pass laws was seen a fortnight ago when in one of the Durban branches of the G.P.O., an elderly and grey-headed member of the Bantu race entered to transact business. His business was to receive cash for a five-shillings Postal Order. On giving the official the Postal Order, which he scanned, the order was given that before having it cashed a pass must be produced by the African. He was stunned and stood there wondering why the law was so constructed that it should apply so harshy upon him and members of his race. On this occasion there were a good number of Indians transacting similar business and they were attended to without demur.

This old African happened to have the required tax exemption and, rather than walk or travel back to his home for the required pass he presented it. But even then it was not cashed at once as the official now criticised his signature.

AUG 23 1941

This was a ridiculous objection as he had cashed many similar Postal Orders using the identical signature without any question. Other customers who were there were surprised at the incident and thanked their stars that they do not belong to the Bantu race.

The old African happens to be a well known man and has lived in Durban for many years and has never been charged with committing any crime. He told us that he is a rate payer of this city and if he had a white-skin he would be enjoying the franchise which his colour disqualifies him for that honour.

AUG 23 1941

He has two sons to land in Durban and well-behaved, but in entering a Government office he is at sight nothing but a potential criminal who must be scrutinized before a Postal Order can be cashed for him. Not all Postal officials insist upon this even if the law authorises them to submit all Africans to this indignity when they enter a Government department to transact business.

In the private business houses no question is made as to whether the money spent has been faithfully acquired or stolen. Why then does the Government make such a humiliating law for the Africans that they must always hand their passes in certain public offices?

Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

OCT 18 1941

Mr. Clover Tandi, the Bantu Professional champion dancer of three years standing, is seen here showing the first step in slow fox-trot. It is understood that a professional championship dance is being arranged on his behalf to take place on January 6, 1942 at the Inchcape Hall, Polly Street, Johannesburg, and a challenge is being extended to all towns in the Union for that big competition. Any further information can be obtained from Mr. Clover Tandi himself, c/o Township Hotel, !, Jeppe, Johannesburg. The Revellers Band will be in attandence that day

Ilanga Lase Natal
(Natal Sun)
Durban, Natal,
South Africa

From The Bantu Social Centre

OCT 18 1941

WEEKLY—BULLETIN

[BY R. M. M.]

In the evening of Sunday the 12th October, the Management of the Bantu Social Ceutre arranged the first of a series of concerts which will be held every Sunday night at the New Centre. These will be Free Concerts, members requested to bring one guest on these occasions.

Half-an-hour before the commencement of the concert the brilliantly lighted City was suddenly transformed to a black City without sirens wailing their note of warning for one of the longest Blackouts the City has ever experienced, having lasted eight hours.

This blackout did not stop members and their guests finding their way to the Bantu Social Centre and in 15 minutes' time there was an audience of over 100 waiting for the show to begin.

They were not kept waiting long when the curtains were drawn and Mr. B. B. Mavundla, Manager and Conductor of the Morning Stars Touring Troupe appeared and announced their first item. The programme included African Songs, Sketches, and Tapping, everyone of these items was highly apreciated by the audience who accordingly applauded.

OCT 18 1941

Mr. Mac. P. Mottar a member of the Bantu Social Centre very kindly volunteered and gave a Trumpet Solo (unaccompained).

Many of those who attended wished that these concerts could be a regular feature of the Centre which only showed that they really enjoyed the programme.

At the conclusion of the concert the Superintendent (Mr. W Johnson) thanked the visiting artists and Mr. Mottar on behalf of the Executive Committee of the Bantu Social Centre.

The Management of the Centre wishes to announce that there will be another concert Sunday night on the 19th October, commencing at 7.30 p.m.

OCT 18 1941

Arrangements for these concerts are in the hands of Reggie M. Moses (Assistant Superintendent).

ACTIVITIES FOR WEEK-ENDING — OCT. 19.

October 15 — Committee Meeting Bantu Traders Association at 8 p.m.

October 16 — Choral Society Meeting at 7.30 p.m.

October 16 ... Native Welfare Meeting [Rotary Club] at 1 p.m.

October 18 — Concert and Dance by Mr. Philemon Sithole (Swing Revues Dance Band in attendance) at 8 p.m.

October 19 — Members' guest afternoon at 4 p.m.

October 19 — Members' evening concert at 8 p.m.

VISITORS:

Messrs. A. O. Molefe, L. B. Madlala, R. E. Hlanguza, and R. A. Mtimkulu (Edendale).

Misses E. Buthelezi and F. Kunene (Edendale). Miss A. Makitla [J'oburg] Miss R. B. Mavundla (Evaton).

Messrs. D. Goba and F. Dingila (Inanda).

Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

Appalling Chaos In Native Education

OCT 11 1941

The reasons for the present "appalling chaos" in Native education in the Transvaal were analysed by the Rev. F. A. Winter C.R. in an address recently delivered to the Education Committee of the Transvaal Teachers Association.

Father Winter pointed out that the total enrolment of Native scholars in primary schools in the Transvaal was about 121,000, which represented about one-third of the children of school-going age. For the other two-thirds there were neither proper schools nor qualified teachers available. All available space in existing Native schools was full to overflowing.

Each province, said Father Winter, administered Native education separately, the cost being borne by the Government. In the Tranvaal the Education Department paid the salaries of all teachers, but the Department provided practically nothing for buildings or equipment. The salaries of Native teachers were "shockingly low."

The speaker considered that the lack of funds, and the inadequate pay of Native teachers, especially in the primary schools, were the principal difficulties in the way of better educational facilities for Natives in the Transvaal.

Dealing with the first of these, he said: "The appalling chaos and lack of steady growth in Native education is due to the failure of the Central Government to make adequate grants for this purpose. The remedy lies in the education of public opinion. Ultimately, the cost of Native education must come out of the nation's revenue and be voted for exactly as is that of European education.

"At the moment there is a block grant which never varies, and thus does not arouse criticism in Parliament. The rest comes from the Native Development Fund, which is financed out of direct Native taxation. It is ridiculous that the poorest section of the community shuld thus be expected to pay for its own improvement. Native education is the Cinderella of the public services."

OCT 11 1941

On the subject of pay for Native teachers, Father Winter said that better scales were urgently necessary, and that proper provision should be made for the superannuation of Native teachers. At present no provision was made for pensions for any Native teachers, whether in primary or secondary schools.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

BERLIN RETICENT ON AFRICAN WAR

NOV 23 1941

But the High Command Admits That Britain's Tank Forces in Libya Are Strong

ITALIAN UNIT IS ATTACKED

Ariete Division Is Hit Again—Axis Troops Are Reported Striking Back in Desert

BERLIN, Nov. 22 (U.P.)—Official military spokesmen were reluctant to comment on the North African fighting tonight, but it was noted that the High Command, after having mentioned Axis counter-attacks for two days, merely stated that German and Italian troops were engaged in a heavy battle with "strong British tank units."

It is too early to speak of anxiety here. But it was with extreme reserve that a German military spokesman indicated that the Libyan battle was in the balance. German quarters have made no attempt to conceal their realization that General Erwin Rommel is fighting against a strong foe.

New Attack on Italians

ROME, Nov. 22 (AP)—A "strong new attack" on the Italian Ariete Division deep within the Libyan desert was acknowledged today by Stefani, official Italian news agency, which said that the British were broadening their front.

A correspondent indicated that the Axis troops were striking back with hard counter-attacks and reported the destruction or capture of many British vehicles and the taking of many prisoners.

Fierce, day-long efforts of the Tobruk garrison to open a breach through Axis siege lines, the dispatch said, were frustrated by the Italians.

NOV 23 1941

The dispatch described as heavy the British losses in the fighting on the Ariete Division's sector. The agency previously had reported the British halted there.

Stefani said that Italian and German planes, working "effectively" with the land forces to beat back the British, had destroyed a number of tanks and trucks. Italian fighter pilots reported that they had shot down two United States-made Curtiss planes in air combats. Italian bomber crews claimed hits on the British defenses at Tobruk.

Menace Acknowledged

Without acknowledging the loss of specific Italian positions, an authoritative source said that "a British menace does exist." He accused the British of "serious inaccuracies" in their Cairo communiqués.

Stefani said that the British, in launching their Libyan offensive, sought to open a second front against the Axis to satisfy demands for aid to Russia; to rupture the Axis by putting Italy out of the war; to free British Mediterranean forces for defense of the Caucasian oil fields, and to break the siege of Tobruk and effect the conquest of all of Libya and "absolute mastery of the Mediterranean."

NOV 23 1941

On the Ethiopian front, the communiqué acknowledged, the Italians were undergoing further heavy British attacks in the Gondar area. With the Chelga garrison isolated, it was said, an Italian supply motorcade fought a bloody four-day battle to break through from Gondar with supplies for Chelga.

The defenders of another garrison on the Gondar front, Culquabert, have been resisting since yesterday and have launched bayonet counter-attacks against preponderant British forces, the communiqué added. The garrison has been pounded continuously for eight days by British artillery and planes.

56a-1941

Ilanga Lase Natal
(Natal Sun).
Durban, Natal,
South Africa

Work of A.M.E. Church in South Africa Growing

Says Prof. J. R. Coan, M.A., D.D.

JUL 12 1941

Little known and somewhat isolated from Durban's Church life, Ebenezer Mission, Overport, has been having about its grounds a distinguished visitor from Evaton in the Transvaal, in the person of tall, scholarly and kindly Professor Joseph us R. Coan, M.A., D.D., Negro Superintendent of Wilberforce Institute, Dean of the Wilberforce Theological Seminary and Acting Superintendent-General of the Africa See of the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

Speaking at a reception held in his honour in the A. M. E. Church building at Mayville last Saturday evening, Professor Coan made reference to the significance of African Methodist Episcopal work in Southern Africa. Exhorting the Mayville congregation to work with one mind, he assured them that if they made a start on the road to building a new Church for the Durban congregation, he would help them to set up a building which would not only be the pride of the Africans, but would be a monument of African achievement.

Reviewing his work at Wilberforce he said he had come to Africa with the sole aim of training Ministers of religion. Shortly after his arrival in this country, however, he was suddenly called to the Principalship of Wilberforce and also appointed Superintendent of the community clinic at Evaton. When Bishop R. R. Wright left for the United States, his successor, Bishop Reid found it not possible, because of the War, to come to South Africa and the administration of the Church's affairs fell into his hands.

MAKING PROGRESS

JUL 12 1941

In spite of difficulties, Wilberforce Institute had been able to steer ahead and make definite progress. She had won the confidence of Government departments interested in African development. Apart from salary grants she now received a grant of £500 from the Government and was proceeding with a building programme to extend over a period of about four years. There had been additions to the staff and in direction this Wilberforce sought to have more and more graduates.

The work of the Church had made steady progress and he hoped that much more would have to be done in the future. He did not know when, but was certain that some day Durban would have an edifice in which to worship as good as, if not better than, Cape Town's. The growth or otherwise, of A.M.E., work, Dr. Coan said, is to the credit or discredit of the African. The African has to make his Church strong. It is now the monument of his achievement. The world has a strange notion of things African. It believes that whatever is the product of African hands is inferior. It is for the African himself to educate the world out of this attitude, not merely by words, but by actual achievements. The African must create an atmosphere where thoughts that associate inferiority with his work and achievements shall not survive.

JUL 12 1941

The Church, continued Dr Coan, had to make a great conquest—it was fighting a righteous battle and it need

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gwedlela eyawo indlela kulokukuddela okukhona emhlabeni. Asehle axosha amaJalimane amanye, ke lapha kwasala iJapan, nayo efuna okwayo ukuganga. Ithi engani ifuna amathuba okuthengisa impahla lapha, okuyikona ngempela ingabe ikuqondile ngokuthwezela lomsindo eMelika encane ngukuba iUnited States, iMelika enkulu, ingaze yazi kahle manje ukuthi yenzenjani, ngapha ngasePacific Ocean ibhekwe ngamaJapan, ngaseAtlantic Ocean ibhekwe nguHitler, bese khona ekhaya eMelika kube khona umsindo phakathi kwezizwe zaseMelika, okungukuthi kukhona ingozi khona ekhaya. Lelisu lisiza uHitler ngoba iMelika izobambezeleka, ihambe kancane ngokungabaza ingalitholi ithuba lokucabanga ngempi namaNgisi kakhulu.

Impi eRussia

Kubonakala sengathi noma ezabalaza uJosefa Stalin, uAdolf Hitler ulingena ngempela elaseRussia ngenkathi yokulobola. AbaseRussia bathemba ukuthi bazomlutha abalandele aze aye uthi shiqe ezweni labo, ebese bezama ukumnquma bamahlukanise nomthombo wempi yakhe. Lelisu lingaphumelela uma iRussia izabaleza ingaze yaklayeka ohakathi yona yodwana. UHitler

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Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

The Need For Co-Operation

AUG 2 1941

The need for co-operation between white and black was the keynote of the speech delivered by the Minister of Native Affairs, Colonel Deneys Rietz, at Lovedale last week. The Minister said "men of every race and colour in South Africa must work together, otherwise the country would be involved in ruin. The section of the people which was unfortunately taking a narrow stand, and who were showing hate and prejudice towards the Native, would pay dearly for their actions. co-operation was urgently needed."

This statement, coming from an influential member of the Government, will be highly appreciated by all men and women, be they white or black, who are working for harmony and co-operation between the races. It will encourage them to carry on the good work for which they have dedicated their lives. There was a time when Europeans who preach the gospel of inter-racial co-operation were regarded in political circles as Negrophilists who wanted to put silly ideas into the black man's mind. We are glad that responsible men in South Africa are supporting the policy of making the white man and the black man realise their inter-dependence and the fact that the prosperity and progress of their joint-fatherland depend upon the creative co-operation of the two races.

AUG-2 1941

Colonel Rietz did not only call upon South Africans of all races and colours to work together for the good of their country but he also showed that the Government was prepared to do likewise. He announced that the Government had decided to give "an opportunity in the civil service for the employment in Native Areas of Africans." By this action the Government has set an example which we hope will be followed by the people. This is a step in the right direction and it will make the African feel that he was now not an outcast in his own country but a citizen with certain privileges and responsibilities. People of whatever race or colour will not be content unless they feel that they are part and parcel of the system that controls their lives; and they will not be satisfied unless their affairs are directed by men of their own race and language, who share their customs, understand their character and sympathise with their aspirations.

The opening up of positions of responsibility to Africans will go a long way to restore confidence in the justice of the white man's rule. It will prove to us that the white man wants to live and let live, that he is willing to allow the African to develop his life to the full and to use his ability in the building up of his national life. We welcome this gesture of goodwill because it is the first instalment of the privileges to which we are entitled by virtue of the fact that we belong to the human race.

AUG 2 1941

But Africans must know that privileges that are being granted to them carry with them heavy responsibilities. No person, whether black or white, is entitled to state recognition if he is not prepared to perform his duties to the satisfaction of those in authority. It will be the duty, therefore, of those Africans who will be appointed to these posts to prove not only the ability of our race to fill such posts but also its honesty of purpose. It is needless to say that their failure will not be regarded as individual but as racial failure, while their success will be looked upon as the success of our race. It will be remembered that whenever a request was made that educated Africans should be given responsible positions in the civil service, the answer has invariably been that the time was not yet ripe. It rest, therefore, with those who will be called upon to man these new posts to prove conclusively that given a chance, the African can hold his own. In other spheres of employment and certain professions Africans have proved their ability and their sense of responsibility. We are, therefore, confident that the same thing will happen in these posts.

Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

Let South Africa Be Realistic

AUG 9 1941

The vexing question, whether or not the Africans in this country should be armed for military service in this gigantic war, which is now devastating Europe and which is spreading to Asia and Africa, has been brought to the fore by Colonel Deneys Reitz, Minister of Native Affairs. Expressing his personal opinion, Colonel Reitz told a Press representative in Durban that "I feel that we, here, are deliberately depriving ourselves of valuable fighting material."

No doubt the Minister will be severely criticised in certain quarters, and be stigmatised as "a Negrophilist" and a menace to European security and superiority. But all right thinking men will endorse his opinion. The policy of not arming Africans for the defence of South Africa was conceived in the womb of fear by men who knew that they were not giving the African a square deal, and that they were not prepared to allow the African to take his rightful place in the national life of South Africa. Because of this unreasonable and undemocratic attitude, they felt that the arming of the African would endanger their authority and undermine the security of white civilisation. These men never thought that the illtreatment of the African constituted a serious menace to the security of civilised life. No, they only thought that disarmed, the African would be rendered helpless and harmless.

AUG 9 1941

With this policy it is no use to quarrel to-day. The men who gave birth to it are fast disappearing. Their place in our national life is being taken by men who realise that South Africa is the common heritage of the two races which, for good or ill, are destined to live side by side. Their task, therefore, is to find in diversity a basis for national unity. They recognise the undeniable fact that the South African nation is not exclusively white; it consists of all the elements of our cosmopolitan population.

AUG 9 1941

There was a time, no doubt, when the African was a danger to the white race, when he wanted to overthrow his rule, but that time has long since past. The African of to-day is a different man to his warlike ancestors. He has learned to appreciate the benefits of the white man's civilisation and, in spite of the disabilities under which he lives and labours, he is not hostile to the existence of the white race in Africa. What he wants and claims is the right to share in the good things of civilisation, the right to develop his life for the benefit of humanity and the right to enjoy the fruits of his labour. What he claims is what has been and is being claimed by every human being.

He looks upon South Africa as his ancestral home—a home which he is prepared and ready to shed his blood in its defence. He is equally interested in this war. To him victory will mean the rejection of his progress, and the enslavement of his race and the destruction of its soul. For this reason he is prepared and ready to defend with his life those principles of life which have enabled man to rise above the brute creation.

South Africa is the only country on this continent where the black man is deprived of the right to die for his country in the battlefield. It is the only place where race and colour prejudice is allowed to sabotage the organisation of man power for the overthrow of Hitlerism. And yet Hitler and Mussolini have not hesitated to mobilise the yellow man and the black man to crush the forces of democracy. In East and North Africa, the South African white troops fought and are fighting against Mussolini's black soldiers. In the Far East Hitler is wooing the Japanese, who do not belong to the "chosen race of Aryans," to throw in their lot on his side against the nations that are fighting for human freedom.

Let South Africa be realistic. This is not a white man's war; it is a war against the law of human progress and against God's law of human brotherhood. Into this struggle all of us—no matter to what race or nation we belong, or in what continent or island we live—are irresistably drawn. We must, therefore, all of us fight because from the consequences of this devastating war, whether glorious or disastrous, none of our children will escape.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

England Refuses Africans Chance At Defense Work

SEP 15 1941

LONDON—(Special ANP Correspondence)—The question of racial discrimination against Africans and people of African descent but who may be said to be British subjects is so keen that it recently was the subject of discussion in the house of commons when Vernor Bartlett, diplomatic correspondent of the London "News Chronicle," speaking on behalf of black workers from the colonies, asked the Minister of Labor whether he was aware of color discrimination at the labor exchanges.

SEP 15 1941

Mr. Bartlett asked whether Minister Ernest Bevin, hailed as the great labor leader of England, who is the trade union boss in this country and minister of labor, was aware of the difficulties which colored workers experienced when they attempted to be of service to the nation during this time of crisis.

Minister Bevin, whose position is for all the world like that of President Green of American Federation of Labor, plus that of Sidney Hillman of the OPM of the United States, employed the same tactics which they do, ducking the issue and evading the question.

"If my honorable friend has any particular case in mind, perhaps he will let me know, so that I can consider whether there is any action I can usefully take," Mr. Bevin replied to Mr. Bartlett.

Bartlett, knowing as did all the house who heard the question, that Bevin was trying to evade a question which everyone connected with industry knows exists asked again "Is it not a fact that in quite a number of these firms, there is this discrimination and should not the government do everything it can to discourage it; first, to increase the labor potentiality of the country and second, to remove any discrimination which should not exist in a great democracy?"

Bevin, known as one of the great labor leaders of the world, wiggled but did not reply. It is a well known fact that Negroes have been refused work on the ground of color and that most of the cases have been reported to the ministry of labor, but nothing has been done about it.

The result is that some of the Negro men approached Mr. Bartlett, who is an independent member of parliament, tied up neither with the Tories or the Laborites. The matter has come to such a sad state that even though there is a great demand for seamen, many ships refuse to carry colored crews, though there are many capable African and colored sailors here. Since the war when employment in films and night clubs which was about all Negroes could get to do was no more, economic conditions among the blacks in London have been simply terrible.

SEP 15 1941

(Editor's Note: A considerable amount of this dispatch was censored by the Ministry of Information, London.)

White Man's War Puzzles Savages

By the Associated Press.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Sept. 17.—The trouble with being a Christian missionary in Africa, says O. U. Giddings, who is one, is that you have a difficult time explaining the white man's war to the black "savages."

SEP 17 1941

Missionaries have fought the evil of war between tribes for years, Mr. Giddings, who has been in central Africa since 1925 for the Seventh Day Adventists, declared. Now the natives, who are denied firearms, cannot understand the way the great white Christian nations have resorted to gunpowder.

56a-1941

Imvo Zabantsundu
(Bantu Opinion)
King William's Town
South Africa

Organising Native Voters

FEB 8 1941

A convention of the African Voters' Association comprising the different branches from the Cape the western and eastern circles, and Griqualand West, was held in the Community Hall, Bloemfontein, recently to consider the rights and privileges of the African registered voters in the Cape Province. The President, Professor D. D. T. Jabavu, presided.

The Rev. R. M. Tunzi presented an encouraging report on the negotiations that he had undertaken with the Native M.P.'s in connection with the conditions and status of the African registered voter.

Mr. E. D. Tsenyego then gave an account of his activities in organising and enrolling the African voters of East London, where the Association had its most powerful branch with well over 1,000 members on the roll.

FEB 8 1941

He said that he had first sought the co-operation of employers who used Native labour on a large scale, for under the Urban Areas Act it was necessary for every employer before engaging a Native who was not registered as a voter, to pay his registration fee of a shilling. It was therefore an advantage to employers if Natives were registered and he had thus been able to gain their support, which in some cases involved permission to address meetings of their employees.

NATIVES SUSPICIOUS.

The Natives themselves, however, were often suspicious, being inclined to interpret his efforts as attempts to recruit them for war service. He had explained to them the advantages of registration, which enabled them to be exempt from the many pass laws and offered a better chance of employment.

The speaker said that although there had been no registration for the supplementary list during last year, there will be a general revision and registration throughout the Cape Province in February of this year, and it behoved every Native with the necessary qualifications to register himself. He appealed to employers of Natives to give all the necessary help to all those wishing to register themselves.

After much deliberation on the matter, the convention finally decided that circulars be printed and circularised throughout the large centres in the Cape Province and that canvassers be appointed to each centre to organise the voters.

Sierra Leone
Weekly News
Freetown, Sierra
Leone, West Africa

Concerning the Rural Area.

FEB 1 - 1941

The term "Rural Area" is comprehensive in the present application of it. In this article, reference may be made to any particular section or locality of the four rural areas as and when it may be necessary to do so.

Firstly, it would appear that the people of the rural Area are not to enjoy full benefit of the amenities enjoyable in common with the people of the urban area.

Beginning with the Colony Circular Road, attention had been called to the narrowness of all the bridges built on this road.

The bridge over the Congo Town stream is the only one wide enough; but this bridge is practically within the urban portion of the Circular Road. Its width allows the crossing of it by vehicles and pedestrians simultaneously.

It is this bridge alone that has the advantage just pointed out.

FEB 1 - 1941

The tragedy which took place at the bridge over the Lumley Brook is still fresh in people's minds. It does not speak well as to the construction for this particular bridge to have been made so narrow, and without rail to boot.

It is obviously very dangerous to even travellers only on the Circular Road, much more to both vehicles and pedestrians.

It would be right and fitting for the Authorities to give attention to the bridge with a view to widening it, or else, to put a rail with two or three bulged safety projections along its sides for people to betake themselves to when they are already on the bridge which is the only way for traffic, when vehicles are approaching from either end of it.

FEB 1 - 1941

The work of widening this particular bridge should be extended to, and taken in hand at, all the bridges, seeing that the narrowness of which the writer is speaking is a common fault to all of them, and there are no by-paths for travellers and other pedestrians to use as means of safety, as they cross the bridges.

Secondly adequate Medical Facilities are still being denied the people of the rural areas. The Rural Areas' Council spent quite a long time in discussing the subject, about which members of the Council had been rather serious; and very likely it had come in for attention from the proper source. But this measure of attention could not at all fulfil the obligation of the Authorities to the rural people. More care for the sick is a necessity.

For an example, it does not appear quite convenient for one Medical Dispenser to dispense medcines in the five Mountain Villages, residing at Regent as he does. Nor is it a satisfactory arrangement for the Medical Dispenser residing at York, to visit Goderich on Tuesday of a week and Sussex on Friday of a week also, to dispense medcines to the sick of this extensive portion of the rural area, Sussex being about eight miles distant, and Goderich about sixteen miles distant from York. More should be done for the rural people in regard to medical attendance; and, it may be hoped that this all important subject will be given its proper place in the consideration of the Authorities!

Thirdly, as there is rumour that ere long a level rate of school fees, that is to say, one shilling and three pence will be charged at all classes of the primary school recognised by Government, the writer is undertaking to point out, before the matter becomes a "fait accompli" that, the hardship in school fees hitherto charged, about which there has been ceaseless complaints will, by this presumed new step, be only dissembled, but not removed. If therefore, there is any foundation whereupon the rumour is based, then arises a question:—Will illiteracy be thereby greatly checked? "Let those concerned think before they leap!" For the moment, the writer holds his peace.

Fourthly, the problem of bus transport in the rural area has not yet been successfully solved, owing to the fact that the data are never complete or are never fully discovered. The man in the street says that the authorities of the Bus Service are a "group of Thomases" that would not believe facts told them, unless they should see. And yet they could not go out and see.

FEB 1 - 1941

It does not appear that the Bus Authorities are aware of the fact that the buses are very widely patronised. It is no tale-telling to state that very often people from Kent and Banana Islands come down to York terminus to take the buses running to Freetown. Many a time intending travellers are left at the very terminus from want of accommodation for themselves and their marketables. On several occasions the buses can accommodate only people who are fortunate to be at York ready to travel. Then must persons at Tokeh, Number Two and Bawbaw be left behind bitterly disappointed in respect of their business!

For the minimising of the foregoing and other difficulties connected with the Bus Service, especially at places very far away from Freetown, would the Bus Authorities not consider the advisability of sending a lorry to York along with the bus each afternoon, so that, on the next morning all travellers can be taken on to Freetown? Such an arrangement would bring great relief to people in the matter of taking their articles of trade to the markets, as well as of bringing their saleables home from Freetown.

FEB 1 - 1941

The people of this country do fully realise that, on account of war conditions, they cannot have all that they need and are asking for; but, they are entitled to some considerations, in regard to the ways and means of earning their daily sustenance, seeing that they must eat, if they are to live.

Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

Relative Duty Of Parent And Teacher To Child

TRAGIC INCIDENT CITED

FEB 1 1941

Sir,

On December 4, 1940 as a result of a schoolboy quarrel during interval at the St. Augustine School, Walmer, Port Elizabeth, my young brother was fatally stabbed by a playmate. The boys were the best of friends and it was tragic that the boys' squabble should have ended so unfortunately.

I would like to refer to the remarks made by the preacher at the graveside when the boy was buried, as I feel that a wrong impression has got abroad in regard to the discipline at the school concerned.

Throughout his address, the preacher's remarks gave the impression that, had the school been properly disciplined the tragedy would not have occured, but I feel that, however strictly the children are trained at school, teachers cannot be held responsible for accidents such as this. It is essentially the upbringing the boys and girls receive at home which tells in life, and unless teachers, who, after all, see the children for only a few hours a day, receive cooperation from parents, it can never be possible to train the youngsters' minds in the proper channels of respectable behaviour and honour.

FEB 1 1941

It is seldom that a child whose home is happy and whose parents are an example to him gives trouble at school, but all too frequent are the cases of the cause of juvenile deliquency being traced to unsatisfactory home conditions. In many instancies, every little misdeed which child does is blamed on lack of discipline at school, but parents must realize that the ground-work of proper upbringing is done at home, and the child with its imitative mind, cannot put aside influences received from his home circle, however earnestly his teachers may strive, in the short time at their disposal, to instil the basic principles of discipline and courtesy.

I hope this letter will be seriously read by all parents with a view to their turning their attention to enforcing more strict discipline in their own homes and not leaving the entire rsponsibility with teachers.

THOMAS B. GAMANDA
St. Anne's School,
Uitenhage.

Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

Combination Of Bantu Languages

PROPOSALS PUT FORWARD

FEB 1 1941

Sir,

To bring our many dialects to the normal standard as was determined by Providence is a task that cannot be mastered in a moment of time. It would mean years of unceasing changes, constant corrections, and continuous improvements. The numerous tribes and nations would have to make a common interchange of words and phrases. Most likely, many people in each branch of the wide Bantu family would disfavour the idea of parting with what they had for long looked upon as their valued media of expression. For these reasons, many persons would feel inclined to pooh-pooh the whole idea of language combination.

Nevertheless, in the course of these amendments big strides would have been taken towards the acquisition of two great ends in the life of the African. Firstly, channels would open up for the development of our languages which gravely call for this measure of action. Secondly, the scheme would serve as a medium for the reparation of the bonds of unity that were dissevered years ago by the deadly tribal differences which, sad to say, still play a big role even where the African people have to work together in pursuit of a very high and common cause.

In the introductory portion of this article headed "Bantu Languages", proofs that affirm the belief that our dialects are derived from a single source have been advanced, even if ineffectively. It follows then that the workable means whereby Bantu languages could be placed close to the state of purity, would be by the application of a uniform manner of expression, more or less, commonly encouraged among the different Bantu nations. Here arises the advantage that comes with the introduction of the new orthography where by its use the wide dissimilarities in spelling have somewhat been modified. The "ea" and "oa" which were used in seSuthu-Choana, have now been replaced by the "ya" and "wa" as is employed in the Zulu-Xhosa languages.

The next step towards the combination of Bantu languages would have to be the liquidation of that long-overdue debt which our dialects owe to European languages. For ages, the African has borrowed and kept such words as: "phepha, pampiri," from "paper, papier"; "tafile, tafula," from "table, tafel"; et cetera. In substituting these with Bantu words, the Africans of all tongues would have to make mutual agreement on the general use of a single word in each case.

Again, where this is necessary, the Africans should borrow words from one another only, and not from any other source. May it be noted however, that there is no bad motive behind the making of this suggestion. It is advanced here because the act of borrowing words from European dialects is such an easy course to follow that, as a result, the African gives himself no time to think out and formulate his own words, hence the circulated employment of such words as "mothokari", "eropuleni" etc. If this setback remains unchecked, there is every likelihood that, with the advance of inventions, Bantu vocabulary would become widely "anti-Native."

FEB 1 1941

Instances are not wanting, to prove that the members of the Bantu family can easily make a general interchange of words without having to run to sources with which they do not hold close linguistic relations.

The above written proposals do not cover everything that is required in the broad innovation of establishing a Bantu National Language. None the less, they are useful particles upon which the high objective of combining Bantu languages should find grounds for feasibility.

Ed. N. N. Msuthwana,
Delmas, Tvl.

Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

All African Youth League

AN APPEAL TO YOUNG AFRICANS

FEB 1 1941

Sir,

In my last article under the above caption I had appreciated to the officials of Youth Leagues in various places to correspond with me to organise and arrange for an "ALL AFRICAN YOUTH LEAGUE." So far I have had no response, but I still solemnly remind them so to do, for the sake of redemption and emancipation of the Africans and the Non-Europeans in general.

In the youth of any nation in the world repose the potentialities of freedom and progress. It is, therefore, imperative that the youth of this country awake to the realisation of the power latent in them. The welfare of the commuity in all spheres rests entirely upon the youth, and the responsibility lies with them for leaving it to deterioration and retrogression by their indifference in nation-building activities. On the other hand they can render useful and lasting service to their fellow-men by working in and through a powerful organisation which in its constitution should embody all the fundamental principles indispensable for purposive progressive action.

FEB 1 1941

In this country where each succeeding day renders our position more precarious the chaotic and treacherous leadership at the helm of the community must be checked in its mad career of gross betrayals and vested intersts.

The organisation—All AFRICAN YOUTH LEAGUE must have one comprehensive aim—to work in educational, religious, political and social emancipation of the nation.

I abide with anticipated hope on the bright youthful brains for suggestions and support.

JESH. S. F. B. B. G. GREGORY
Ladysmith.

Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

Young Africans In Prison

FEB 1 1941

The statement made by Mr. J. Lewin of the University of the Witwatersrand at the recent conference of the Institute of Race Relations, that there were no fewer than 20,000 Natives under the age of twenty-one in prison today," has undoubtedly shocked many people, even those who may not be interested in the welfare of the African people. This statement reveals a state of affairs which calls for more than passing attention. It cannot be denied that this growing lawlessness among young Africans constitutes a problem of grave magnitude and that unless it is tackled at once it will eventually become an incurable disease.

There can be no doubt that this once law-abiding race is fast becoming a race of criminals and lawbreakers. And the reason for this is not far to seek. No race which is hemmed in by oppressive and restrictive legislation as is the case with the African race can escape deterioration. Most of the Africans who are in prison today were convicted for committing technical offences under the pass laws, Urban Areas Act, Masters and Servants law and other discriminating laws.

In their effort to secure complete control of the Africans and their labour, Europeans in this country are succeeding only in destroying all that is fine in their character.

One of the laws which is largely responsible for the disintegration of African family life in urban locations is the Urban Areas Act. One of the regulations framed under this Act does not permit children aged 18 to live with their parents without paying lodger's fees. It is true that some Municipalities do not enforce this regulation, but the majority of the local authorities have refused to accede to the requests repeatedly made by Advisory Boards not to enforce it. Some of the smaller Municipalities, we are told, actually make it illegal for these children to live with their parents. Is it surprising then that we should have not fewer than 20,000 juveniles in prison today? It is our firm conviction that unless these restrictive laws and regulations are abolished, the menace of juvenile delinquency cannot be combatted successfully.

Another cause of this growing lawlessness among young Africans is ignorance. It is really not in the interest of Europeans to allow thousands of African children to grow wild in urban locations. It is a tragic fact that owing to lack of educational facilities thousands of African children of school-going age are growng without receiving a training of any kind. As the result they take to gambling and other evils and these start them on the road to crime.

FEB 1 1941

There are Europeans who think that to educate a black man is to spoil him and to make him a black European. For this reason they are opposed to educational facilities being provided by the State for Africans. They do not realise that for good or ill white and black are destined to live side by side and that whether they like it or not they form one nation whose very existence depends largely upon interracial goodwill and co-operation.

It is the ignorance and superstition and not the education, of the African which constitutes a real menace to European civilisation. Educated Africans are an asset instead of being a liability to the progressive life of this country; they are useful members of the community, contributing their share to the country's industrial and commercial development. They realise that it is their bounden duty to be law-abiding and to live in peace and harmony with their neighbours.

There can be no doubt that by providing more educational facilities for African children in urban locations, the State will be encouraging the development of good citizenship. What is really wanted in urban areas is compulsory education. The State should build more schools instead of spending large sums of money on building more prisons. Prisons have hopelessly failed to make men repent from their sins. It is in the school, and not in prison, that our young people will learn to respect law and order and to live peacefully and happily with their fellow country-men.

56a-1941
Imvo Zabantsundu
(Bantu Opinion)
King William's Town
South Africa

The Black Man And His Land

The Story Of Farmer A & Farmer B

Chapter V

JAN 18 1941

(By Edward Roux, M.SC. Ph.D.)

In order to show the difference between the right and the wrong way of managing cattle and land I am going to tell you the story of two farmers. I shall call them Farmer A and Farmer B. They started farming in 1919. Their two farms were next to each other and were of the same size. The grass and soil in the two farms were in the same condition. Each farmer had ten cattle.

Farmer A was a forward-looking man; he was willing to try the new ways of working with cattle and land. But Farmer B was old-fashioned; he was not willing to depart from the ways of his grandfathers, forgetting that conditions had changed since the old days when there was plenty of land.

Farmer B thought he would let his cattle go on increasing as much as possible, but Farmer A decided that he would only keep as many cattle as his land could feed without becoming spoilt.

As soon as he was able Farmer A fenced his land. Not only did he put a fence right round it, but he put fences across it so as to divide it into four camps. He had gates in the fences so that he could drive the cattle into whichever camp he pleased. The camps were numbered 1, 2, 3 and 4. At first he put all his cattle into camp 1. While the cattle were there the grass in camp 1 was being eaten but the grass in the other three camps was growing. For a week he kept his cattle in camp 1. Then he changed them to camp 2. He kept them there a week and then put them in camp 3. A week later he put them into camp 4, then after another week back into camp 1. And so on, round and round. The grass in every camp was able to grow for three weeks before the cattle began to eat it again. Then it was only eaten for one week and got three weeks rest once more. This system is called "rotational grazing" and the camps are sometimes called "paddocks."

Farmer B did not understand all these carryings-on on the part of Farmer A. On his land Farmer B let the cattle roam about and eat anywhere they pleased. The result was that the grass never had a rest. After a few months if you looked carefully you might have noticed that the grass on Farmer B's land was getting thinner and the grass on Farmer A's land was getting thicker. Also you might have noticed that Farmer A's cattle were a little fatter and gave a little more milk than Farmer B's. But you would have had to look carefully to notice these things. Farmer B thought he was doing very well.

JAN 18 1941

1922

As time went on new calves appeared on both farms. In 1922, three years after the two farmers started, Farmer B's herd had increased from 10 to 18. But he had given three of his cattle to his son who wished to marry, so that there were 15 cattle grazing on Farmer B's land.

During the same three years Farmer A's cattle had increased from 10 to 20. His cattle had increased more rapidly than B's because none of his calves had died, whereas B had lost two. But Farmer A did not keep twenty cows on his land. During the three years he had sold no less than ten of his cattle. He got good money for them, because they had had plenty of grass to eat and they were fat and in good condition. With the money he got he was able to pay for the fencing and buy things he needed for his house. But farmer B had got no money for his cattle.

1925

In the next three years, between 1922 and 1925, Farmer B's 15 cattle produced 8 calves which grew up. Farmer B sold one of his beasts and two others died. Those that died were eaten, but they were old and the meat was tough. Farmer B now had 20 cattle grazing on his land and he was very proud. But he had no reason to be proud of the condition of his land. In patches the grass was becoming very thin and there were some spots where no grass grew at all and there were only little bushes. And though he had 20 cattle, they were thin, starved-looking creatures and they gave very little milk. Sometimes from the whole lot he would get only one full bucket.

During these same three years Farmer A's 10 cattle had produced 14 healthy calves. Farmer A had sold or killed for his own use 12 of his beasts. He had increased the number grazing on his land from 10 to 12. The grass had improved so much, as a result of his veld management, that he thought it could easily manage to support another two.

If at this time you looked at the two farms without a proper understanding you might have thought that Farmer B was better off than Farmer A. You might have said: "Farmer A has only 12 cattle; Farmer B has 20 cattle. B is 8 cattle richer than A." But this would be because you were thinking only in terms of heads of cattle, not in terms of meat, milk and money. Although Farmer B had 20 cattle he had had very little real benefit from them. His cattle had brought him no money and he had got very little milk and meat from them. And, though he did not seem to realise it, they were ruining his land. On the other hand Farmer A had made money from his cattle by selling some to the butcher. There was always plenty of milk on his farm. His children have had plenty of amasi and had grown strong and healthy. When the neighbours wanted to buy milk they knew they could always get it from him.

Umteteli Wa Bantu
Johannesburg
South Africa

Non-European Owners Of Taxis

FEB 22 1941

Regulations Being Tightened Up

REPRESENTATIVES of the Transvaal Non-European Taxi-Owners Association (Messrs G. Sibidla, A. C. Marks, and P. Ndaba), introduced by Senator Rheinallt Jones, who was accompanied by Senator C. H. Malcomess, obtained an interview with the Minister of Railways and Harbours (the Hon. F. C. Sturrock) and the Chairman of the Central Transportation Board (Dr. H Reitz), in the Minister's office, Cape Town, on Saturday, February 8, 1941.

"Pirates" Who Carry Too Many Passengers

THE deputation said that they represented the legitimate taxi-owners and had no connection with the "pirates" who are unlicensed and carry excessive numbers of passengers. They complained that the legitimate taxis were blamed for accidents caused by the "pirates." The taxi-owners carry third party risk insurance, and have their vehicles kept in order, and inspected by municipal officials every six months.

The deputation expressed concern regarding the possible effect of the Motor Carrier Transportation Bill upon legitimate Non-European taxi services. After full discussion the following points emerged :—

(1) Under Clause 4 of the Bill a taxi-owner will require to obtain a certificate of exemption from the Board before his taxi may operate under a municipal licence. Regulations to govern such taxis are being prepared by the Board, and the Minister authorised the Chairman of the Board to allow the Association and the parliamentary representatives of the Natives to see the draft regulations and submit representations. There was no intention to interfere unduly with existing taxis operating within municipal areas.

FEB 22 1941

(2) The Chairman of the Board said that he himself was strongly in favour of Non-Europeans serving their own people, subject, of course, to the Board being satisfied as to the vehicles used and the character of the applicants.

(3) The deputation pressed the view that special consideration should be given by the Board to the fact that taxis serving Africans were restricted in the range they could serve by the fact that Africans are mostly resident in urban Locations, and (on the Reef) in Mine Compounds. This results in their service having the appearance of a "shuttle service," whereas they really operate as taxis.

The Minister and the Chairman said that they appreciated the special character of this situation, and the Chairman promised that the Board would give due consideration to it.

FEB 22 1941

(4) The deputation said that the limitation of the number of passengers who may be carried in a taxi to four passengers was too severe, and urged that large American cars can quite easily accommodate five passengers and the driver. The Chairman said that this point should be taken up with the Municipalities concerned.

(5) The deputation urged that the cancellation or suspension of licences should only occur in respect of convictions for serious offences. The Chairman of the Board said that driving a car under the influence of liquor must be regarded as a serious offence. The Chairman pointed out that often the Board knew that an offence had been committed but was unable to prove this to the satisfaction of the Court.

Ilanga Lase Natal
(Natal Sun)
Durban, Natal,
South Africa

Working On The Mines

JAN 18 1941

NATIVE FIRST AID TRAINING
30,000 MINE AFRICANS PROFICIENT IN IT.

You have been reading in these articles how good a thing it is to understand and have a knowledge of First Aid. Africans working on the Mines are encouraged to learn it, and they like to learn it. That is the spirit in which progress is made.

X X X

Every year competitions in First Aid are held on the Mines under the auspices of the South African Red Cross Society working in close co-operation with the Prevention of Accidents Committee of the Rand Mutual Assurance Company Limited, and of course together with the Transvaal Chamber of Mines.

When the annual competitions in First Aid Training are going to be held the news spreads along the Mines and the Africans take the keenest interest, the more so as there have already been the preliminary competitions. It means that the teams competing in the finals have proved themselves very good at First Aid. They are indeed the crack teams of First Aid on the Witwatersrand Mines.

The annual Competitions for the year 1940 took place last October at the Witwatersrand Native Labour Association Compound, Johannesburg, and many were the people who came to watch the tests, which were carried out with the usual strictness. The importance attached to these competitions, which are for the Native Mine Ambulance Championships of the Transvaal, can be realised when it is stated that on the occasion of the 1st finals a Cabinet Minister, the Hon. H.G. Lawrence, K.C., M.P., Minister of the Interior and Public Health, came to present the trophies medals and other prizes to the captains of the winning teams and also the cash prizes to all other teams competing. Amongst the notabilities also present on the memorable day were the Acting Director of Native Labour (Mr. A. E. Lowe) and Mr. H Wellbeloved, Native Labour Adviser to the Transvaal Chamber of Mines. Mine Africans who were taking part brought their "brothers" and Europeans came also. Everybody was interested.

JAN 18 1941

X X X

More than 3,000 Mine Africans had taken part in the preliminary competitions, that is, before the finals were held, and you may be surprised to learn that there are now nearly 30,000 Mine Africans who have made themselves proficient in First Aid. Ten years ago there were only 2,000 to 3,000 Mine Africans who had qualified in First Aid, so you can tell the great progress the Africans have recorded in this most useful and beneficial knowledge.

X X X

The competitions naturally take a long time to complete each year. There is an under round competition and also a surface competition, and here again Organisation —the doing of things in an orderly manner — is evident.

JAN 18 1941

The trophies that the Mine Africans win in the finals represent the blue ribband of the whole of the Transvaal for Mine Ambulance competitions, and the winners are very proud of the trophies, also the medals and prizes; indeed, they display their medals at public functions.

It is interesting to note from experience that employees trained in First Aid are safer workers because in the training they realise the consequence of accidents and are therefore more careful.

JAN 18 1941

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Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

The Black Man And His Land

The Story Of Farmer A & Farmer B

JAN 25 1941

By Edward Roux, M.SC. Ph.D.)

1931

We now jump six years to 1931 before we have another look at our farmers. During these six years Farmer A has kept his grazing herd limited to 12 beasts. Every year, on the average he has sold or slaughtered four cattle. His grass is still in tip-top condition and his cattle are healthy. He has money in the Post Office Bank.

During these six years (1925 to 1931) Farmer B has lost 12 cattle, all of which died. He still has 18 beasts on his land. You will notice that his cattle are no longer increasing in number. The old ones die quicker than the new ones come. About three-quarters of his land is now useless for grazing; it is full of dongas, stones and prickly bushes. There are a few small patches of grass left where the cattle can still get a little to eat. But Farmer B still thinks he is better off than Farmer A. "I have 18 cattle," he says, and he has only 12."

JAN 25 1941

1934

The next two years, 1932 and 1933, were very bad years for farmers. There were terrible droughts, and when the rain did come it was very little. Both our farmers suffered from the drought, B suffered more than A. Farmer A's land was in excellent condition before the drought. The grass was thick and its roots were well set. There was plenty of humus in the soil and thus it kept its water longer. A's cattle still had food when B's had practically nothing to eat. But Farmer A very wisely reduced the number of his herd to 10. "It is not wise under these conditions to keep these two extra beast," he said. So in 1934, after the lean time was over and good rains came again, A had only 10 cattle on his land. And during the previous three years he had only sold 10 cattle. But with the good rains his land rapidly recovered from the drought, because the strong roots were still there, holding the rich soil together.

But poor B! The drought simply ruined him. During the years of drought 8 of his cattle died. There was so little grass left on his land that his cattle used to push their heads through the fence to try and eat the grass on A's side. In 1934 Farmer B had 10 cattle left.

1940

JAN 25 1941

Now it is 1940. Farmer A has 12 cattle on his land. He does not intend to let his herd get bigger than that. He still has his four camps and he moves the cattle to fresh grass every week. He still sells some of his cattle every year and gets good money for them.

But Farmer B's cattle have continued to die. His land never recovered from the drought. He now has only four cattle left.

FARMER A

Year	Cattle on land	Cattle sold or killed
1919	10	—
1920—22	10	10
1923—25	12	12
1926—28	12	12
1929—31	12	12
1932—34	10	10
1935—37	12	10
1938—40	12	12
		78

FARMER B

Year	Cattle on land	Cattle sold or killed	Cattle died
1919	10	—	—
1920-22	15	3	—
1923-25	20	1	2
1926-28	20	—	5
1929-31	18	—	5
1932-34	10	—	8
1935-37	6	—	6
1938-40	4	—	3
			29

JAN 25 1941

Between 1919 and 1940 Farmer A sold or killed 78 cattle valued at £350. During the same time Farmer B sold or killed or gave as lobolo 4 cattle valued at £15; he also had the use of the carcases of the 29 cattle that died. These would be valued at about £58. Total for B, £73. Farmer A also made quite a lot of money by selling milk and Farmer B made nothing from milk.

Our two farmers started equal 21 years ago. If Farmer B had managed his land and cattle in the way he should have done he would have been as well off to-day as Farmer A. As it is Farmer A has got about five times as much value out of his land cattle than Farmer B got out of his. In addition A still has 12 good cattle his land is in much better condition than it was 21 years ago. It will continue to bring in a good profit every year if he treats it properly.

JAN 25 1941

But even the best farmers would be able to do very little with B's land now. Not only has the grass gone, but the soil has gone too. It is mostly rocks and stones. If this land were fenced off and no cattle were allowed on it for a few hundred years it might become good grazing land again and Farmer B's great-great-grandchildren might be able to use it. We know that soil is formed by breaking down rocks and it takes a very, very long time for a little soil to be made in this way. It takes hundreds and thousands of years to form a deep soil, but soil erosion caused by man and his cattle may wash it all away in the time it takes for a child to grow into a man.

Let us learn the lesson from this story of the two farmers. Let us try to keep our grass and our soil, because once they are gone we can never get them back unless we live to be hundred years old; and that you know is impossible.

56a-1941
Mochochonono
(The Comet)
Maseru, Basutoland
South Africa

An appeal to the "youth" of Basutoland

My Appeal to the "Youth" of Basutoland.

AUG 3 1949

(BY B. S. T. LIKATE.)

My dear Comrades-in-arms,

In the name of youth, whether you be at Colleges, Training Institutions, High, Technical, Boarding, Day, Intermediate, Elementry Schools or in the very darkest corner of Basutoland—in fact wherever you may be—I greet you during these chaotic days, when each nation must necessarily pull itself out of the mud by its own and not other peoples efforts, I feel the urge from within to address the following appeal to you As a matter of course, I am an unknown outsider to the majority of you people. However, seeing that 'necessity is the mother of invention', I consider it expedient that I should speak to you. It has ever since been the greatest desire of my heart to address you at a public gathering or while you are in assembly, but circumstances have always renderered that impracticable. I should state here that I have no other qualifications for addressing you excepting that I am 'one of you'.

In the first place I address you "dear", because you are as dear and important to me as any one member of my body is. As you are already aware, this is said to be an appeal. As such I have got to be definite and tell you precisely on what points I am appealing for your support and co-operation. Since some three years or so ago, many problems have been parading my mind. I have been watching the developments in the Territory, and the world at large, with keenest interest and maximum amount of watchfulness and extra-ordinary anxiety and carefulness. Great men have come, great men have passed in the history of our beloved Basutoland. Apart from having an energetic and able leader in the person of our present Paramount Chief, happy memories of our late P.C. are still overshadowing us in a manner beyond human description.

AUG 3 1949

Forward moves and advancements have nevertheless taken in various directions. Anti-spoil erosion and water conservation works have been carried on almost over and in every part and district of our Territory. The improvement of stock has also been going apace. Not only these, but a new leaf has been turned in the educational development of the Territory by the erection of the Basutoland High School at Maseru for the purpose of giving the highest qualification—short of a College degree—to sons and daughters of Basutoland in the land of their birth. The Government and Missionaries have been co operating fully in the educational development of our country. Their labours have been co-ordinated with the greatest amount of success in the inanguration of what is called the "E.V. 2 Teachers' Course". It is needless for me to say that all 'the powers that be" deserve our warmest and deepest gratitude for this invaluable service to our nation.

While it is true that the Basotho are—year in and year out—beginning to realise the need and value of education for their sons and daughters, it is equally true and important to mention that some disturbing and distressing influences are also fast marring the progress of our "*motherland*". As I have said above, special qualifications for speaking to you I have not, I am merely answering the urgent call of necessity by thus writing. It is both sad and painful to me that I have to write what I am now going to write. I am more sorry than I would otherwise be, if I had been placed in such a predicament by sheer misfortune.

AUG 3 1949

There are three destructive agencies very rapidly and incessantly sucking the very life-blood of or from our dear country. In In my opinion these three undesirables are more deadly than any noxious weed Basutoland has ever suffered from. I have a very indelible impression of them in my mind. They are: 1. Intoxicating Drinks. 2. Moral Laxity and 3. Laziness.

By the grace of God, I wish to say all that can possibly be said by one with a limited knowledge, short vision and imperfect understanding, in a single article on such great social evils.

1. *Drinks.* As every Mosotho is aware, the indulgence in strong Beer (Joala) was—in the early days of our nation's History—a game played by men—rarely women—of ripe age In those days it was both unusual and uncommon to behold a drunken man. This beverage of our fathers and ancestors was brewed not for sale but solely for home consumption. As all things are bound to change, the beer brewing and drinking habit has also undergone a tremendous change. It is now not only almost solely brewed for sale to the grown-ups but also for the use of our youth, the majority of whom—I am sad to report—are not ashamed to accept

AUG 3 1949

Our late Paramount Chief did not only voice his dislike and abhorence of this deadly enemy of our nation but caused some of those people whose motives are bent towards its production to undergo certain terrible punishments. We have cause to thank him for his unswerving stand against this common menace. In spite of all that the Administration and our chiefs have done and are still doing to combat this evil, its brewery and use has extended to almost every corner of our country. And it is taking its toll among both our old and young in greater numbers every year. The malady has not only ended there. The people concerned with its production have now gone a step farther by introducing some concoctions, more deadly than beer, to destroy human lives. This evil seems to be increasing by leaps and bounds every year. It has its branches flung to the uttermost parts of Basutoland and its roots deeply and firmly planted in the minds and hearts of our people—the youth being in the forefront in acquiring the drink habits.

to make a "Parktown" of their own.

I am sorry to say there is absolutely nothing tangible in Mr. Manamela's letter other than that he was too much in himself to criticise, guage and tally my suggestions.

JACOB R. MOHLAMME,
Johannesburg

Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

The Black Man And His Land

The Story Of Farmer A & Farmer B
Chapter V

JAN 18 1941

(By Edward Roux. M.SC. PhD.)

In order to show the difference between the right and the wrong way of managing cattle and land I am going to tell you the story of two farmers. I shall call them Farmer A and Farmer B. They started farming in 1919. Their two farms were next to each other and were of the same size. The grass and soil in the two farms were in the same condition. Each farmer had ten cattle.

JAN 18 1941

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JAN 18 1941

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JAN 18 1941

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Umteteli Wa Bantu
Johannesburg
South Africa

Big Plan For Settlement Of Africans

FEB 22 1941

AS we go to press the Rand Daily Mail publishes the following note with regard to an important Native Settlement.

The paper states:

One of the largest settlements for Africans in South Africa will be laid out by Johannesburg City Council about 20 miles from the centre of the city, if the recommendation by the Finance Committee to purchase 6,288 acres for £55,000 is adopted by the Council.

The purchase is also subject to the approval of the Minister of Native Affairs and the Administrator, and would be affected through borrowing powers.

FEB 22 1941

The land lies to the left of the Potchefstroom Road at the back of the Rand Water Board's Zuurbekom pumping station. It has been inspected by the municipal Native Affairs Committee and the Secretary for the Government Native Affairs Department.

The municipal non-European and Native Affairs Committee proposes to proclaim a location in terms of the Natives (Urban Areas) Act. It should then be reserved for approved Johannesburg Natives who should be given an opportunity of purchasing stands in freehold and erecting their own houses.

The committee, in its report, considers that a freehold scheme of settlement for Africans has long been a need, and there is a growing demand of ownership by Natives in the existing locations. The urbanised Native has largely outgrown tribal conditions. Such Natives want their own property, which, it is contended, will give them stability and be a steadying influence on them.

FEB 22 1941

The committee is convinced that a freehold township under the Natives (Urban Areas) Act on this land would be welcomed by them, and much of the land would be taken up. It could be cut up into at least 9,000 half-acre stands at £25 per stand, which would yield a gross return to the Council of about £225,000. This would be returned to Africans by way of the usual amenities, such as light, water, sanitary services, and roads. From a financial aspect the scheme would be completely self-supporting.

Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

Bantu Segregation

MR. MOHLAMME REPLIES

MAR 8 1941

Sir,

When I wrote and demanded that segregation be enforced in urban areas amongst the Bantu, I did so because of the fact that the Native Advisory Boards in general have some difficulty in facing the civic complains boldly, or even citizenising the location residents boldly because of the controversy between themselves.

It is a pity at this stage to find that some considerable majority of Bantu masses, especially the traditional "territorial" groups have a wrong notion that they are not Europeans. in that, meaning they are not going to Europeanise themselves though they inhabit, inherit and thrive in the European areas; and even in their very territories they depend on the very Europeans from whom they pretend to disassociate themselves.

MAR 8 1941

It is Mr. Manamela, of Pretoria, who would like to say something against me in this topic, and instead he only "licks a hot iron" with his tongue immediately he says, if the urban Bantu is advanced he should see that he pulls up his rural unadvanced brother. It's just here that the "hot iron" burns his tongue, for if at all he was thoughtful and as much urbanised as I am, he would not "dilute" my suggestions.

MAR 8 1941

The municipalities, especially that of Pretoria, will assumably be just too pleased to see the dispute between Mr. Manamela and me in connection with the urbanisation of the Bantu, for it is quite evident that the more the people understand townsmanship the more the City Councils incur expenditure equity to their (peoples') standard. In this we have Mr. Manamela and his followers saying "birds of the same feather flock together and die together."

If my word was a bit bigger than it is now to make changes without delay in the residential areas of the Bantu, Mr. Manamela would be the first to apply for a house in the segregated areas of my vision. He is quite aware of this too, but as a Bantu innate in nature he must always shake his head as if refusing whereas inwardly he has a big YES.

In Johannesburg we have a place called Park Town, the history and the meaning of which are known; and so, I ask the urbanised Bantu

56a-1941

Mochochonono
(The Comet)
Maseru, Basutoland
South Africa

S. African Troops race for Addis Ababa.

MAR 2 2 1941

According to reports in the daily papers The British all-African column which is driving into Abyssinia from the south east is now favourite in the race to Addis Ababa. For speed it is breaking even the records established in Libya. For over a fort' night the column has averaged forty miles a day across rising uplands on Abyssinia's eastern threshold.

The British and Patriot forces round Lake Tana are nearer Addis Ababa, but they are not advancing with the same breath-taking speed.

MAR 2 2 1941

The Imperial army in Eritrea may fight the biggest battle of the campaign at Keren, but they are hardly in the running for the capture of Addis Ababa. So these swift and tireless Gold Coast and South African units look like having the best chance. They are now pushing on well beyond Daggabur, says the special correspondet of the "Daily Mail" in Cairo.

MODERN TARMAC ROAD

The backbone of their advance is still the modern tarmac road along which the Italians laid the trail and abandoned ammunition and material in a headlong fight. Ahead of the column lies Jigjig, where resistance may await them. The Italians are reported to have concentrated something like 40,000 men who are now hastily attempting to switch their fortifications to face south east instead of north-east from which the attack was originally expected.

Jigjig airfield is deserted, except for one wrecked airplane, and possibly the Italians decided to make their stand a little farther on in the hills round Harar, Abyssinia's second city. Here the broad escarpment offers a ready-made defensive line, and communication problems would be easier. Thus Harar may prove the key to the whole campaign.

MAR 2 2 1941

Beyond Harar the broad highway runs down to Diredawa, whence a railway and a new road run 250 miles to the west of Addis Ababa, and almost the same distance eastward to Jibuti. Which will the Italians choose? Before the British cut the railway the great decision must be made.

West Africa
London, England

OLD CUSTOMS OF THE GOLD COAST

By James Harley

APR 1 2 1941

NATURALLY and laudably, various African critics are making a war-time scrutiny of West African life and ways with a view to seeing whether change would be beneficial. One Gold Coast writer discusses tribal markings (often facial). He does not mention the view prevailing in parts of Nigeria, that such markings are relics of the era of slavery, being made by parents to provide against the miserable possibility of a child being seized and perhaps in later life coming again among his own people and being unrecognizable by them. His view is that Gold Coast markings originated when tribal friction was constant and it was necessary to know a friend at a glance. That phase is past, and "we now have a means of communication, English, which enables trade and other business to be carried on easily between all sections." Therefore marking should end. In some cases, markings were associated with fetish worship, but "with the spread of Christianity there will be a decline in this small class." His third reason for advising and welcoming abolition has wider interest. A change of attitude "towards standards of beauty all over the world" has left face-marking without admirers or defenders.

APR 1 2 1941

Distortion of the human face artifically has not been confined to West Africa, or Africa in general, and this adviser of his fellow-Africans is apparently so sincere a patriot that he would not urge abolition if in other lands it had weakened the people's hold on ancient customs nationally valuable. But it is not so, and as the African's mind and experience widen he should consider and decide which customs are worth retaining. "He has his part to play in the world, and he must have an outward appearance which will help him to play that part, not only within the limited confines of his village but in the new cities where he has to make contacts with business men of other nationalities and where appearance in 75 per cent. of good business." The face-mark certificate has served its purpose. It should go.

APR 1 2 1941

Costly Funerals

Much more severe is another African writer, whose subject is the oft-discussed funeral custom. He considers as its worst features bedecking the corpse with gold trinkets and rich clothes, as is often done by those who can afford it (and also, unhappily, by some who cannot, and contract debt), and the use of coffins beyond reason elaborate. The "abayan" custom he wholly condemns. It apparently originated among the Akans, a bereaved family protecting themselves against hunger (as they forewent food while mourning) by binding a cloth round the stomach; a process of "tightening the belt." In course of years this custom has degenerated, every relation stretching forth a hand for "abayan" (originally "aboyem") cloth, to establish his or her right and dignity. The critic urges that the cloths should be reserved for the direct family, or sold to lessen the funeral expenses. Money, he adds, is also wasted on the quantity of drink consumed, both at the "wake" and the actual interment.

APR 1 2 1941

Change in both matters must be on the people's own initiative. These critics are trying to prompt it.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Women Dominate Large African Tribe In Nigeria

MAY 11 1941

COLUMBUS. — (ANP) — As proof that "brains are mightier than brawn," the women in one of Africa's largest tribes have found ways to completely dominate the males by a new form of "passive resistance," according to Dr. Jack Harris, sociology instructor at Ohio State university. Dr. Harris recently returned from a 14-month study of the Ibo tribe in Nigeria, West Africa, with its population of 4,000,000.

Control Food Supply

Although the men display all the outward vestiges of authority, wearing the crowns, and passing the laws, the women, says Dr. Harris, by their control of the food supply, exercise supreme veto power. When a husband proves a little difficult, his food supply is cut in half, as soon as his hunger pains become acute, he is amenable to reason.

The tribal women have other ways of gaining their ends, including ridicule, strikes, boycotts and curses. One incident reported by Dr. Harris happened when the women found a rule adopted by the men not to their liking. The entire feminine population left the village, taking all the children, with the exception of babies in the nursing stage. For a day and a half the men fed the crying infants, cooked, carried water, brought in firewood and performed the other tasks usually allocated to women, before being brought to their knees. To the victors they gave goats as peace offerings, and formal, and informal apologies.

Many Quaint Customs

Another quaint custom known as "sitting on a man" was witnessed by the Ohio State professor. If a man offends a group of women they march in a body to his compound and remain to sing songs of ridicule until he apologizes. MAY 11 1941

The marriage customs of the Iboes provide that girls promised in marriage while still infants, become wives when the final installment is paid by the prospective husbands. The men contract to pay anywhere from $10 to $50 for a wife. Because a husband is unwilling to lose his investment, he tries hard to please his wife or wives as the case may be, since many of them have as many as 14. Women who are displeased by their husbands leave and refuse to return, charging mistreatment. However, if she remarries the former husband receives full repayment on his investment.

Ilanga Lase Natal
(Natal Sun)
Durban, Natal,
South Africa

MORE AND MORE AFRICANS LEARNING FIRST AID

MAR 1 1941

Truly the advance made in knowledge of First Aid by African Mine workers in the Transvaal is wonderful. Five years ago, that is, about the year 1936, fewer than 10 000 of them were trained. Today more than 30,000 are trained.

X X X

Since the year 1920 as many as 160,000 African Mine workers have passed the Red Cross Society's examinations. These examinations are not easy; they are not meant to be easy. There must be serious, severe tests before certificates can be awarded. The African Mine workers know this fact, and therefore they give their minds to First Aid. They are interested and they want to learn.

MAR X 1941

About twenty-five years ago comparatively few Mine Africans knew anything at all about First Aid, and certainly there could not then have been the great Competitions that now take place every year. So important are these annual Competitions that last year, as you have been reading, a Cabinet Minister came to present the trophies, and medals and prizes and cash prizes.

Yes, today there are hundreds of highly-skilled Africans working on the Mines who have been taught First Aid and who are fully fitted to deal with almost any kind of accident. That is what the Minister of the Interior and of Public Health said the other day, and he ought to know.

MAR 1X 1941

The teaching of First Aid has made Mine employees, both Europeans and Africans, more safety-minded. That in itself is a testimonial to First Aid.

One Mine African, Abraham Haloza by name, has won sixteen medals and decorations in First Aid Competitions, and there are a good number of other Africans — your own people — who have also won medals and decorations similarly. MAR 1 1941

The African Mine workers recognise that the Doctors and First Aid Trainers wish to help them (the Africans) to add to their knowledge and knowledge is one of the precious possessions of life; nobody can take it away from you. This knowledge is imparted to the Africans in an interesting way.

The numbers of African Mine workers who know First Aid keep increasing.

Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

Masters And Servants' Bill

MAR 8 1941

"South Africa is the only country in the world in which the colour problem exists on such a large scale and what South Africa decides is going to be of paramount importance to the whole world, and, especially to other communities in Africa."

This striking statement was made by Mrs. V. M. L. Ballinger M.P. for the Cape Eastern Circle in a vigorous speech in the House of Assembly during the debate on Mr. C. H. Geldenhuys' motion asking leave to introduce the Cape Masters and Servants (Amendment) Bill.

The Bill, as far as we can judge from speeches made by Mrs. Ballinger, Mr. D. B. Molteno and Mr. L. Egeland, vitally affects the interests of African labourers in the Cape. It is a measure designed to enable farmers to prevent labourers from evading their contracts. It proposes that non-fullfilment of civil contracts should become a criminal offence and that farmers should be given the right to control the labour of African workers.

As the Bill affects the welfare of the Africans, and is of such controversial nature, it should, in our own opinion, have been submitted to the Representative Council before it is dealt with by Parliament. It is the policy of South Africa under the provisions of the Natives Representation Act that any legislation affecting the interests of the African people will not be brought before Parliament until it has been considered by the Representative Council. This policy was laid down by Parliament and it should be maintained and be put into operation. It is to hoped therefore, that Mr. Geldenhuys will not be allowed to introduce this iniquitous Bill which, in our opinion, will not in any way help farmers to secure labour. If it became law it would have the effect of driving African labour from the farms; and we do not think that this is what the farmers want.

MAR 8 1941

We are all agreed that the agricultural resources of this country should be developed and that the African should play his part in this development. But we cannot agree that the best means of doing this is to employ compulsory methods. The days when it was perhaps necessary to teach the African "the dignity of labour" are gone. The African has learned the lesson and he knows now that he cannot live in this world except by the sweat of his brow. Unfortunately there are farmers who have not learned this lesson and who, therefore, think that it is one of their previleges to live by the sweat of the brows of other human beings. The African knows today that as a human being he has the right to sell his labour to the highest bidder in the Labour Market. It is not his "laziness" that causes the shortage of labour on the farms; it is the unwillingness of the farmers to employ progressive methods in dealing with labourers.

The farming indutsry like any other industry cannot be developed by means of compulsory labour. Labour today is a commodity which must be purchased by those who need it. And the African is not willing to sell it to the lowest bidder. If the farming industry needs his labour it must pay the price which is paid by other industries. The farmers, like other employers of labour, must learn to put their hands into their pockets and pay their servants a living wage.

"Farm labourers are entitled to the ordinary basic rights for human beings" says Mrs. Ballinger, "namely facilities for the education of their children and proper housing Despite all the regulations to control the movement of the Native population the Natives still drift to the towns because the towns people pay better wages than farmers." This fact should be appreciated by all farmers, including those who believe in the divine right of European farmers to exploit African labour. MAR 8 1941

It is not compulsory labour, we repeat, that will enable the farmers to develop their agricultural pursuits; it is the contentment of the labourers due to satifactory working and living conditions. In the towns, although wages and working conditions are not altogether what they shsould be, there is a better relationship between maseters and servants. The Europeans in towns have learned to respect the feelings of their servants, and they realise that it is only by securing the co-operation of the workers that their industries can be developed satisfactorily. This is a lesson which the farmers must learn and they will soon find their labour difficulties disappearing.

56a-1941

Our Lagos Letter

By "ZIK"

AFRICANS & THE FRENCH REVOLUTION (28)

A FRENCH Priest invited Dessalines to dinner.

He played on his vanity and apprised him that some of the French Officers marvelled at his military exploits and were anxious to meet him vis-a-vis.

He accepted the invitation with pleasure.

On arrival, he found the banquet hall tastefully decorated and he felt rather proud to think that his military prowess had activated this conviviality.

Then an old Negro maid-servant entered the hall to wait on the guests.

She glanced at Dessalines and by a strange twist of her lips, warned Dessalines, through a secret code, that his life was in danger.

This secret code was formulated when the faithful blacks met at Bois Caiman and drank the hot blood of a wild boar, to fight to the end for the freedom of San Domingo.

Immediately, Dessalines unsheathed his sword, flashed it at the nearest opponent, hurtled himself across the banquet table, breaking the crockery, ran to the gate, and then jumped on his horse, flying as fast as he could.

The French Priest did not understand how Dessalines solved the riddle of his visit and it was so sudden that it was not possible to call out the armed Soldiers who were concealed in the other rooms.

Dessalines rode through the town shouting:

"Aux armes! Aux armes! Vive l'independence!"

The news spread like wild fire from one part of the Island to another.

Then the news regarding Toussaint Louverture leaked out.

And the blacks and mulattoes now prepared to fight France to the death.

Petion with other mulatto Officers deserted the rank of the French Army with their mulatto troops.

Christophe handed to Dessalines the 30,000 guns that he had collected.

And the blacks and mulattoes were arrayed in battle against the Army of Napoleon, who was bent on reinstituting slavery on the Island of San Domingo.

Some Negroes and mulattoes, strangely, joined the French side.

They were still loyal to France.

To show them what Napoleon thought of Negroes, the 2,000 loyal Negroes were drowned in the open sea, by General Rochambeau, for spite.

Some white Frenchmen joined the side of the blacks.

But the blacks welcomed them as loyal Republicans.

Trouble then brewed in San Domingo.

The yellow fever was still on.

Leclerc became a victim of the scourge and died.

General Rochambeau was now Commander-in Chief, while Dessalines assumed command of the blacks and the the mulattoes.

With the news of the intrigue of the French Priest regarding the near-assassination of Generalissimo Dessalines, spreading far and wide, the blacks and mulattoes realised that their hour of destiny had arrived.

General Clervaux suddenly revolted and carried with him all his troops to the side of Dessalines.

Simultaneously, Christophe revolted and joined forces with Dessalines.

It was too evident that an interracial war was now in the offing.

The blacks were working fast, and before Rochambeau could realise what was going on, destruction and carnage faced him and his Army, which had been considerably reduced by the yellow fever scourge.

Then the blacks and mulattoes attacked the French and routed them with heavy casualties.

The French fled helter-skelter.

And many prisoners and guns were taken as spoils of war.

Thus was French hegemony smashen in Haiti.

"Napoleon's great effort had ended in complete disaster.

"Of the fifty thousand soldiers sent thither during those short two years, only a few thousand ever saw France again.....while the ten thousand sailors dead of yellow fever were to be surely missed on the day of Trafalgar," writes Stoddard.

In December 1803, Dessalines formally proclaimed the independence of San Domingo as a free and sovereign State.

He abolished the name of "San-Domingo" and revived the name "Haiti," to mark a complete break with the Colonial stage of the history of that unhappy Island.

Meanwhile those who drafted the Constitution of Haiti quarelled over its phraseology.

"What you have done," said Dessalines, "does not fit our mood.

"To draw up an Act of Independence, we should have the skin of a white man for parchment, his skull for an inkwell, his blood for ink, and a sabre for a pen."

The blacks and mulattoes were now tree at last.

Napoleon was no longer a foe of the black man, because Dessalines had accomplished the dreams of Toussaint Louverture.

Leclerc had been buried and Nelson was whipping Napoleon at Trafalgar!

Although Dessalines had promised the whites protection, and had invited them to return to the Island, yet, he proved to be a rascal.

He changed his mind and suddenly decided to dole out to Napoleon what the Corsican had done to Toussaint and to the 2,000 loyal blacks, who were drowned alive, by Rochambeau.

On April 25, 1805, he issued a Proclamation and promulgated an Edict which disfranchised white persons for ever on the Island of Haiti.

This, by the way, has been a cardinal principle of Haitian domestic politics.

Then, like Toussaint, he ordered a Roman Holiday in Haiti, and hypocritically closed his eyes, as blacks began to butcher the whites and loot their property.

The massacre of the whites was vividly described by a French Officer, in a private letter from Jamaica, as follows:

"The murder of the whites, in detail, began at Port-au-Prince, in the first days of January, but on the 17th and 18th March they were finished en masse.

"All, without exception, have been massacred, down to the very women and children.

"Madame de Boynes was killed in a peculiarly horrible manner.

Our Lagos Letter

By "ZIK"

AFRICANS & THE FRENCH REVOLUTION (29)

"A YOUNG mulatto, named Fifi Pariset, ranged the town like a mad man searching the houses to kill little children.

"Many of the men and women were hewn down by sappers, who hacked off their arms and smashed in their chests.

"Some were poinarded, others mutilated, others 'passed on the bayonet,' others disembowelled with knives or sabres, still others stuck like pigs.

"At the beginning, a great number were drowned.

"The same general massacre has taken place all over the Colony, and as I write you these lines I believe that there are not twenty whites still alive—and these not for long."

Thus were the capture and death of Toussaint Louverture avenged.

Thus were the dreams of Napoleon shattered to smithereens.

Thus was the restitution of slavery averted in Haiti.

Thus was Haiti made safe for Black Democracy.

The story of Toussaint Louverture is a story of revenge.

It is a story of Haiti avenging his death, avenging oppression and injustice.

It is pertinent to note an important part the loss of Haiti contributed to the downfall of Napoleon.

After the Peace of Amiens, Napoleon became master of Europe.

His Decrees of Milan and Berlin had placed the British Government in an awkward position, due to his blockade of Britain.

Despite the fact that the Corsican Corporal had become the greatest military genius of Europe, yet he lost Egypt after the battle of the Nile.

He might have reached his military peak at Austerlitz and Moscow, yet he was humbled at Waterloo.

Indeed, Napoleon's nightmare was a composite picture of Toussaint Louverture, Admiral Nelson, and the Earl of Wellington.

Whenever the story of Napoleon is told, it cannot be complete without a direct reference to the part played by these men to pave his downfall and hasten his expatriation to St. Helena, to die unwept, unhonoured and unsung.

Napoleon had planned to use San Domingo as base for his New World Empire.

Being in a central location, San Domingo afforded good opportunity for naval warfare.

According to Professor Hockett, the Treaty of San Ildefonso with Spain made it possible for the shadow of the Corsican to fall across America.

"Under the lead of the remarkable Negro, Toussaint Louverture, a black Republic has been set up and independence proclaimed.

"The career of the 'gilded African,' as Buonaparte called him, on a small scale paralled his own and won for the Negro the name of 'the Black Napoleon.'

DEC 1 2 1940

"... . The war thus prolonged until the heats of summer brought yellow fever to fight the battles of the Islanders

"The white Army melted away and the reconquest of the Island was given up.

"Without it, Louisiana was less desirable, and the Army of occupation had left its homes in San Domingan graves."

(See "Political and Social Growth of the United States" (1933, rev. ed.), pages 367-368.)

The failure of Napoleon in Haiti made it possible for France to sell Louisiana to the United States Government under the eagle eye of President Jefferson, and to blast the dreams of France for any Colony in North America.

DEC 1 2 1940

It is very significant to note that when Napoleon played his last card with Fate, and lost, and was hustled away to the Island of St. Helena, off the coast of Africa (the beloved Nativeland of Toussaint Louverture!), he had occasion to reminisce over his attitude towards Toussaint.

According to J A. Rogers, the West Indian historian (quoting "Historical Miscellanies," (London: 1823) vol. I, page 215), Napoleon made the following statement:

"It would have been much more proper for Toussaint to have been returned to France, as General of a Division, than as a criminal."

This implies that, in Napoleon's belated opinion, the incarceration, together with the torture and death of Toussaint, caused directly by the untramelled ambitions of Napoleon Buonaparte, was a political error.

Indeed, it was a grave political blunder, yet it is one of the ironies of French history!

It is also important to say here that, although Toussaint Louverture dreamed of a free San Domingo, yet he also planned to return to Africa and fight the Slave Trade, possibly with a view to making West Africa a free and independent State, after the fashion of San Domingo.

Consequently, Toussaint planned that after he had emancipated Haiti from political bondage, he would return to his homeland in Dahomey, and use that country as a base to fight the Slave Trade and emancipate West Africa.

For this purpose, he saved over 6,000,000 gold francs (which is equivalent to £2,000,000 sterling, today) and entrusted this money to an American ship Captain, named Stephen Girard—so the allegation of some historians of unimpeachable credit goes.

DEC 1 2 1940

As soon as he learned that Toussaint Louverture had been captured and sent to France as a political prisoner, it is alleged that Girard misappropriated Toussaint's fortune.

It is reported that during his nine months' incarceration in Fort de Joux, Toussaint was tortured by the agents of Napoleon to disclose the place where he had hidden his wealth, but he did not reveal the same to his tormentors.

Yet the news leaked out, but due to legal technicality, the American sailor blessed his stars and become one of the very first millionaires to grace the American continent in the early days of the nineteenth century!

According to Gragnon-La Coste ("Life of Toussaint L'Ouverture" (Paris: 1877), page 203), "Girard, to give him his true name, never returned the millions entrusted to his care following the events which deprived Toussaint of his liberty."

After the death of Toussaint, efforts were made to recover this money and litigation ensued, but this proved abortive.

Sierra Leone
Weekly News
Freetown, Sierra
Leone, West Africa

The Rural Areas

FEB 2 2 1941

The rural peoples are continously making requests to the Authorities for what they need; and of course "necessity knows no law" is an old and wise saying. It has to be said once more that Medical Facilities are the peoples' greatest need, and the care of the sick is a most anxious thought with them.

All the causes that may be set forth on behalf of the sick residentin the Urban areas Freetown and Sherbro Judicial District, are existing proportionately in the Rural Areas; and therefore, the same amount of care and attention is respectfully demanded for all. And it may not be unreasonable to suggest that, sufficient attention should be paid to the sick and otherwise poor people of the Rural Areas, from the consideration that, circumstances do not and cannot allow of Medical Practitioners' residence in the Areas. The situation in the Urban Areas is quite different.

FEB 2 2 1941

The Medical Authorities know that, there is only one dispensary in the mountain villages which number five; that, in the whole of Waterloo and villages around, something like a radius of ten miles with Waterloo as centre, there is only one dispensary; that for Kent, Banana Islands, Tombo, Russell, etc; there is only one dispensary; and that, there is only one at York and the villages within eighteen miles off, northwards. And strange enough, there is one only Medical Dispenser appointed to each of the four dispensaries named above. There is no assistant to relieve or lighten the weight of their duties which include clerical work Whenever any of the resident dispensers is ill or otherwise unable to attend dispensary, the hardships which the rural peoples usually experience are very great.

FEB 2 2 1941

In the Urban Areas these hardships are unknown cannot better medical attention be given to the rural peoples who are equally human beings and similarly liable to bodily sufferings?

The plea of inadequacy in the staff at Headquarters is lame; because, for the care of the sick in all civilised lands, foresight is a pre requiste, and nothing like close-fisted policy should be practised. It may be hoped therefore that, as early as possible the Medical Authorities will induce Government to make better and ampler provision for the sick of the whole peninsular villages, and not for the urban peoples only who appear to be well taken in hand already.

Transport facilities are another need of the rural peoples. Nobody that takes civilised life into serious consideration can omit, or even think less of, transport; and, the transport Authorities are well aware of this fact.

The motor buses are being run on real business lines, and the public are the customers. This being the case, there is no reason why the public should be put in any degree of inconvenience in the matter of their transport.

The attention of the Bus Authorities has over and again been called to the inadequacy of the buses put on the roads, and also to the bad condition of some of the buses. It is certainly a matter of great inconvenience to the public when buses on the runs have a break-down. The Authorities concerned may put the buses on the runs; but, are they ever, or always satisfied that the buses are in fit condition? If one or two of the vehicles are in good condition, does it follow that all are in this same condition? Surely, the department has in its service a number, and perhaps sufficient number of engineers. Are the buses usually and carefully overhauled before they are put on the runs? For an example the first—bus on Sunday morning last was unable to take the Hill station cooks and servants to their work. It broke down by the way, and the men never reached their destination till after 8.00 a, m; when they should have answered "Present," at 7.30 a. m. the latest. Almost all the men had to walk a good portion of the distance.

FEB 2 2 1941

On that same Sunday morning the second bus for Regent did not reach this village in time. It suffered a break-down too. To the writer's knowledge, when the first bus at last recovered its strength, it had to return direct to Freetown without halting at any of the stages and points of request, because there was no conductor in it to issue tickets to travellers. Several people who were ready at the halts were left behind to their bitter disappointment.

All these things loudly call for better transport arrangements and the rural section of the public will not cease complaining till the Authorities take the matter of their transport well in hand.

Another necessary thing connected with the bus transport is Telephone Service. It has been suggested that there should be this service for public as well as departmental use. The writer is quite sure that the Bus Authorities never knew anything of the misfortunes of the two buses put on the runs on Sunday morning last, till the drivers or conductors returned to Freetown and reported.

FEB 2 2 1941

Supposing the break-down had taken place at, say, between Sussex and Number Two. with the bus going to York, and it was a total break down; how could the news of it be reported at Headquarters, in order that a relief vehicle could be put on the run? Would this not then mean that the passengers in the bus must have to walk on to York, a distance of about eight miles? Of course the alternative would be to send a messenger to Freetown to report the incident; and before a relief bus would be put on the run several hours should have been spent for nothing Telephone Service appears to be a necessity!

56a-1941

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Edward H. Williams A Liberal, 85 Negroes In Auditor's Office

FEB 4 1941

DETROIT— (WNS)— Speaking at recent meetings of fraternal organizations and social groups, county Auditor Edward H. Williams discussed the greatly increased recognition of Negroes and Negro abilities in the field of local government.

"Ten years ag barley a score of Negroes were employed in the central county government, and most of them were in maintenance jobs," Mr. Williams stated. "A count I had taken the other day showed a present-day total of 85 Negro employees in the various departments under the Board of County Auditors, and fifty-seven more in the other county offices.

"Nor is the range of opportunity limited as before mostly to low paid positions and menial jobs," said Auditor Williams. "One of my first official actions was the appointment of Mrs. Josephine Belford to the responsible post of Superintendent of the Poor. Mrs. Belford, who I knew to be a woman of fine administrative capacity, was the first person of Negro race so honored in the history of Wayne County."

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County Auditor Williams gave many other examples of the vastly widened range of opportunity for Negro employees in the County government. He cited Benjamin B. Pelham, County Accountant and Clerk to the Committee of the Board of Supervisors, who holds the highest position in the Auditors' office.

Also specifically mentioned were Dr. W. T. Love, County Medical Examiner, and Alfred M. Pelham County Budget Director, who has charge of preparing Wayne County's twenty million dollar annual budget.

Among the other members of the group under the Board of County Auditors are three stenographers, five social workers, ten hospital nurses, three hospital supervisors, one hospital investigator, one engineer, two tax researchers, and one chief clerk, Mr. Williams asserted. Almost every department of Wayne County government now contains some able, well-trained Negro employees.

County Auditor Edward H. Williams has long had a reputation in civic circles for extreme liberalism in matters of race and creed. Years ago, on the Detroit Board of Education, he crusaded against prejudice, intolerance, and all strictures on equal opportunity.

He told one group: "I have always contended that public jobs should be filled solely on the basis of merit. My position as County Auditor these last eight years gave me the chance to put my cinvictions into effect. It is amazing what strides have been made by Negro employees of Wayne County since then.

"As long as I am Wayne County Auditor any Negro employee can go as far and reach as high as his ability will take him. I will not tolerate any discrimination," he concluded

Gold Coast
Independent
Accra, Gold Coast
West Africa

Our Deplorable Economic Condition

FEB 8 - 1941

The Urgent Need For An Intelligent Examination

FOR the past few weeks, our contemporary, the "Daily Echo," has been making a series of exposures into the deplorable conditions in relation to our economic structure. Unpalatable though they are those exposures are timely. For it can not be denied by any one who is intelligent enough to read between the lines that we are rapidly deteriorating and losing even what little economic competence we can claim to possess. Under the arresting title of "Slaves in the Gold Coast," the series has been tracing the course of the decline of the influence of the general masses of the country on their own economy. The fact that it is now influenced and controlled for the most part by foreigners can never be heartening reading.

Several things have contributed to this pitiable state of affairs. Time was when both trade and industry and local finance for that matter were controlled by the aborigines. With the opening up of the country however, following the boom in the cocoa trade, a policy of squeezing out set in. The repressive capitalistic system of "Big Business" by which erstwhile independent firms trading in open competition with each other surrendered their identity and merged their interests in a gigantic organisation the more to secure absolute control of the economic life of the people was introduced. The success of this scheme naturally raised up a crop of imitators. Other amalgamations took place and competition was narrowed down to a small compass. Firms which refused to come into the merger were soon forced to close down by the operation of the big financial backing of the Amalgamated firms. The way was now open to an unrestricted and undisturbed economic exploitation of the people.

FEB 8 - 1941

In the meantime Syrians and Lebanese immigrats who usually come to these parts with scarcely a penny in their pockets have begun to acquire economic competence. The Kwahus too, forsaking their farms, descended the plateau which had secured them against invasion for a hundred years, spread out into the States of the plains on an economic conquest. Like the larger European combination of big firms, these Syrian and Kwahu traders also began to form similar combines to operate on the pickings left by the larger bodies. The result is that between the upper and nether millstones represented by the European amalgams on the one hand and the Syrian and Kwahu elements on the other, the ordinary citizen of the Gold Coast is being ground very small indeed

Mochochonono
(The Comet)
Maseru, Basutoland
South Africa

African Trading

By Fr. Bernard Huss, R.M.M.

DEC 28 1940

At the Regional Conference of the South African Institute of Race Relations at East London in April 1935 an African speaker mentioned the difficulty of the Native people in carrying on trade and asked whether the Institute could not help to arrange for the training of Africans in trading.

Mr. Rheinallt Jones said that the Rotary Club of Johannesburg was trying to arrange for instructional talks on the Reef. In other places Joint Councils might do this. In the Western Township of Johannesburg the late Mr. Howard Pim, brother of Sir Alan Pim, and Mr Ballinger had done much to put co-operative trading on its feet. Mr Jones then instanced numerous cases of successful trading by Natives and expressed the view that there are clear indications that successful trading will become more common

DEC 28 1940

In Johannesburg business men meet groups of Native shopkeepers to discuss with them business methods and organization. Some African traders get help from European and Indian wholesalers. Some visit European shops and learn to treat customers courteously and to keep their shop clean and attractive. A few employ European book-keepers who visit their shops once a month.

DEC 28 1940

Practical Experience

The most important part in the training of the African trader is practical experience. The best way to get it is service for some years in a well conducted store. There are many stores where Natives have been working for years as assistants and have gained valuable experience. If such men took evening classes or correspondence courses they could qualify as proper storekeepers or managers in co-operative stores which are sure to grow up.

Some are taking the B.Econ. or the B.Com. degree, a few are studying business in England. These things show how determined the Africans are to learn and manage their own businesses as their cousins, the negroes, do in America where I have seen wonderful progress in various lines of business.

The C.A.U. has now tried for years to give its members some practical training in co operative buying and bookkeeping.

DEC 28 1940

A definite tendency appears among the African traders to organise themselves. They will have to overcome great difficulties as we can see from the following description of disagreement among the Bantu by the Rev Dr. J. L. Dube in his previously mentioned little book :

DEC 28 1940

"One of us may say : 'Men, let us combine for a certain business; it will bring us great profits.' The others agree and say : 'You are right, call a meeting.' The meeting takes place. You are amazed at the eloquence displayed and the wise suggestions given there. You go home and say : 'To-day is to-day, our people have been awakened, we shall see great things, the desert will blossom.' But it was only the foam of that day. If you then try to call the important men together for real business you will find them who had been so hot yesterday to be to-day as cold as a dog's nose."

Apathy is not the only or greatest difficulty. Whilst this is more and more disappearing a great difficulty makes itself more and more felt and this is the deficiency of their moral equipment, as already described. This comprises absolute honesty, perfect reliability unimpeachable integrity, unshakable loyalty, patience and perseverance.

In many lectures I had opportunity to mention this weakness and my listeners were never offended. It happened that they interrupted me or asked me afterwards to mention those qualities again slowly so that they could write them down, or I had to leave my notes with the secretary This shows on the one hand how gratefully they accept from us genuine advice even in the form of bitter pills ; on the other hand how determined they are to earn to organise and to succeed.

DEC 28 1940

An African official of the Western Township Co-operative Store told me a few weeks ago that he tried to organise 500 African traders around the Rand for the purpose of buying co-operatively, but the traders could not agree. It is quite possible that in course of time they will discover that unity is strength and that they will make use of their organised forces for their own economic advantage.

It is European opposition and the policy of segregation which drive the African traders more and more together and provide the necessary cement for holding them together.

DEC 28 1940

Business Association

On November 18, 1937 two hundred African traders and business men coming from all over the Reef and Pretoria met at Johannesburg to discuss and consider the trading rights of the Africans as stipulated in the Native Laws Amendment Act of 1937 and to establish an association for protecting and safeguarding the interests of the African traders and business men as well as for promoting and encouraging business enterprise among Africans. At the conclusion of this meeting a definite organisation under the name of the African National Business Association was inaugurated.

An attempt at organised trading was considered in the middle of 1938 by the South African Dingaka ("ngaka" means Native doctor) Herbalists and Midwives' Society at a meeting near Pretoria This Society intends to open co-operative stores throughout the Union under the name of the South African Dingaka Aid Society with a view to sending twelve African children overseas for a higher commercial education. The stores will be run by African women and all members will be allowed to hold shares.

We shall have to wait patiently for a long time till we can see some substantial fruit of this attempted organisation. Between 1925-1935 two big African organisations, the I.C.U. (Industrial and Commercial workers' Union) and the A.N.C. (African National Congress) intended and promised to open co-operative stores "all over the country."

Ignorance !

When I lectured in the court house at Ngeleni in 1928 I was challenged by the I.C.U. and asked whether I did not know the famous I.C.U. Co-operative Store at Kingwilliamstown. To my shame I had to confess publicly my gross ignorance about that matter. I at once inquired from Mr. Ballinger about this store and heard that there was none, and neither of those two organisations has a single co-operative store to day.

56a-1941

Imvo Zabantsundu
(Bantu Opinion)
King William's Town
South Africa

THE BANTU IN SOUTH AFRICAN LIFE

DEC 28 1941

BY SENATOR EDGER H. BROOKES)

The wage problem is, from certain points of view, the most important in Bantu life. By this I do not mean to suggest that money is more important than spiritual or educational ideals, or that people with low wages must necessarily lead a bad life, or even that people with good wages will necessarily lead a good life. I do mean, however, that it is very much easier to lead a good life when one is freed from pressing temptations, the continual worry of making ends meet, and perpetual debt. DEC 28 1941

The test of facts shows that Bantu wages all over the country are too low. When we say that wages are too low, we mean that they are not enough to enable the average family to live a decent life with the minimum of good food required for keeping in health. When we present a case for higher wages in any particular centre, we ought to give actual figures in support of our claim. In a study of this kind, it is more difficult to do so, because these figures vary considerably from time to time and from place to place. Very full particulars for Johannesburg and the Reef area, for example, can be obtained from Dr Ray Phillips's book, "The Bantu in the City."

One fact emerges from almost every investigation, that there is a gap between the wage of the father of the family and the minimum amount on which he and his wife and children can live in decency and health. This gap amounts in many cases to £1. 10s. a month, if not more.

Some people may ask "Why do you speak of a man, his wife and children, when a large number of workers in the towns have their permanent homes in the Reserves?" The answer to that is that we must take married man with a family as the basis when we are fixing wages. More and more people are living permanently in towns. It is better that the man who comes in from the country should have a little surplus to send home than that the man whose home is in town should not be able to provide for his wife and children. All over the world Trade Unions have fought for this principle. They have never been willing to accept a wage based on a bachelor's standard of living, and they have not even been willing to accept different wage rates for single and married men, because, as they rightly point out, the tendency when that is done is in times of depression to get rid of the expensive married man, particularly the man with a large family, first. Such action is a disgrace to the selfish employer, but it does take place, and we must make provision according. DEC 28 1941

Country wages are very much affected by town wages. The special methods by which wages can be raised in towns are not applicable to the country districts, but as town wages rise there is bound to be gradual shortage of farm labour, and, except for a change of heart on the part of the farming community as a whole, this seems the only way of getting farm wages raised. Quite likely, efforts may be made at a later date—the practice has already begun in some areas—to bring in low-paid farm labourers from outside the Union. This we should have to fight, as it would take away the one chance of raising the farm labourer's status.

The farms will be discussed more fully later on, but it may be mentioned here that conditions vary so widely as to make it impossible to make sweeping statements about farms and farmers in general. While there is much personal kindness, and sometimes, on the best farms, ties of real friendship between the farmer and his people, farm wages are, in the majority of cases, very low indeed. Investigation by Government experts, not at all biased or trying to make a case for the Bantu, has shown that even when a cash value is given to all benefits, such as free grazing, the right to cultivate, and occasional presents from the farmer, the total wages received are still below the minimum required.

The farms, the Reserves and the towns all influence one another. More successful production in the Reserves, making them less dependent on wages earned in the towns, would actually help the towns. The Native Affairs Department works with this end in view. It hopes to produce a more prosperous Reserve population, and to reduce the competition in the towns between the permanent town-dwellers and those coming from the country, and willing to work at a lower wage. The Native Economic Commission some years ago said that we should take as our ideal "a smaller, better paid and more efficient urban Native population." We may agree with this if we are allowed to add that reducing members is not an end in itself, and that we do not want people driven out without provision being made for them, but only such an improvement in the Reserves as would gradually reduce the member of workers leaving them. DEC 28 194

In the towns, then, as we face this wage question, we realise the need for higher wages. But before we go on to see how wages can be raised, it may be as well to point out that there are two groups of thinkers, claaiming to be friends of the Non-European population, who do not share the view expressed in these articles that raising wages should be one of our first objects. DEC 28 1941

One group—it would be better, I think, not to mention names—stands for a low-wage policy. It claims that the only weapon of the Non-European is his ability to undercut the European, and that once he loses this ability his chances of employment will diminish considerably. Presumably in the end European wages will be forced down to something nearer the Bantu level.

With this vew I desagree. It is better to bring wages to a uniformly high level than to a uniformly low level. The low-wage policy, in my opinion, would make for continual racial friction of the worst type, and would hold the

Mochochonono
(The Comet)
Maseru, Basutoland
South Africa

Medical Training for Africans.

DEC 28 194

It has long been a standing grievance of the Non-European population in general, and of the Africans in particular, that Non-Europeans could attend only the first three years of the full medical course at a South African University, and that they had to go overseas for the three clinical years. Medical training is expensive at best: to have to go to Europe or U.S.A. for it, made it more expensive still. Some of the well-to-do Indian families have been able to afford it. But, the Coloured and African parents able to send a son or daughter overseas have been few indeed.

This grievance has, at long last, been removed by the decison of the University of the Witwatersrand to offer full clinical training to Non-European students in its Medical and Dental Schools.

The decision was made possible by the great expension, in the last fifteen years, of hospitals for Non European patients, which are now large enough to offer an adequate variety and number of medical, surgical and gynaecological cases for thorough clinical instruction. When the new hospital in Orlando has been built, the clinical facilities available for Non-European students will be even greater.

Similarly, the new Dental Clinic of the University for which the plans have been completed, will include the necessary accommodation for training Non-European dentists on Non-European patients. Until now, though there are about ten fully-qualified African medical men with overseas degrees practising in the Union, there has been no qualified African or indeed Coloured or Indian dentist in the Union. Thanks to the new policy of the University, there may be the first Non European dentist in practice in about six years time: there certainly will be a steady, but not spectacular, increase of Non-European doctors. DEC 28 1940

Owing to the pressure on the laboratories and lecture rooms of the University for the four Natural sciences (Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zology), which form the first year of the medical course, these courses will be taken at the Native College, Fort Hare. Successful students will then be admitted to Anatomy and Physiology, the subjects of the second year of study. Non European

students with a first-class matriculation record will be eligible for bursaries on the same terms as European.

DEC 28 1940

The fees for the course are heavy, amounting—apart from living expenses—to £60 per annum for each of the three years, and £55 per annum for each of the last three years, or £345 in all. These fees, however, are inclusive, covering registration, S.R.C. fees, students' medical benefit society etc. The dental course one year shorter but student may combine a medical and a dental degree in [illegible] years.

The University [illegible] helped by grants from the Bantu Welfare Trust in meeting the expenses of appointing additional staff for the clinical instruction of Non-European.

All concerned in this development are to be congratulated on opening completely a door hitherto half-closed to Non-European advancement. It is to be hoped that the candidates offering themselves for the course will be the very best that the Non-European communitties can produce. For, only a man or woman of good character and good intelligence can become a good doctor or a good dentist. It will be a great day especially for the African peoples when the first African medical student comes up to be capped for his degree.

Christian Recorder
Philadelphia, Pa.

OLD HATRED RISES IN SOUTH AFRICA

History Of Union Traced By Childers; Feud Between Rulers And Anti-British Is Renewed

BY JAMES SAXON CHILDERS

The current rioting in Johannesburg is no surprise to anyone who knows the political situation in South Africa.

The English and the Boers, the predominant white peoples of South Africa, have a deep dislike for each other which they inherited from their forefathers and which through the years has been accentuated by economic, national and religious rivalries.

Three hundred years ago in the early part of the seventeenth century, the Dutch dropped anchor off the southern tip of the African continent. Working their way north from the Cape of Good Hope, they settled the country. They farmed, raised cattle and prospered.

MAR 1 3 1941

Then at the time of the Napoleonic wars the English came and began to muscle in. The English were the stronger people and gradually they took over control of that part of South Africa which bordered the sea. They took over the important ports; they took over the choice land immediately behind these ports. Naturally the Dutch were resentful.

There was a second and perhaps an even greater cause of resentment. The Dutch were slave holders. They looked upon the native as man power, as labor, and little else.

MAR 1 3 1941

The English opposed slavery and were insistent about the freeing of the black man. Also they wanted to grant a greater freedom to the Hottentots, the Bushmen and the other natives than the Dutch were willing to permit.

* * *

FINALLY in 1838 an open rupture occurred, and the British made their Great Trek. Declaring that they could no longer endure British rule and that they could no longer live even near the British, the Boers trekked north, leaving that part of South Africa which is now Cape Province, the southernmost province of the country, and Natal, the southwestern province. They settled in the part of South Africa now known as the Orange Free State and the Transvaal.

MAR 1 3 1941

For decades the English did not intrude these new settlements of the Dutch, but as more and more British settlers came to South Africa, the population pressure around the seaports forced Englishment toward the lands that the Boers had taken in the interior. Once more the old rivalry and the old struggle and the old hatred were renewed.

Finally in the 1870's open hostilities between the English and the Boers broke out. This first Boer War was of no great consequence, except as an indication and a promise.

Then in 1886, gold was discovered on the Witwatersand—the Roof of the White Waters, the land where the Dutch had settled after the Great Trek. There was a terrific rush to this new settlement and the town that grew up became known as Johannesburg.

The almost incredible wealth of the area—five billion dollars worth of gold, one-fifth the total mined gold of the world has been dug in the Johannesburg district—this great wealth lured so many English that soon they were in sufficient numbers to challenge the Boers.

MAR 1 3 1941

There was constant bickering and fighting until finally in 1899 the two peoples went once more to open war.

In 1902 this war, the Boer War, was settled by the English taking complete control of all South Africa.

But neither side had forgotten, and the Boers did not forgive. Even the formation of the Union of South Africa in 1910, obviously a British gesture to placate the Boers, was unsuccessful. Politically and nominally there was an abiding division.

Through the years, this division has been nurtured by the Boers. They have held fast to their language, a corruption of Holland Dutch and known as Afrikaans. They have dropped the old name of Boers—which means farmer or tiller of the soil—and they took the new name of Afrikander, meaning a man of Africa. Their stern predicants and persistent teachers constantly reminded them of their Dutch heritage and of the treatment they had received at the hands of the intruding English.

In 1938 the Afrikanders gave full vent to their feelings when at the time of the centennial of the Great Trek of their forefathers, they set out from the cape and from the southeast coast in ox wagons, just as their fathers had done. They drove the old trails to the north and when they approached the modern cities they were met by Afrikander men and women wearing the dress of the early Boers.

MAR 1 3 1941

As the heavy wagons came over the hills the men unhitched the oxen aside, harnessed themselves to the wagons, and the women alone dragged the wagons to the center of the cities where the celebration was to be held. Fresh cement was placed beside the highways and the women walked barefoot through it and the oxen plodded through it, that their footprints might show forever as proof of their loyalty and as incitement to their children.

At this time, in 1938, the Afrikanders allowed their beards to grow as their fathers had done, and now the reports out of Johannesburg say that after a day of rioting, soldiers saw a bearded man on a street car. They pulled him off and beat him up. The report was merely saying that soldiers loyal to the British Empire saw an Afrikander, a man loyal to South Africa, and once more the ancient hatred proved itself.

MAR 1 3 1941

At present in South Africa there is a strong Nationalist party that works day and night to take over the country entirely. This party is determined to break all official ties with England and rid the country even of British influence. There will be one predominant church, the Dutch Reformed Church. The slogan is "South Africa for South Africans alone!"

MAR 1 3 1941

In 1939 after England had declared war and all the other dominions and colonies had hastened to her aid, South Africa still held out. Finally Hertzog, the prime minister, went into the House of Assembly with a motion asking that South Africa ignore England's declaration of war and that South Africa announce itself as permanently on friendly terms with Germany.

Mochochonono
(The Comet)
Maseru, Basutoland
South Africa

REVIEW.
FEB 1 - 1941

In a review of the Annual Report of the Institute of Race Relations, the Bishop of Bloemfontein the Right Rev. A. H. Howe-Browne, in the last issue of the Diocesan Journal states: "A month or two ago we reviewed a book about conditions in one of the Johannesburg Native Townships. There has now come into our hands a Report which in some ways is a supplement in that book but which concerns a town in our Diocese, namely, Kroonstad. The Report is the outcome of an investigation by the Race Relations Institute. It makes rather starting reading, for it is quite clear that the natives of Kroonstad can hardly make both ends meet, if they are honest. The root of the trouble is, as might be expected the low wages paid to the Native employee. Bloemfontein has a wage determination, which ensures a minimum wage to Native male workers of 3/6d. a day or 20/- a week, but Kroonstad has not and the average wage is not much above 12/6d. a week, although it appears that the cost of living is actually higher in Kroonstad than it is in Bloemfontein. The inevitable result is under feeding, and it is stated that the children, for instance hardly ever get milk.

FEB 1 - 1941

56a-1941

Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa.

BANTU LANGUAGES

ONLY ONE NEEDED

JAN 25 1941

Sir,

In regard to "The Bantu World" leader of one of the recent issues concerning Bantu languages, I will remain opposed to the suggestion for the forming of "three languages" as expressed therein. It would not be intelligable enough to create three formidable language forces to be and only to remain opposed to one another as a a vexatious problem in the Bantu families for still an indefinite period. Why not discard the malevolence once and for all!

The Rev. H. Maimane's scars have itched unsatisfactory, for they are the result of the 1921 suggestions of uniting the relative languages only, in which some probabilities for some detrimental "unity" of the Bantu remain suspectable. And even the T.A.T.A. of that time were possibly to have been lock-headed by such a theory. In that I would agree with him in the other way round that we have the defference of Bantu languages just as they are.

All I am interested in are some creating a continental or a south cheating a continent or a south of the Equato Bantu language. In this I would candidly call upon our B.A.'s, M.A.'s and all our philological experts as opportune mediators for a NEW BANTU LANGUAGE, and should this fail or them failing in the bright course, then I would again suggest that we choose one prominent Bantu language, say Zulu, as the already leading language, to be enforced as the inter-Bantu language in the southern hemisphere.

The opposition, however, has been great, and it shall always be there as it has always been. But a unanimous resolution in the form of a plebiscite by education authorities to mediate, may be indecisively, especally for appositions, would be most appreciable. We should not allow the opposition to gain ground. I know the whiteman is very daring if he favours a thing, in that, he crossed the perilous seas to expand his mission of delight and light for the good of the nations, and so he would once more die to force the Bantu Education Department to lead for this suggested and desired end. This fould not be a matter to satisfy or dissatisfy so and so, but would be for the Bantu end.

I would suggest that the education curriculum be drawn on either of the following mediums:

(1) A new Bantu language, specialised industrially and commercially for the Bantu;

(2) A diffusion of the Zulu language, and Zulu only in the southern hemisphere.

J. R. MOHLAMME.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

Ethiopia

As you read of the rising of the dark people of Ethiopia to reclaim their land from the Italian invaders, you can obtain a great change from the customary visions in your mind's eye by visualizing that vast and lonely land.

FEB 12 1941

Such a variation of thought, of concept, as to the nature of our common world, sometimes can be very broadening and stimulating. It can break us loose from too much of concentration upon our own immediate little sphere. It can suggest to us something of the infinity that lies behind our blurred visions and our many limitations.

For example, here are a few paragraphs descriptive of Ethiopia written by R. H. Markham for *The Christian Science Monitor*. Mr. Markham was his paper's correspondent in Addis Ababa during the Italo-Ethiopian war.

"There are no road maps," he writes, "because there are practically no roads. There are no signposts and no milestones. There are practically no stations, no inns, no camps where you may replenish supplies. The grass grows and behold trails are gone: the sand blows and trails are gone: jungle bushes intertwine and trails are gone.

"There is no place to go. Every place is as every other place. The stars look the same from here; the stars look the same from there. The same cold, stealthy darkness enshrouds every place. It swallows one up as a lake swallows a stone, as a desert swallows a footprint. Wherever you are you're nowhere. It is all a monotonous tom-tom, tom-tom, tom-tom—and the Italian soldiers hear it."

If one meditates upon such a land even for a little while, he's pretty likely to get a change of mood, if nothing else. It is escaping, through the imagination, from our familiar environment.

FEB 12 1941

But one cannot long think about these two so different parts of the globe, without remembering that, different as they are, strange as seems the picture of Ethiopia, the tom-toms beating in that land are saying that this is all one world, that essentially, there is only one great struggle for human betterment, diverse as are the means and ideas employed in the struggle.

Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

BANTU LANGUAGES

ATTEMPT AT UNIFICATION DEPLORED

JAN 25 1941

Sir,

I have read with ever-growing heat the recent articles on Bantu Languages in "The Bantu World." I cannot see why Southern Suto Setsoana and Sepedi should be considered unifiable, whereas Xhosa and Zulu aren't. I feel certian that on investigation, it will be found that the differences (and they are the problems of unification) existing amongst the languages of the first group, are much more than those between those of the second. Therefore, why not attempt to merge Xhosa and Zulu also, and thus have two South African Bantu Languages?

Why attempt these unifying processes at all? What good can we ever derive therefrom? What's there in a Bantu language? If it's the unity of Africans at large that we desire, how then is the Gold Coast, Uganda, or Equatorial or even Abyssinian African supposed to benefit through this unification? Remember we in South Africa are not the only Africans. Is there, at present, any Commercial, Literary, Economic, or other real value in our Bantu Languages? It is not true that these languages are (1) a tsumbling block to our scholars and teachers? (2) a heavy burden for he Black man's shoulders, as they form a considerable portion of that foundation upon which tribalism is rooted?

In these circumstances I would suggest that we strike the iron while it is hot and copy—without shame in doing so—the example set us by the American Negro, who determinedly trod on his, and—unshamedly again—made his master's language his own, thereby forging his progress and tolerability by a great stroke a tremendous bound.

JAN 25 1941

Afrikaans and English are both rich in an inexhaustible literature of great educational value. They are the Official languages (which means very much), and we can add to these to their benefit and ours. If there's any action to be taken, why not direct it usefully in a vigorous campaign against the Education Departments, requesting them to see to it (1) That Bantu Languages be done away with after Sub B; (2) That English and Afrikaans be the medium instruction as from Std. I.

This campaign being successful, the results would then be:-

(1) Sounder education amongst Africans;

(2) Better examination results;

(3) Better relations between White and Black;

(4) A common language for Africans as English is universal and also widespread even in Africa.

Let the Bantu Languages go to seed in the bookshelves, if you can't set fire to them! But for pity's sake don't mass them up!!

E. H. S. MOTLEMEKOANE
Cardoville School
P. O. Hemina.

JAN 25 1941

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

The Conquering Lion Of Judea

FEB 18 1941

MANY CURRENT periodicals are offering the return of the Lion of Judea to his old haunts in Ethiopia as one of the answers proposed to England as to what is her war objective. Haile Selassie, the little bewhiskered monarch, who after fighting to the last ditch was forced to take up exile in England, a worn, broken but never forgotten man. The gallant little Lion plead with all his main and might for help when help would have been effective. Here possibly the history of the world for a thousand years might have been written if the great powers had hearkened to his voice. But that is neither here nor there, what is interesting to the world now, is the apparent crack up of the spoils the Italians took over in their lust for carcas after the kill.

The Kingdom of Ethiopia is one of the oldest in the record of civilization. It is said that the banished ruler is of the line of King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba. The land is old and proud and has a tradition that rivals any records of government in the world. It comprised of a quiet peaceful people, attending to their own business and who for centuries refused conquest to the ends of increasing their boundaries.

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56a-1941

Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa.

BANTU LANGUAGES

ONLY ONE NEEDED

JAN 25 1941

Sir,

In regard to "The Bantu World" leader of one of the recent issues concerning Bantu languages, I will remain opposed to the suggestion for the forming of "three languages" as expressed therein. It would not be intelligable enough to create three formidable language forces to be and only to remain opposed to one another as a vexatious problem in the Bantu families for still an indefinite period. Why not discard the malevolence once and for all!

The Rev. H. Maimane's scars have itched unsatisfactory, for they are the result of the 1921 suggestions of uniting the relative languages only, in which some probabilities for some detrimental "unity" of the Bantu remain suspectable. And even the T.A.T.A. of that time were possibly to have been lock-headed by such a theory. In that I would agree with him in the other way round that we have the defference of Bantu languages just as they are.

All I am interested in are some creating a continental or a south cheating a continent or a south of the Equato Bantu language. In this I would candidly call upon our B.A.'s, M.A.'s and all our philological experts as opportune mediators for a NEW BANTU LANGUAGE, and should this fail or them failing in the bright course, then I would again suggest that we choose one prominent Bantu language, say Zulu, as the already leading language, to be enforced as the inter-Bantu language in the southern hemisphere.

The opposition, however, has been great, and it shall always be there as it has always been. But a unanimous resolution in the form of a plebiscite by education authorities to mediate, may be indecisively, especally for appositions, would be most appreciable. We should not allow the opposition to gain ground. I know the whiteman is very daring if he favours a thing, in that, he crossed the perilous seas to expand his mission of delight and light for the good of the nations, and so he would once more die to force the Bantu Education Department to lead for this suggested and desired end. This fould not be a matter to satisfy or dissatisfy so and so, but would be for the Bantu end.

I would suggest that the education curriculum be drawn on either of the following mediums:

(1) A new Bantu language, specialised industrially and commercially for the Bantu;

(2) A diffusion of the Zulu language, and Zulu only in the southern hemisphere.

J. R. MOHLAMME.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

Ethiopia

As you read of the rising of the dark people of Ethiopia to reclaim their land from the Italian invaders, you can obtain a great change from the customary visions in your mind's eye by visualizing that vast and lonely land.

FEB 1 2 1941

Such a variation of thought, of concept, as to the nature of our common world, sometimes can be very broadening and stimulating. It can break us loose from too much of concentration upon our own immediate little sphere. It can suggest to us something of the infinity that lies behind our blurred visions and our many limitations.

For example, here are a few paragraphs descriptive of Ethiopia written by R. H. Markham for *The Christian Science Monitor*. Mr. Markham was his paper's correspondent in Addis Ababa during the Italo-Ethiopian war.

"There are no road maps," he writes, "because there are practically no roads. There are no signposts and no milestones. There are practically no stations, no inns, no camps where you may replenish supplies. The grass grows and behold trails are gone; the sand blows and trails are gone; jungle bushes intertwine and trails are gone.

"There is no place to go. Every place is as every other place. The stars look the same from here; the stars look the same from there. The same cold, stealthy darkness enshrouds every place. It swallows one up as a lake swallows a stone, as a desert swallows a footprint. Wherever you are you're nowhere. It is all a monotonous tom-tom, tom-tom, tom-tom—and the Italian soldiers hear it."

If one meditates upon such a land even for a little while, he's pretty likely to get a change of mood, if nothing else. It is escaping, through the imagination, from our familiar environment.

FEB 1 2 1941

But one cannot long think about these two so different parts of the globe, without remembering that, different as they are, strange as seems the picture of Ethiopia, the tom-toms beating in that land are saying that this is all one world, that essentially, there is only one great struggle for human betterment, diverse as are the means and ideas employed in the struggle.

Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

BANTU LANGUAGES

ATTEMPT AT UNIFICATION DEPLORED

JAN 25 1941

Sir,

I have read with ever-growing heat the recent articles on Bantu Languages in "The Bantu World." I cannot see why Southern Suto Setsoana and Sepedi should be considered unifiable, whereas Xhosa and Zulu aren't. I feel certian that on investigation, it will be found that the differences (and they are the problems of unification) existing amongst the languages of the first group, are much more than those between those of the second. Therefore, why not attempt to merge Xhosa and Zulu also, and thus have two South African Bantu Languages?

Why attempt these unifying processes at all? What good can we ever derive therefrom? What's there in a Bantu language? If it's the unity of Africans at large that we desire, how then is the Gold Coast, Uganda, or Equatorial or even Abyssinian African supposed to benefit through this unification? Remember we in South Africa are not the only Africans. Is there, at present, any Commercial, Literary, Economic, or other real value in our Bantu Languages? It is not true that these languages are (1) a stumbling block to our scholars and teachers? (2) a heavy burden for he Black man's shoulders, as they form a considerable portion of that foundation upon which tribalism is rooted?

In these circumstances I would suggest that we strike the iron while it is hot and copy—without shame in doing so—the example set us by the American Negro, who determinedly trod on his, and—unshamedly again—made his master's language his own, thereby forging his progress and tolerability by a great stroke a tremendous bound

JAN 25 1941

Afrikaans and English are both rich in an inexhaustible literature of great educational value. They are the Official languages (which means very much), and we can add to these to their benefit and ours. If there's any action to be taken, why not direct it usefully in a vigorous campaign against the Education Departments, requesting them to see to it

(1) That Bantu Languages be done away with after Sub B;

(2) That English and Afrikaans be the medium instruction as from Std. I.

This campaign being successful, the results would then be:-

(1)Sounder education amongst Africans;

(2) Better examination results;

(3) Better relations between White and Black;

(4) A common language for Africans as English is universal and also widespread even in Africa.

Let the Bantu Languages go to seed in the bookshelves, if you can't set fire to them! But for pity's sake don't mass them up!!

E. H. S. MOTLEMEKOANE
Cardoville School
P. O. Hemina.
E.N. Township,
Johannesburg.

JAN 25 1941

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

The Conquering Lion Of Judea

FEB 18 1941

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Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

ETHIOPIA'S STATUS

MAR 1 1941

Democratic opinion, supported by the anti-imperialist sections of the press is demanding the British government to extend official recognition to Ethiopia as an ally, and to give a definite assurance to Haile Selassie that his country will be restored to full sovereign independence after the expulsion of the Italian invaders from Africa.

Paradoxical as it might seem, although a British military mission is cooperating with Selassie and his chieftains, the British government has up to now refused to make a clear and unequivocal statement on Ethiopia's future political status.

Commenting upon the question, the liberal Manchester Guardian of London states in a leading editorial:

"Mr. Eden's return to the Foreign Office was welcomed because it was believed to end the policy of buying off tyrants at the cost of other peoples. When he was at the Foreign Office before, he stood for the principles of right and law in international affairs; he lost office for them, a rare thing in our politics. He is again Foreign Secretary, with Lord Cranbone, who shared his convictions and his fall, to speak for foreign policy in the House of Lords. The fortress, then, is in firm hands. One of the regions to which Mr. Eden should turn an early eye is Ethiopia. To most people it would be news, and disagreeable too, if there were any doubt about the relationship of this country and its government with Ethiopia and her Emperor. They assume that since Italy entered the war we must have repudiated our recognition of her conquest of Ethiopia, and that it is part of our formal policy to restore the independence of that country, and that Ethiopia and her Emperor, both of whom we are most actively urging into the war on Italy, are in a full sense our ally.

MAR 1 1941

"We have not yet formally declared that we no longer recognize Italy's conquest or that for us the Emperor is the de jure ruler of Ethiopia. We have said various things, and because they are so various we had better look at them closely."

The Manchester Guardian's editorial has created widespread interest in colonial circles in England and in America. The demand that Ethiopia be recognized as an ally on equal status with such countries as Poland, Norway, Belgium, Holland and even the Free French forces under Gen. Charles De Gaulle, is growing.

MAR 1 1941

It was pointed out that Felix Eboue, the Negro governor of Chad territory in Equatorial Africa, was the first French colonial administrator to revolt against the Vichy government and to throw in his lot with the British. Therefore, Africans deserve more consideration than has been shown Ethiopia and her Emperor up till now. It should be remembered that British colonials have already contributed over 18,000,000 pounds ($90,000,000) towards the defense of Britain. Jamaica was the first to start a Spitfire Fund, followed by other West Indian and African colonies. Let us trust that these sacrifices in the name of democracy are not in vain.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Ethiopia . . .

- - story of a great country

MAR 8 - 1941

Editor's Note: This is the first of a series of five or more articles on Ethiopia and its Soldier-King, Emperor Haile Selassie I, being especially written by our staff writer, A. M. Wendell Malliet. The series will deal with the history of Ethiopia, going back to the journey of the Queen of Sheba to the Palace of Solomon as a result of which the Menelik I, who became king of Ethiopia, was born. Modern Ethiopia, as a pawn in European diplomacy and the role of Selassie as one of the important figures in these momentous days, will be clearly stated by Mr. Malliet, whose researches will bring to light some remarkable facts about the birthplace of human civilization.

By A. M. WENDELL MALLIET

In no country in the world have the ideas and goals of white-world supremacy been more diabolical and effective than in Ethiopia. European statesmanship deprived her of an outlet to the sea and made her a landlocked nation; her emperors and statesmen, some of whom have been the equal, if not the superior, of the world's greatest national leaders, have been rudely ignored and even jeered; her internal weaknesses and shortcomings have been magnified and publicized out of proportion to any true picture of conditions as they were, and all efforts of the Ethiopians themselves to build a new and more progressive and independent nation have never received from the stronger powers the sympathy and encouragement that would have been given to a sister nation had her population been members of the so-called white race.

MAR 8 - 1941

But in spite of all these handicaps, Ethiopia is still in the forefront of the nations, particularly Great Britain in her hour of dire need, and her valiant Emperor Haile Selassie has become the symbol of victory and leader of armies, whose objectives are largely the salvation of the British Empire and the crushing defeat of the Axis Powers.

As far back as September, 1935, Dr. John P. Harrington of the Smithsonian institution, Washington, D. C., said: "Ethiopia and the Rock of Gibraltar guard opposing ends of a waterway vital to the British Empire. The Gibraltar of the West is only a rock less than three miles long . . . The Gibraltar that protects the eastern end of Britain's water highway is a whole plateau of African mountains—the impregnable fortress of Ethiopia. . . . A military coup which could be given from Ethiopia might settle the fate of the British Empire and cut the connection between England and India at a time when this connection was urgently needed." The foregoing explains now the large-scale support of Emperor Haile Selassie with men, munitions, equipment, money and technical help by England to oust the Italian army of occupation.

Had Selasie been a white man, not even an emperor, he would have been hailed as one of the world's greatest figures, a "Lawrence of Arabia" for example. But his role in history has been decided by the logic of events. He is the supreme moral leader of the world; its greatest seer and statesman; its most courageous king-emperor. He is a military leader of dashing courage, keen insight and unbounded patience and understanding.

Who is this fifty-year-old African emperor—this man of destiny, who lost a throne and may yet save modern civilization from the brutal savagery of the Huns under Hitler, Mussolini and Matsuoka?

MAR 8 - 1941

Haile Selassie I, (Power of the Holy Trinity) King of ings, Emperor of Ethiopia, Conquering Lion of Judah, was born in 1891 in the Province of Harrar, where he inherited vast estates. His father, Ras Makonnen, was considered the most enlightened and highly educated Ethiopian of his time. He was the first cousin of the great Emperor Menelik, and was one of Menelik's most trusted diplomats and generals, serving as minister to Paris, London and Rome, and afterwards distinguishing himself as commander of the great armies that defeated the Italians at Adowa in 1896.

Of this great modern African king-emperor, C. F. Rey in his friendly book, "The Real Abyssinia," says: "Amid the few strong men and striking personalities brought to light during and immediately after the Great War, Tafari Makonnen, now King of Kings of Ethiopia under the style of Haile Selassie I, deserved to take a high place. I have had the privilege of knowing him since 1919, and few personalities with whom I have come in contact have made so deep an impression upon me as this remarkable man."

MAR 8 - 1941

But as dramatic as was his appearance before the League of Nations to plead his country's cause; as heroic as his stand against the military power of the Italians and as brilliantly and as thoroughly as he out-manoeuvered the great diplomats of several British Governments in their long struggle to wrest the Lake Tana waters and territory from Ethiopia, the real Haile Selassie, Man of Vision and Action, can not be fully understood without a knowledge of his background—a knowledge of the ancient Land of Ethiopia, its peoples, culture, customs and civilization. (Read next week's issue of The Amsterdam Star-News.)

56a-1941

African Seamen Exploited By British Shipping Companies

Practice Continues Despite Numerous Protests to British Board of Trade—Men Hired and Fired at Will.

FEB 1 1941 FEB 1 1941

LIVERPOOL, England, Jan. 30—(ANP)—Despite numerous protests to the British Board of Trade, the plight of Nigerian seamen employed by the Elder Dempster Shipping Company remains virtually the same. According to reports from Pastor G. D. Ekarte, of the African Churches Mission here, African seamen have been employed at ridiculously low wages and have been fired when they made some attempt to improve their conditions.

This English shipping company, operating from the African West Coast to Liverpool, makes a policy of hiring only those Nigerians who do not belong to the Natinal Union of Seamen so that collective bargaining is out of the question. In mixed crews, although the African seamen perform the same work as English seamen, there is a marked difference in their respective wages.

A petition to the Board of Trade in London, sent by seamen on the freighter "Abosso," brought some half-hearted attempt to placate the men by promising to consider the matter. Instead of keeping their promise the company began to employ cheap labor, giving jobs only to those who would accept low wages. The company hires those men only from port of embarkation to the port of disembarkation, assuming no responsibility to bring them back to their homes. On arrival, the men are discharged and fresh hands are taken.

"These fresh hands," says Pastor Ekarte, "are for the most part 'raw' Africans who know practically nothing of a seaman's job. As a result, they are engaged at a very low wage—six pounds a month, including the five-pound goernment subsidy.

"When it is remembered that

Ilanga Lase Natal
(Natal Sun)
Durban, Natal,
South Africa

The Bantu In South African Life

By Senator Edgar H. Brookes.

7. HOUSING

JAN 1 1 1941

Closely connected with the problem of wages is that of housing. If the wages paid to the father of a family are not enough, he must either live in slum conditions or be supplied with what is called "sub-economic" housing, that is, with a house let at a rent which does not bring in a fair return on the cost of the house.

Opinions are divided on the question of whether it is better to pay a higher cash wage and charge an "economic" rent or to rely on the "sub-economic" rent to help matters out. My own opinion is definitely that it is always better to pay a wage which makes a man independent and enables him to look after his own interests. It will take time, however, before this can be done and in the meantime the provision of houses at specially cheap rentals is doing much to ease the position.

There is another important and —interesting point about housing Kindly friends of the poor and theorists about poverty tend to think in terms of housing. The poor themselves tend to think in terms of food That is why there is sometimes conflict between progressive and well-meaning Municipalities and the Bantu for whom they are trying to make provision. Beautiful houses — at least relatively beautiful, compared with the slums—are provided miles away from the centre of the town, not only adding transport charges, and using upon them money which might have been spent for food, but also raising the actual cost of food itself by moving the housewife away from the Market and competitive shopping area. It is a difficult thing to get Municipalities away from the idea that any Bantu Villages ought to be miles from the centre of the town, but in the Southern part of the United States of America, where racial segregation also prevails, the Negro quarter of the town is often quite near the business centre.

JUSTIFIABLE RESENTMENT

Small wages affect housing, even when it is "sub-economic", and always in the same way, by encouraging overcrowding. Firstly, the houses, even when of a satisfactory and pleasing type, are in the nature of the case, small, too small for a large growing family. Secondly, in the endeavour to make ends meet, families sometimes take lodgers in their already overcrowded homes. Local authorities try to stop this, by imposing a special Lodger's Fee, and in some areas, have aroused great and thoroughly justifiable resentment by classifying as lodgers, grown-up sons of the family.

The value of good housing is threefold. Firstly, it is of immense importance to health, as many diseases...and most strikingly tuberculosis...are actively spread by overcrowding. Secondly, it makes a great difference to the culture and self-respect of the family. Thirdly, especially if the houses have a sufficient number of separate rooms, it assists in maintaining the standards of morality.

JAN 1 1 1941

CONSTRUCTIVE IMAGINATION

Although housing is very much bound up with the wage question, it must also be considered on its own merits. Even within the present limits of finance available, it is possible to provide either a poor or a relatively good housing scheme. Some towns, for example Pretoria, in its new garden village of Atteridgeville, have shown what can be done by town-planning and the use of constructive imagination. Points that call for study by the Municipalities and their expert advisers are (1) the materials used, that these may give the best value for money possible; [2] the arrangement of the house, a matter on which educated Bantu women should be taken into counsel; [3] the general appearance of the house and village, so that the appearance of rows of barracks may be avoided, since it costs little more to plan a pretty house than an ugly one; [4] the best way of utilising what skilled Bantu labour may be available, possibly by loans to enable plot-holders to build for themselves; (5) the artistic planning of the village as a whole, with due provision from the beginning for Schools, Churches, Shops, Community Halls, and, if possible, a Dairy.

Some thinkers advocate the building of blocks of flats, with communal play-grounds, wash-houses etc., as being the best way of giving really good housing within the limits of the available funds. Recently, the University of the Witwatersrand issued an interestingly illustrated study of this project, a study on which five post-graduate students had worked together. It is worth reading.

FOR CO-OPERATION

Improved Municipal housing is very evident these days, and while one must deplore the many deficiencies still existing, one must be sincerely grateful for what has been done. This subject of housing is one which is peculiarly fitting for the co-operation of Bantu and Europeans in the towns through Joint Councils and otherwise.

Much might be written about housing in the Reserves and on Farms, but the spear-head of the housing question is at present the urban areas.

JAN 1 1 1941

QUESTIONS:

1. On a rough plan of your own town, mark out any areas, within three miles of the centre of the town, which might be made available for Bantu homes.

2. Should rent be calculated on the actual cost of Municipal houses, or on what the cost would have been if they had been built by Bantu labour?

3. Would you favour the experiment of "Workers' Flats" as an attempt to solve Bantu housing problems or not?

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Belgian Congo Rules Itself A Free State

FEB 4 19

LEOPOLDVILLE, BELGIAN CONGO—(ANP) — The Belgian Congo, one of the richest sections of the African continent, has been declared a free state independent of the mother country for the duration of the war, according to a report from M. deVlees Houwer Belgian minister for colonies, who will assume the duties of administrator-general of the newly established state.

The Free Belgian government has given him special powers, so that King Leopold, who is a prisoner under the Nazis, will have no authority over the African colony. The Congo will function as a separate self-governing state under the control of officials friendly to Great Britain.

Unless directly attacked by German and Italian forces, it will be the policy of the new Congo government to maintain neutrality in the African struggle. Meanwhile the native army will be increased and trained to defend the colony against invasion.

Native officers of the French Congo accomplished a coup de-etat when they arrested the governor-general and administrator of the colony who make known their plans to surrender their forces to the Nazi-controlled government in Vichy.

FEB 4 1941

Following the example of Felix Ebou, black governor of the Chad province, natives of the French Congo revolted and joined up with Gen. de Gaulle, the leader of the French armed forces. When Gen. Husson, governor-general of French Equatorial Africa, expressed his official loyalty to the men of Vichy, a group of native officers promptly arrested him along with his administrator. Both men were taken across the border into the Belgain Congo as prisoners.

Other officers and native troops occupied all the official buildings and raised the flag of Free France, and the officers who had been earlier put in prison were set free as well as all native political leaders.

The revolt was a military one backed by the support of the native population. Col. de Larminet, leader of the revolt, has appealed to other colonies to join the revolt. Since then the Cameroons and Gabbon have joined.

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
February 4, 1941

Africa and Civilization

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—I wish to commend your editorial, "Negroes and Our Defenses." It is a hopeful sign when a publication of such great influence takes a courageous stand on the question of justice and fair play for minority groups.

Our history books would have us believe that the Negro has his beginning from a few savages sold into slavery at Jamestown in 1619. That is very unfair, and has greatly hindered the Negro in his efforts to make headway, and gain the respect of other peoples. In truth, what happened at Jamestown is a mere incident in a long and illustrious history of the Negro which runs back to a culture from which the torch of civilization was lighted.

For although "The Story of Nations" credits Chaldea with an unbroken line of kings covering a period estimated at 270,000,000 years, yet Africa gave to the world its first system of education. The Greeks, as did the Jews, borrowed from African culture. Nearly eight centuries before the birth of our Saviour Africa was furnishing artisans for the Grecian Olympics.

In the shifting pageantry of mankind Africa is distinguished as no other continent, in that it has absorbed the shocks of wars and upheavals which wrecked empires and buried other peoples beneath the ruins of their temples, while Africa has come down through the ages still Africa, inhabited by Africans. This is not only significant, it is a prophecy.

H. H. PRICE.
Route 9, Richmond.

Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

The Bantu In South African Life

JAN 11 1941

(BY SEN. EDGAR H. BROOKES)

Closely connected with the problem of wages is that of housing. If the wages paid to the father of a family are not enough, he must either live in slum conditions or be supplied with what is called "sub-economic" housing, that is with a house let at a rent which does not bring in a fair return on the cost of the house.

Opinions are divided on the question of whether it is better to pay a higher cash wage and charge an "economic" rent, or to rely on the "sub-economic" rent to help matters out. My own opinion is definitely that it is always better to pay a wage which makes a man independent and enables him to look after his own interests. It will take time, however, before this can be done, and in the meantime the provision of houses at specially cheap rentals is doing much to ease the position.

There is another important and interesting point about housing. Kindly friends of the poor and theorists about poverty tend to think in terms of housing. The poor themselves tend to think in terms of food. That is why there is sometimes conflict between progressive and well-meaning Municipalities and the Bantu for whom they are trying to make provision. Beautiful houses—at least relatively beautiful, compared with the slums—are provided miles away from the centre of the town, not only adding transport charges, and using up on them money which might have been spent for food, but also raising the actual cost of food itself by moving the housewife away from the market and competitive shopping area. **It is a difficult thing to get Municipalities away from the idea that any Bantu Village ought to be miles from the** centre of the town, but in the southern part of the United States of America, where racial segregation also prevails, the Negro quarter of the town is often quite near the business centre.

JAN 11 1941

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Some thinkers advocate the building of blocks of flats, with communal play-grounds, wash-house etc.' as being the best way of giving really good housing within the limits of the available funds. Recently the University of the Witwatersrand issued an interestingly illustrated study of this project, a study on which five post-graduate students had worked hard together. It is worth reading.

JAN 11 1941

Improved Municipal housing is very evident these days, and while one must deplore the many defficiences still existing, one must be sincerely grateful for what has been done. This subject of housing is one which is peculiarly fitting for the co-operation of Bantu and Europeans in the towns through Joint Councils and otherwise.

Much might be written about housing in the Reserves and on Farms but the spear-head of the housing question is at present the urban areas.

QUESTIONS

1. On a rough plan of your town mark out any areas, within three miles of the centre of the town which might be made available for Bantu homes.

2. Should rent be calculated on the actual cost of Municipal houses, or on what the cost would have been if they had been built by Bantu labour?

3. Would you favour the experiment of "Workers' Flats" as an attempt to solve Bantu housing problems or not?

Umteteli Wa Bantu
Johannesburg
South Africa

MATRICULATION AND THE BANTU LANGUAGES

The Editor, "Umteteli,"

JAN 4 1941

INTERESTED writes: Sir,—The Matric candidates taking Bantu languages find themselves handicapped by the experimentations that the examiners are allowed to carry out at their expense in setting questions for this examination.

To my knowledge there is no grammar text book written in any of these languages, while the prescribed text books are definitely written in English. Now for these examiners to shut themselves up in sound-proof laboratories and there compound grammar terminology, which is to say the least highly fallible and at best vague, is the zenith of unreason and tyranny.

No fool would question the desirability and wisdom of teaching a language through its own medium. This has not been done in Bantu languages except for the small attempts being now made in some primary schools.

JAN 4 1941

It is time enough for our expert examiners to display their inventive genius in compiling such standard works as will justify them in setting questions in these languages and expecting them to be answered through the same medium. Meanwhile let them curb their enthusiasm through channels of discretion and good reason.

Ilanga Lase Natal
(Natal Sun)
Durban, Natal,
South Africa

The Bantu In South African Life

By Senator Edgar H. Brookes.

6. WAGES

JAN 4 1941

We have been considering the gap that still exists between the wages of the father of a family and the minimum cost of a decent life for his family. We may claim that this gap is a contributing cause of nearly all the social evils in our towns, and that to fill it by increasing wages would do much to fight those social evils. At the outset let us be quite frank. Wages are not the only explanation of these social evils. They can be fought without an increase of wages, and in some cases they will survive an increase of wages. We must particularly beware of the danger of putting every social evil down to low pay, and using that as an excuse for tolerating, in ourselves or in others, evils that need not be tolerated. Just to take one illustration infantile mortality is due to low wages and their natural results of poor feeding, over-crowding etc. But it is also due to ignorance and carelessness in some mothers, and it would be very considerably reduced by educational methods, cleanness and the like without, necessarily, an increase of wages.

Dangerous Tendency

Let us take one more illustration, that of drink. Drink is most certainly associated with low wages and bad living conditions all the world over, but long experience shows us that a poor man does not have to be a drunkard, and that not all rich men are sober. There are moral and spiritual qualities which can produce a David Livingstone, an Abraham Lincoln or a Booker Washington from a background of abject poverty, and we must very strongly oppose the dangerous tendency, often resulting in self-pity and demoralisation, which explains all evils as due to a bad economic system.

With equal intensity and conviction, we must state the case that these evils are partly due to the bad economic system, and we must fight for the wage increase which, while it cannot entirely destroy the evil, can remove a great deal of temptation from a great many people.

Five D's JAN 4 1941

The social evils of low wages in our towns may well be summarised under 5 D's—debt, dice, drink, disease and delinquency.

The immediate short term remedy for low wages is to run into debt. It is a short-term remedy, because very few men can continue to obtain credit for an unlimited period. Large numbers of our people have got into debt, and find it very difficult to get out of it. They are always harassed, and tend to pay the creditor who worries themmost. In the meantime, they very often have to buy on the storekeeper's terms, and may waste many shillings a month by not being able to purchase freely in the cheapest market.

Another short term remedy is to gamble. We must admit that the word "dice" is chiefly valuable as containing a "D", and that there are many other forms of gambling. Gambling, too, long experience shows to be a short-range remedy. No man can fool all the bookies all the time. Besides breaking down proper habits of controlling one's finances, and the highest and finest moral ideals, gambling is not even a permanent remedy for the wage question.

Honest Way JAN 4 1941

There is a simple way out of the issue: when one is paid less than one needs for a minimum standard of decency and health, one way of adjusting the budget is to live below that standard, to go short of necessary food and clothing. This is the most honest way out of the difficulty, but unfortunately, it tends, through under-nourishment, overcrowding and inadequate clothing, to cause disease and death. Undoubtedly, a very large proportion of disease is due to low wages, and could be removed by increasing them.

If the father cannot earn enough to keep the family, the mother may try to supplement his earnings. The easiest and most profitable way to do this in many of our town locations is to sell liquor. This is bad from every point of view. The home, particularly in the week-ends, becomes a most unsuitable place for children, and the purchasers of the liquor are very often men from the Reserves, who waste in this way, the money which should be going back to their wives and families there. Wholesale demoralisation results. A woman does not have to sell liquor: some women manage without doing so. None the less, the temptation is great, and an effective raising of wages would go a long way to move it.

Alternatives JAN 4 1941

Alternatively, the mother may go out to work in the daytime, or the children may get odd jobs. In both cases, there is a danger of delinquency resulting. When the father and mother are both away all day, the house locked up, and the street the only playground, how can it be expected that children will all be able to avoid those things that bring them into conflict with the law? Much delinquency is directly due to the fact that the father of the family does not earn enough to support his family, though he works hard.

In our work for better wages, therefore, we are directly supplementing the valuable efforts of the churches, the schools, and other associations and individual workers in their struggle to overcome the social evils which have to be encountered in our urban locations.

QUESTIONS: JAN 4 1941

1. What are the main causes of delinquency other than the low wage? What can be done to prevent and cure delinquency, other than the raising of wages?
2. Answer the same questions with regard to debt.

Umteteli Wa Bantu
Johannesburg
South Africa

BANTU LANGUAGES

JAN 4 1941

The Editor, "Umteteli"

RANTHITE writes: Sir,—There has been no subject so much written about in the Bantu newspapers as the Bantu languages. The moderate view is to draw out the best, and to preserve what will be of great value, from the different dialects. Take two main languages, viz, Sesuto-Sechuana and the Zulu-Xosa. No doubt many will contend that some of the dialects would lose a great deal; but it would be unadvisable to do otherwise, if we are to be the great nation of our forefathers. There is a great need for Africans to concentrate their sentiments through two main channels instead of twenty narrow channels.

JAN 4 1941

Many may put the question "Who has time to read our languages at leisure?" and, say that we would like to write in English. To the latter statement there are no objections; but here are a few points. Joseph Conrad is one of the few who wrote work of literary value in a foreign language. John Milton, one of the greatest English poets, attempted to write in a foreign language, but his interest flagged because he could not succeed. So, many would rather see a Bantu tackle what looks like the perfectly impossible in the Bantu languages than a page of writing in English; he would, at least, do something with the one and nothing with the other, for, in the first he would be preserving some African values, whereas in the second he would be failing to do something which is only worth doing when it is done by an Englishman. What would be of great value to Africans is to elicit from the advanced languages those undreamed-of harmonies, and visions of loveliness which have escaped the ken of our languages.

JAN 4 1941

So, Africans, let us unite and go on the path of Civilisation and preserve our culture through languages and quench the fires of controversy on the question of our languages.

Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

The Black Man And His Land

The Story Of Farmer A & Farmer B
Chapter V

(By Edward Roux, M.Sc. Ph.D.)

JAN 1

In order to show the difference between the right and the wrong way of managing cattle and land I am going to tell you the story of two farmers. I shall call them Farmer A and Farmer B. They started farming in 1919. Their two farms were next to each other and were of the same size. The grass and soil in the two farms were in the same condition. Each farmer had ten cattle.

Farmer A was a forward-looking man; he was willing to try the new ways of working with cattle and land. But Farmer B was old-fashioned; he was not willing to depart from the ways of his grandfathers, forgetting that conditions had changed since the old days when there was plenty of land.

Farmer B thought he would let his cattle go on increasing as much as possible, but Farmer A decided that he would only keep as many cattle as his land could feed without becoming spoilt.

JAN 18 1941

As soon as he was able Farmer A fenced his land. Not only did he put a fence right round it, but he put fences across it so as to divide it into four camps. He had gates in the fences so that he could drive the cattle into whichever camp he pleased. The camps were numbered 1, 2, 3 and 4. At first he put all his cattle into camp 1. While the cattle were there the grass in camp 1 was being eaten but the grass in the other three camps was growing. For a week he kept his cattle in camp 1. Then he changed them to camp 2. He kept them there a week and then put them in camp 3. A week later he put them into camp 4, then after another week back into camp 1. And so on, round and round. The grass in every camp was able to grow for three weeks before the cattle began to eat it again. Then it was only eaten for one week and got three weeks rest once more. This system is called "rotational grazing" and the camps are sometimes called "paddocks."

JAN 18 1941

Farmer B did not understand all these carryings-on on the part of Farmer A. On his land Farmer B let the cattle roam about and eat anywhere they pleased. The result was that the grass never had a rest. After a few months if you looked carefully you might have noticed that the grass on Farmer B's land was getting thinner and the grass on Farmer A's land was getting thicker. Also you might have noticed that Farmer A's cattle were a little fatter and gave a little more milk than Farmer B's. But you would have had to look carefully to notice these things. Farmer B thought he was doing very well.

1922

As time went on new calves appeared on both farms. In 1922, three years after the two farmers started, Farmer B's herd had increased from 10 to 18. But he had given three of his cattle to his son who wished to marry, so that there were 15 cattle grazing on Farmer B's land.

During the same three years Farmer A's cattle had increased from 10 to 20. His cattle had increased more rapidly than B's because none of his calves had died, whereas B had lost two. But Farmer A did not keep twenty cows on his land. During the three years he had sold no less than ten of his cattle. He got good money for them, because they had had plenty of grass to eat and they were fat and in good condition. With the money he got he was able to pay for the fencing and buy things he needed for his house. But farmer B had got no money for his cattle.

1925

In the next three years, between 1922 and 1925, Farmer B's 15 cattle produced 8 calves which grew up. Farmer B sold one of his beasts and two others died. Those that died were eaten, but they were old and the meat was tough. Farmer B now had 20 cattle grazing on his land and he was very proud. But he had no reason to be proud of the condition of his land. In patches the grass was becoming very thin and there were some spots where no grass grew at all and there were only little bushes. And though he had 20 cattle, they were thin, starved-looking creatures and they gave very little milk. Sometimes from the whole lot he would get only one full bucket.

JAN 18 1941

During these same three years Farmer A's 10 cattle had produced 14 healthy calves. Farmer A had sold or killed for his own use 12 of his beasts. He had increased the number grazing on his land from 10 to 12. The grass had improved so much, as a result of his veld management, that he thought it could easily manage to support another two.

If at this time you looked at the two farms without a proper understanding you might have thought that Farmer B was better off than Farmer A. You might have said: "Farmer A has only 12 cattle; Farmer B has 20 cattle. B is 8 cattle richer than A." But this would be because you were thinking only in terms of heads of cattle, not in terms of meat, milk and money. Although Farmer B had 20 cattle he had had very little real benefit from them. His cattle had brought him no money and he had got very little milk and meat from them. And, though he did not seem to realise it, they were ruining his land. On the other hand Farmer A had made money from his cattle by selling some to the butcher. There was always plenty of milk on his farm. His children have had plenty of amasi and had grown strong and healthy. When the neighbours wanted to buy milk they knew they could always get it from him.

Ilanga Lase Natal
(Natal Sun)
Durban, Natal,
South Africa

Bantu Deterioration

JAN 18 1941

The physical deterioration of our Bantu people since the advent and expansion of other races from overseas is a matter which is of such alarming proportions that it should be no longer viewed as a story that is told and with inaction. A good number of friends of our people have lifted up their voice and warned the country and the Bantu themselves. But the warnings of a few sympathisers is not sufficient when avoidable diseases inflict such havoc upon a people whose services the country can ill afford. Statistics of the Union have provided most alarming information that the Bantu are already suffering and succumbing to such diseases as are avoidable and are successfully resisted by the other sections of the population.

The causes are ignorance and poverty. The remedy is in the hands of the Government to see to it that education and an economic wage should be liberally given to the Bantu as is done for the other racial groups in this country. The news that the number of the Bantu who succumb to malnutrition which is the basis of T.B. and V.D., and is the result of ignorance, is most disquietening and gives cause for the fear that the Bantu as a race may reach a stage in their dwindling numebrs which may stamp them as a dying race.

JAN 18 1941

At the meeting of the Bantu Youth League held the other day at Imbumbulu, most alarming reports were made by Dr. C. N. Dlamini of the Durban Municipal Health Department that the numbers of Bantu sufferers and deaths from the above-mentioned diseases are approximately about ten times that of the other racial groups in the Union.

Another feature which tends to impoverish our people is the increase in numbers of "doctors" who make and disseminate claims for ability to cure diseases which is beyond their power or training to discharge. This is done by Europeans and the Bantu, mostly those who have no qualifications to heal those diseases. According to the law no qualified medical practitioner may coerce or persuade patients to come to him for treatment, but here in Durban some healers with no qualifications, white and black, have taken to the method of employing several women to stand at corners and tout for them and point any passerby to their masters.

We cannot understand how qualified doctors are debarred from this practice and the others allowed or connived at by the law officers.

Another source of Bantu sufferings and deaths is some practitioners, European and Bantu who take advantage of their ignorance so praise their herbs if they were cure-alls when all the time they know that is not true. Some of these concoctions lay the foundation of diseases which were non-existent but have been caused solely by giving to these sufferers medicines which are not curative but resustJAN 18 1941

We think the time is now due when the health and the lives of our people should be preserved by enjoining that those who aspire to the curative faculty should, at least, have some training and not as is done now when any one may be a doctor without ever having received instruction from a qualified medical pactitioner. It is well-known that here in Natal and the Transvaal there are medical organizations now recognized by the Government. Why are not these bodies given such powers of training and Examinations that they can train aspirants for the position of physicians and issue official certificates for such as have qualified after examination, and all others be debarred from endangering the health and lives of their people by applying such clumsy methods and so called cure-alls which belie their names!

56a-1941
Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Forgets Race In His Talk On Freedom

JAN 24 1941

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa —(ANP)—General Smuts, prime minister of South Africa, Great Britain's principal African possession and where relatives are treated like cattle, delivered an important broadcast to the British people of the world last week.

"The cause of the Allies is very far from being lost," said General Smuts. "It will not be lost until Britain is taken," he continued.

"Freedom still remains our sovereign remedy for the ills which human society is suffering," said the former Boer general. He did not, however, call attention to the condition of the over whelming population of South Africa, the black natives. They are debarred by a law called the Colour Bar act, from all forms of skilled occupations. They are not permitted to own land, conduct business or live outside certain prescribes areas known as "reserves."

The South African government recognizes no equality between black and white in either church or state. The general forgot that freedom, like justice, is indivisible and cannot be based upon race or color or creed.

The Union
Cincinnati, Ohio

SELASSIE IN AFRICA FIGHTING ITALIANS

JAN 16 1941

By WADE WERNER

New York—(AP)—The Lion of Judah is on the war path again.

Haile Selassie, the little emperor who would not admit defeat even after Mussolini's troops drove him from his African capital, once more has an African front on which to fight.

With British help he has arrived in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, presumably to lead a British-supported campaign against the Italian conqueror who still holds Ethiopia.

He has had the satisfaction of seeing the British government reverse its acquiescence in the Italian conquest, restore him to recognition as monarch of his country and promise the restoration of an independent Ethiopia after the war is over.

How many natives of Ethiopia already are fighting to oust the Italians is not yet clear. Unconfirmed reports recently said 200,000 of them were active. Fighting between Ethiopians and Italians has been reported especially fierce in southern Ethiopia.

But whether he wins or loses in this fight, the little King of kings who carried his big umbrella and a plea for help to Geneva four years ago can make one proud boast:

Whereas four years ago he was only an exiled monarch pleading in vain for military assistance to regain his throne, he is today a full-fledged ally of a great power.—Times-Star.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Ethiopia Stirs

Great though the British victories in Libya may loom, an even greater disaster to Italian arms and morale is building in Ethiopia.

The country, first on the list of Mussolini's conquest of empire and the food with which he fired the patriotism of the Italian people is about to fall to an offensive which is as impulsive as it is little publicized.

JAN 27 1941

The disaster will rank with that of Libya even though it will be less sensational. The country is more loosely held. Communications are few and far between. Native opposition has never been entirely quelled, and it today is rising to a new strength with the arming of isolated tribes by the British.

This, the first great stone of the second Roman empire, is one of the keystones of Mussolini's hold upon the Italians. Here it was that he defied the power of the great world empires. Here it was that he smashed the feeble structure of the League of Nations. How, indeed, will he explain to his people the loss of this cornerstone?

JAN 27 1941

The weakness of the Italian forces in Ethiopia is well shown by the fact that Haile Selassie has been leading his forces within that country since January 15, and that a small British mission has been deep in the interior for months raising an Ethiopian army and drilling it despite the utmost efforts of the Italians to locate and destroy the group.

Poor Benito, who set the stage of world tragedy and now reaps the whirlwind.

Umteteli Wa Bantu
Johannesburg
South Africa

African Business League

Interview Native Commissioner

JAN 18 1941

FOLLOWING the persecution of many Africans in Doornfontein and other parts of the City under the Urban Areas Act, as amended by the Native Laws Amendment Act of 1938, the chairman and secretary of the African Business League interviewed the Native Commissioner on Thursday last. They were told there was no relief. As a result, an emergency meeting of the league attended by over 500 traders, shoemakers, carpenters, and other Natives engaged in trades, was held at 2 Alexander Street on Sunday January 12, when the following resolutions were carried unanimously.

JAN 18 1941

A direct appeal to be made to the Prime Minister, Ministers of Native Affairs, Education and Justice for the suspension of the law, at least for the duration of the War.

To circularise every M.P., Member of the Provincial Council and member of the City Council of Johannesburg, Pretoria and the Reef Chambers of Commerce, Institute of Race Relations, Friends of Africa, Joint Council, National Council of Women, Native Parliamentary and Senate Representatives, members of the Native Council, and Location Advisory Boards, as well as other bodies interested in the welfare of race relations to secure their help in fighting this iniquitous measure, which aims to debar Native tradesmen from following their trades.

It resolves to educate public opinion to show the injustice of prosecuting Native tradesmen who carry out their trades to the welfare of the country as a whole, at a time of tension, when the majority of Natives are showing loyalty to the Government as a measure calculated to stir up bad feelings and as being contrary to the recent statement of the Native Affairs Department and the Christmas Message of the Minister of Native Affaris to the effect that repressive laws would be given a holiday at least for the duration of the War.

JAN 18 1941

Finally it resolved to appeal to the European public to realise that Native traders put up their shops; at great sacrifice they obtain their goods, cloth, leather, timber and other requirements from Europeans, thereby helping the white community: they help the State by reducing the number of unemployed Natives who would otherwise be a menace; by helping their own people they are carrying out the policy of the Government. Moreover thousands of Native parents who send their children to Industrial Schools as well as thousands of Native students in such institutions would be affected. On those grounds the meeting resolved to put all facts before the public and to enlist support to fight this measure whose harsh administration will have the tendency to aggravate bad feelings between races.

Umteteli Wa Bantu
Johannesburg
South Africa

RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

A NEGRO CO-OPERATIVE MAKES GOOD

JAN 11 1941

TIME and time again the little store had to stall off its creditors day by day. Mr. Anthony says that his faith in God was all he had to go on, but it was enough. Every time he seemed to have reached the very end, something turned up. One day when he was without a cent to pay his bills, two friends dropped in and lent him the money that saved the store. Practically all of his help was volunteer help, and he himself received no salary. Often he slept behind the counter to save rent. Like Kagawa, he took out nothing more than bare expenses for himself, and sometimes this amounted to no more than two dollars a month for laundry. Now and again his helpers in the store would take time off to get odd jobs to buy a suit of clothes or a pair of shoes. One summer in order to keep the store going Mr. Anthony took on a second job as time keeper, but he managed to run the store just the same.

JAN 11 1941

The weekly turnover was now nearly one hundred dollars.

Along with opposition to the new venture there were new friends, too. One of them was a Negro dentist, Dr. Howard, with too much time on his hands because his practice had suffered during the depression. He was the only member of the group who had a car, and he put it at the disposal of the co-operative store.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

LIBERIA BALANCES BUDGET

MAR 5 - 1941

MONROVIA, Liberia—(ANP)—Liberia will show a balanced budget for 1940. Due to insistence by President Edwin Barclay that the government adhere to his pay-as-you-go policy, and the fact that the government continued salary reductions in force for the second year, while departmental expenditures were reduced below those of 1939, this showing has been made.

While the total of Liberia's income and expenditures are trivial compared with that of greater nations still by comprison President Barclay and his government are to be congratulated upon so fine an example of management. This year $50,000 more will be available for road construction than was had last year. This sum has been appropriated from reserve funds due to savings in 1940.

Umteteli Wa Bantu
Johannesburg
South Africa

Medical And Dental Training

Five Scholarships For Africans

JAN 11 1941

THE University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg has made arrangements to enable a limited number of non-Europeans to obtain full training in Medicine and Dentistry at the University in Johannesburg, commencing on February 3, 1941.

As a result of this, the Department of Native Affairs has decided to provide, from the South African Native Trust Fund, five scholarships to be awarded to Africans on a competitive basis on the completion of the first year course in Medicine and Dentistry. That is to say, the scholarships will operate as from the commencement of the second year's courses in Medicine and Dentistry. Africans who have already fulfilled the requirements for the first year course in Medicine or Dentistry will be eligible at once. The scholarships will cover all University fees, equipment and other necessaries and reasonable living expenses during term-time. The scholarships will be open to men and women. The selection will be made from students who have completed the requirements of the first year course in Medicine or Dentistry.

All enquiries should be addressed to the Registrar, University of the Witwatersrand, Milner Park, Johannesburg.

JAN 11 1941

The Italian army has lost half of its desert air force.

Ilanga Lase Natal
(Natal Sun)
Durban, Natal,
South Africa

FREE EDUCATION FOR AFRICANS.

DEC 28 1940

The pronouncement by the Minister of Native Affairs after discussion in the Council that free education will henceforth be extended to the Africans, was a piece of news which thrilled all of our people who heard of it. It has been a fact ununderstandable by the Bantu to see European and Indian children enjoying free education while this privilege was denied to the poorest section of the Union's inhabitants. Col. Denys Reitz's name will ever be gratefully remembered in connection with this concession.

There is no hope in the progress of the Bantu if they are discouraged in acquiring proper education. To say the Government is the father and guardian of the Bantu in the same degree as for Europeans had hitherto been only a poser, as, a people debarred from educational facilities could not hope to do their best in the battle of life.

DEC 28 1940

The next obligatory step is to encourage the proper education of Bantu Chiefs. Progress of the people as a whole cannot be successfully pursued with illiterate leadership.

Umteteli Wa Bantu
Johannesburg
South Africa

BANTU LANGUAGES

FEB 1 1941

The Editor, "Umteteli."

JOSEPH L. HALIFAX SEROKE, 60 Tennant Street, Capetown, writes: Sir,—People go as far as to mention that the best policy for Bantudom or for the unity of Africans would be to adopt "Esperanto," meaning unification of all Bantu languages. The worst part of this discussion is that they have the audacity to say: If our languages could be changed to one, the Bantu would be much advanced politically, economically and educationally.

FEB 1 1941

But, let us turn our eyes on Europe *as a whole*, and see how many countries there are. They are numerous, with different nations ruling them. Now then, is it not that African languages are as numerous as European languages? In what way do we differ from those people, that we cannot go forward without speaking one "Esperanto?"

Here for instance, we have a language by which we are able to carry our thoughts to those who cannot understand our different languages. This is "English." There is no other language for Bantu, unless all the Africans gather together to consider that, "One God, one aim, one destiny" are the fundamental principles for the emancipation of all negroes in the universe, and sink all tribal discrimination between man and man.

FEB 1 1941

I would like to enlighten my fellow-countrymen that, it is not language-differences that impede and retard the progress and self-development of Bantu, but a lack of common-sense to do good to our fellow creatures, irrespective of colour and creed. Looking at other races, such as the whites, you and I know that they do not regard one another with contempt even if they cannot speak each other's language.

Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

The Policy And Platform Of The African National Congress

JUL 5 1941

(BY DR. A. B. XUMA)

The African National Congress is the mouth-piece of the African people of the Union of South Africa.

It stands for racial unity and mutual helpfulness and for the improvement of the African people politically, economically, socially, educationally and industrially.

A. RACIAL UNITY AND MUTUAL MUTUAL HELPFULNESS Congress aims:—

(1) To work and unite Africans for common action.

(2) "To educate Bantu people on their rights, duties and obligations to the state and to themselves individually and collectively; and to promote mutual help, feeling of fellowship and a spirit of brotherhood among them."

JUL 5 1941

(3) "To encourage mutual understanding and to bring together into common action as one political people all, tribes and clans of various tribes or races and by means of combined effort and united political organisation to defend their freedom, rights and privileges."

(4) "To discourage and contend against racialism and tribal feuds or to secure the elimination of racialism nd tribal feuds; jealousy and petty quarrels by economic combination, education, goodwill and by other means."

B. POLITICALLY:

(1) Right of Franchise for Africans.

JUL 5 1941

(2) Participation of Africans in the building of a Union Policy acceptable to all sections including the African.

(3) Representation of Africans in all Government Chambers and other Governing Departments.

C. ECONOMICALLY AND INDUSTRIALLY:

(1) Living wage and better working conditions.

(2) Right of all classes of African workers to organise into Trade Unions.

JUL 5 1941

(3) Recognition and Registration of African Trade Unions under African Leadership by the Union Labour Department with all rights, privileges and immunities appertaining to such organisations.

(4) Right to learn skilled trades and engage in them.

(5) Trading rights for Africans.

D. SOCIAL WELFARE:

(1) Eligibility of Africans to enjoy all benefits from Social Welfare Depatments of the Union Government on same principles as other sections.

(2) Pensions for aged and physically disabled Africans.

(3) Adequate Hospital facilities for general and special purposes.

(4) Full extension of public Health and preventive Health measures to Africans.

(5) Permanent Married Quarters within walking distances from work for large groups of workers such as Miners, Domestic servants, Railway wo

JUL 5 1941

larger centres etc.

E. LAND:

(1) Adequate land for Africans in rural and urban areas.

(2) Right of Africans to acquire freehold title to land from any seller in rural and urban areas.

(a) Right of Africans to buy land and acquire freehold title individually, or as groups or syndicates inside or outside released areas.

(b) Freehold title areas in every urban area must be available to Africans.

(c) Land Bank facilities to assist African farmers.

F. REMOVAL OF SPECIAL DISABILITIES:

(1) Abolition of Pass Laws.

(2) Abolition of Lodger's Permits.

(3) Abolition of Special Native Taxation based on Native Development and Taxation Act 1925 and substitution for it by Taxation based on ability to pay as is the case with all other sections.

(b) Abolition of all punishment or penalty for inability to pay tax.

(4) Repeal of Masters and Servants Act.

(5) Abolition of Municipal Beer Halls to be replaced with licence of Beer Stores or Home—brewing for those who desire such facilities.

JUL 5 1941

(6) Mere possession of Native beer to be no crime.

(7) Abolition of Police Raids.

G. EDUCATIONALLY:

(I) Participation by Africans in the best educational systems planned by the state and enjoyment of the best educational facilities provided by the state.

(i) Financing of the Education of the African on a per caput basis from general revenue based on the number of children school going age.

(II) Sufficient Annual grants to meet current needs and allow for expansion.

(III) State responsibility for erection of school buildings and supplying equipment.

(IV) Adequate salaries for African Teachers to maintain a decent standard of living and leadership.

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(V) Direct representation of African parents and teachers in Education and School Boards.

(VI) Appointment of qualified Africans into any post in African Education Institutions.

H. ADMINISTRATION:

Africans should be trained and employed in graded positions in Civil Service and Public Service according to standards and qualifications required of other sections.

Bantu World
Johannesburg
South Africa

African National Congress

Mr. Nkatlo's Interesting Address

AUG 30 1941

A Lecture on the African National Congress was given by the New Era Fellowship in the Stakesby Lewis Hostel last Saturday. Mrs. Gool presided. Mr. Joseph Nkatlo was the chief speaker, and he dealt with one notable contribution the Congress had made to our national life, viz., the spirit it had instilled into the Africans to agitate for freedom and liberty. In his opinion, this was an outstanding contribution which far outweighed all the shortcomings of this august body. An organisation which was capable of inspiring such a spirit was worthy of active support by all who claimed to have the interest of the vast majority of the people of this land at heart. Believing as he did in the correctness of the analysis, he submitted that the Congress was the best base from which our political struggles would be conducted for the general emancipation of all who were denied democratic rights on account of colour.

The programme of the Congress, Mr. Nkatlo went on to say, was formulated in the light of contemporary conditions. Hence the criticism that its programme was out of date, fell away.

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The African Debating Society, which has recently come to being, meets every Wednesday at Mrs. Martin's place, Dorp Street, Cape Town. The topic of Wednesday last week, was, "Has Christianity done anything good for the Africans?" Mr. Bhulana (for), seconded by Mr. J. Nduna, was defeated by six votes to four by his opponent, Mr. Silwane (against)! who was seconded by Mr. B. Ngwendu.

Mr. W. Nokele arrived last Sunday from a short trip round the Union.

Mr. Stanley Moluku has left for Pietermaritzburg, and will be away for six months.

Mr. J. J. Mfaxa has left for Port Elizabeth on a short visit.

Mr. S. M. Dhlaru has left for Vryburg.

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AUG 9 1941

Need For Hospitals For Rural Africans

Opening the Bantu Welfare Workers' Conference in Durban Dr. L. E. Hertslet commented on the fact that the work was being conducted along non-racial lines.

Dealing with the twin scourges tuberculosis and venereal disease, Dr. F. W. P. Cluver, Medical Officer of Health for Natal, pointed out that the diseases could be cured and even prevented.

He mentioned that cured cases of tuberculosis were being discharged from the McCord Hospital regularly. He appealed to employers to pay more attention to correct diet and proper quarters for Natives.

Dr. G. D. H. Wallace, M.P.C, referring to venereal diseases, said that in Durban hundreds of cases were now being treated in clinics and hospitals.

The venereal diseases death rate had been cut by 50 per cent. The problem was not solely one of medicine.

Suggesting means of combating the disease, he said there should be every free facility for treatment, including extensive hospitalisation and clinical attendance. There should also be intensive educational propaganda, proper housing for Natives, recreational facilities for both sexes, and a healthy public attitude.

Dealing with tuberculosis Dr. B. A. Dormer, of King George V Hospital, pointed out that if a man developed the disease in the lungs, he became the responsibility of the Union Government, whereas if the germ attacked one of his joints the matter then rested with the Provincial authorities.

The Europeans, being an older race group, had built up a strong reserve of resistance, while the Native had not, said Dr. Dormer.

Discussing the method of treatment, Dr. Dormer said that the method applicable to the whole population was miniature radiography, which cost 2d. per plate per head.

Criticism of the Natal Provincial Executive's policy of hospitaliastion was expressed by Dr. Allan Taylor.

Dr. Taylor expressed the opinion that over-hospitilisation at the larger centres like Durban and Maritzburg had been obtained at the expense of the smaller towns. The result was that relatively nothing was being done for the bulk of the Bantu living in the country.

"I know of no real hospitals established solely for the Bantu by the Government," said Dr. Taylor.

"One could sum up the unsatisfactory provision of hospital beds for the Bantu by saying that they had no vote.

"The Europeans are either ignorant or unsympathetic."

BANTU LIFE

Ilanga Lase Natal
(Natal Sun)
Durban, Natal,
South Africa

Successful Bantu Concert At Stanger

OCT 1 1 1941

For Bantu Soldiers' Comforts

OCT 1 1 1941

OCT 1 1 1941

(BY REV. T. SILILO)

Outstanding success rewarded the efforts of all concerned in organising a Bantu Concert which was produced in the Stanger Picture Palace on September 10th, with the object of providing materials for Comforts for Bantu Men on Active Service. Mr. Snyman, Resident Magistrate, Dr. du Keruzec, Mrs. Alcock, and Chief Luthuli, the teachers and the pupils of the Emboniswen, Groutville and Stanger Bantu Schoo are to be congratulated.

Th house was packed and the sum of £4. 9 0d. was made. The mixed audience of Europeans, Indians and Bantu showed genuine appreciation.

The varied programme was composed of musical items, to which Miss Faith Caluza of Durban and a "Male Quintette" from Adam's Mission generously contributed. Ngoma Dances executed by boy and girl teams from three schools and Chief Lutuli's boys, recitations, choirs consisting of pupils ably conducted by Messrs. Zama, Sililo, Ngema, and Tabete, and one of the teachers conducted by Chief Lutuli, a parade of All the Nations, a sketch entitled Isibango, and drill by Boy Scouts and girl pupils.

The spontanaeity of the performers added to the success of the evening and each item was excellent in its kind.

The musical turns deserve special mention. The tone, harmonising and synchronising of the Groutville Choirs were excellent, though all the choirs did their conductors credit. The Native Teachers' Choir, conducted by Chief Lutuli was really good, the blending of voices being very pleasing. The Male Quintettee gave a finished performance and both serious and humourous songs were much appreciated. Miss Caluza, a rich Soprano, was a delight to listen to, and her purity of tone and constraint were marked.

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The recitations by small boys were delivered with gusto as they depicted their love of "A Jolly Sixpence," the tremendous splash of "A BEEG Tree," and tragedy of the Light Brigade which was wiped out almost to a man!

The Ngoma dancers, though youthful, were remarkable for team work, neat footwork and perfect timing. Even the smallest performer displayed the instinctive African rhythm characteristic of these dances. Originality was displayed by the Emboniswen Girls troupe and Chief Lutuli's boys.

The concert concluded with the singing of the Zulu Anthem by the choirs and the National Anthem. Chief Lutuli said a few words thanking all those who had assisted in organising the concert and providing transport, the Indian friends who helped to provide refreshments for the performers, and those who assisted at the ticket office and the seating of the audience. He also mentioned particularly Mrs. Bird who accompanied Miss Caluza at the piano. He expressed his pleasure at having a mixed audience and hoped it was an indication of a closer co-operation between the races in the near future.

Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

THE BANTU IN SOUTH AFRICAN LIFE

XX Representation And The Franchise

AUG 2 1941

(BY SENATOR EDGAR H. BROOKES

In previous articles we have discusssed a good many of the grievances and aspirations of the Bantu. To redress these grievances and satisfy these aspirations is work which must very largely be done by the Bantu themselves, by their friends and by non-official organisations. A good many Bantu thinkers tend to depreciate these factors unduly, and to stress too much the importance of Parliament and of legislation. None the less, Parliamentary action is necessary, if the legimate aims of the Bantu are to be reached. Men are not made moral by Acts of Parliament, but a good many of the temptations to immorality may be removed by them.

Further, Parliamentary representation is the inherited right of educated, responsible citizens in a democratic country. The franchise is the badge of citizenship. The inadequate Parliamentary representation of the Bantu means not only that there is undue delay in redressing their grievances, but also that they are publicly stigmatised as second-grade citizens, citizens of a permanently inferior standing in their country.

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The present Parliametary representation of the Bantu is twofold. In the House of Assembly, three European members represent the registered Bantu voters of the Cape Province—Transkeian, Eastern and western Circles. To qualify for a vote, an African in the Cape Province must be of male sex, over twenty-one years of age, the owner or lessee of property to the value of £75, or alternatively the possessor of an annual income of £50, having worked for eleven months out of the preceding twelve. In addition to these qualifications he must be literate enough to complete his application form without aid.

In the Senate, there are four Senators out of forty-four elected to represent the Bantu—one for the Transkeian Territories, one for the rest of the Cape Province, one for Natal, and one for the Transvaal and Orange Free State combined. The Senator from the Transkei is elected by the General Council. The others are elected by the local Councils, Chiefs, Municipal Advisory Boards and electoral committees of the area in question. Each one of these "voting units" is given a numerical value corresponding to the number of taxpayers under his or its jurisdiction.

There is little logic in the present arrangement, which is really a combination of two entirely different theories of Bantu representation. In the original plan of General Hertzog, the four Senators were to have been the sole Parliamentary representatives of the Bantu. The really important body was to have been the Natives representative Council, and the four Senators, sitting in the less partisan House of Parliament, were to have been the connecting link between Parliament and the Representative Council. It was intented that they should represent the Bantu as a whole, tribal or detribalised, educated or uneducated. The representation in the House of Assembly, on the other hand, is the old Cape system, based on nineteenth century Liberalism, with the two very important modifications that the Bantu are placed on a separate electoral roll, and that the maximum number of their representative is limited. When General Hertzog found it impossible to carry through his original scheme, a compromise was arrived at which, preserving the Cape franchise in its altered form, enabled him to get the two-thirds majority which he needed to pass his Bill.

The combination has some incongruous features. Out of seven representatives in the two Houses of Pariament, five represent the Cape Province, while the Transvaal and the Orange Free State, with a larger population than that of the Cape, have only one member between them. In the Cape Province itself, Bantu voters are grouped with Coloured and Indian voters as regards qualifications—no European requires a property, income or educational qualification—but separated for voting purposes Only prejudice can explain, and nothing can justify, the provision by which, after the Bantu had been segregated for voting purposes, they were not allowed to send to Parliament representatives of their own race and colour.

In spite of all these objections, the present representation has been far from ineffective. The writer, being one of the four Senators, finds it a little difficult to express his views on the merits of the representation, but it seems fair to say that even hostile critics have felt it to be effective in both Houses. The voice of the Bantu is heard in the councils of the land. When nothing can be done but stage protests, protests are staged, but a great deal of valuable, constructive work, the kind of work which renders protests unnecessary, is done behind the scenes. No one can possibly expect the Bantu to be satisfied, however, until educated men in all the Provinces have a franchise for the House of Assembly.

The Bantu are not represented on Provincial Councils, with the exception of the Cape Province, where they elect two European representatives on the same separate roll, requiring the same qualifications. Up to 1936 the Bantu had the theoretical right of returning a man of their own race to the Cape Provincial Council. On one occasion they did so. As Provincial Councillors handle Bantu education and hospitals, and also legislate on municipal government, the need for representation on them is clear. Nor is there any real reason why it should be withheld. In most countries, concessions to a politically weaker group begin with representation in local bodies and end with representation in the central Parliament. Here we have adopted the reverse course.

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While in the Cape Province there is a handful of Bantu voters in municipal areas, there is no effective representation of Bantu interests as such on town councils and other local government bodies, and there is no representation at all in the other three Provinces. Larger city councils might be readier to accept the principle of such representation than the Provincial Councils, and there is no special reason why we should not start with them. This matter of Bantu Provincial and municipal representation is linked up with the question of the political status of the Coloured people, and above all of the Natal Indians. The Indians were deprived of their municipal franchise some fifteen years back, and any attempt to obtain any sort of franchise for the Bantu would lead to a perfectly intelligible and justifiable request for the restoration of this lost privilege.

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The final effectiveness of the system of Bantu representation cannot be finally decided nutil we have studied the working of the Natives Representative Council. This we shall do in our next article.

Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

The Bantu In South African Life--Article 23

JUL 12 1941

South Africa And The Wider World

(BY SENATOR EDGAR H. BROOKES)

In all our articles so far we have been considering the Union only. But, it is important to realise that what we do in the field of race relations affects and is affected by a much wider area.

To take a very simple and obvious illustration, our policy, whether good or bad, is bound to have repercussions on the three Protectorates—Bechuanaland, Swaziland and Basutoland. The major factor in determining the attitude of the people of these Protectorates towards incorporation in the Union must inevitably be the way in which the Union legislates for its own Native population Similarly, we in the Union are bound to be influenced, at any rate to some extent, by the policies of the Protectorates. If, for example, Basutoland should initiate a progressive programme of internal development offering high wages to thousands of men engaged within the Protectorate farm labour in the Free State is bound to feel the effect and farm wages are bound to rise.

With Southern Rhodesia and the British Colonies and Territories to the north of it we also have an association which we cannot escape even if we should like to do so. There are South African thinkers who envisage the Union as the senior partner in a United States of South-Eastern Africa. We need not go as far as that in our thinking, but our place in Africa, especially in South-Eastern Africa, imposes on us great responsibilities. When we hear people speaking about a Monroe Doctrine for South-Eastern Africa, or in other ways suggesting that the Union should be the dominant power in Africa south of the equator, we must realise that that policy will be either a blessing or a curse to the millions of Africans involved in it insofar as we do, or do not, give the right lead in our legislation and our policies

In the minds of thinking Bantu there is still wider area of which we form a part, the area of the black races the world over including the Negroes of the United States and of the West Indies Some would go further and in their thinking link up the Bantu of the Union with under-privileged racial groups throughout the world. Sound statesmanship would help the Bantu to feel more strongly the bonds of unity with white South Africans and would try to prevent the tendency of the Bantu to consider themselves merely as part of a huge under-privileged group. Because so much thinking among white people in South Africa is superficial, it is difficult to get this thought across and yet reasonable men on both sides of the Colour line must learn to face this issue, and, if possible, to face it together.

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Some of us at any rate remember that as Christians we belong to another world-wide fellowship, which cuts across national and racial barriers. Those who have ever had the privilege of attending a world—wide Conference of Christian bodies such, for example, as the recent Conference called by the National Missionary Council at Tambaran, near Madras, have experienced at first-hand what it is difficult to put on paper—the thrill of the realisation of the unity of Christendom across barriers of denomination, language, race and colour. This is all too exceptional an experience. The fact of our unity remains none the less. Let me again take one simple illustration. When the Anglican Church, for instance, is asked to conform to the behaviour patterns of South Africans on race and colour questions, its world—wide character and the fact that its Bishops in this counry must, as it were, give an account of themselves to the Bishops of the same Church in areas where there is not the same colour bar, makes it impossible for them to decide the question purely on local lines. The same applies naturally to other important religious bodies. Indeed it may be said that the only Church of any size in South Africa which is not compelled by its Constitution to keep this fact in mind, is the Dutch Reformed Church. South African Methodism cannot ignore the feelings and attitude of British Methodism. The Presbyterian Church of S.A. cannot forget its connection with the Church of Scotland. The ultimate policies of the Roman Catholic Church are made, not in Pretoria, but at the Vatican City.

And finally, there is the greatest of all unities, the unity of humanity as a whole. Every scientist, every worker for public health, for improved agriculture, or for technical progress in industry inevitably feels himself so far as his work is concerned part of this wider unity. We must all accustom ourselves to think in this way. The isolationism which some covet for South Africa is simply impossible in the modern world. When we come to reconstruct human society after the war we shall find ourselves inevitably thinking more in general human terms and less in purely national terms. This is bound to have its effect in all matters which affect race relations.

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The Bantu In South African Life

XVI: EDUCATION

(BY SEN. EDGAR H. BROOKES)

In our last article we were considering the question of taxation, and we made reference in it to the special account into which two-thirds of the poll tax and certain other taxes are paid. This "Native Development Fund", which is now linked up with the South African Native Trust Fund has education as its main item of expenditure.

When the present system of financing Bantu Education was introduced in 1925, the four Provinces between them were spending £340, 000 annually on Bantu education. During the present year, the amount of expenditure is to exceed £1,000,000. It is clear that progress has been made, and very considerable progress. But anyone who has anything to do with Bantu education knows how inadequate the funds are even for the more urgent needs. Sooner or later, we shall have to find a better method of raising funds for this important object. No doubt in the meantime we can go on forcing up the contribution from poll tax. It has already risen from 4s. in the £ to 13s. 4d. in the £. and we must try to get 20s. in the £. But even this will be far from adequate. Moreover, the principle that expenditure on Bantu education should be limited by the amount of the tax raised is wholly unsound. What should be done is to fix a grant per head based on school attendance, so that the amount available may rise annually in an automatic way. At present every increase is the subject of negotiations and conferences, and one is never able to plan for more than a year ahead.

This question of the financing of Bantu education is one of the many points for consideration by those who are studying Bantu life. Another point is the question of the control of our schools. Under this term fall to be discussed two different questions: first, to what extent the schools should be directly controlled by the State, and, secondly, what State department or administration should control them.

As to the first question, almost all our primary schools outside the Province of Natal, and the majority in Natal, are under the immediate control of missionary societies or churches. A certain number are aided financially and inspected by the Government. Others are so-called "private schools", which, owing to lack of funds, do not receive this aid. All our Training Colleges, all our Industrial Schools, all our High Schools going as far as Matriculation, and a number of our junior High Schools also fall under missionary or church control.

Opinions are very divided as to the value of this control. Some Christian bodies, especially the Roman Catholic Church, hold on principle that education is a church matter, and that state schools tend to become secular and to leave out essential religious instruction. Many who do not share these views fully feel that the time is not yet ripe for the trasfer of primary schools to state control. One consideration which must not be overlooked is the personality of the teacher. A believing head teacher in a government school is more likely to be an effective force for Christ than an unbelieving head teacher in a church school.

One of the reasons why more schools are not under state control is that the state is shirking its financial responsibilities, and is only too glad to allow the missionary societies and churches to help to carry them. Much criticism of missionary education overlooks this vital fact.

To the extent to which the state controls education, directly or indirectly, by what organisation of the state should the control be exercised? For us in the Union this question resolves itself into a choice between three possible controlling bodies — the Provincial Administration, the Union Native Affairs Department and the Union Education Department. The Provincial Administrations are of course tthe controlling bodies at present with the exception of the S. A. Native College at Fort Hare, which falls under the Union Education Department. Probably the majority of Bantu leaders. If asked for their opinion, would place the three possible controlling bodies in the following order of preference: (1) Union Education Department; (2) Provincial Administrations. (3) Native Affairs Department. Of recent years a determined effort has been made to transfer Bantu education to the Union Native Affairs Department, though this has been successfully countered by an appeal to Provincial feeling and the constitutional rights of the Provinces. The changes of a transfer to the Union Education Department on the near future are not great. What is important is that any co-ordinating machinery such as a Union Advisory Board should come under the Union Education Department and not under the Native Affairs Department.

The reason why so many Bantu leaders object to control by the Native Affairs Department is their fear that semi-political considerations such as theories of segregation will have a disproportionate influence on the educational policy followed, and they prefer to have that policy approached from a more purely educational standpoint.

QUESTIONS:

1. What is your own opinion regarding the transfer of (a) primary education (b) higher education from missionary to Government control.

2. If a PER CAPUT system (i.e. a grant per head) were adopted for financing Native education, what do you think would be a fair figure to cover the expenses of educating one child for a year (the present figure works out at approximately £2, the Coloured figure at approximately £5, and the European figure at approximately £15)?

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THE BANTU IN SOUTH AFRICAN LIFE

XVIII--Careers

(BY SENATOR EDGAR H. BROOKES

It may be of some interest if having now discussed the question of education at some length, we pass on to inquire what careers are open to educated Africans, and also what careers are closed. On the whole this is an encouraging inquiry, because in recent years more opportunities have been given to young educated Africans. Such an inquiry is also timely in relation to action, because there are many careers closed which ought to be open, and even many doors which are not as widely open as they should be.

The most obvious career for a young African is the teaching profession. He may enter this at various stages, with Std. VII, the Junior Certificate examination, the Matriculation examination, or a degree as academic prerequisites. Bantu men holding a degree and a teacher's diploma usually begin at £180 p.a. In some cases they also draw head teachers' allowances. From the teaching profession are drawn supervisors of schools, who are in fact Inspectors. The highest salary that the writer knows of personally, apart from University teaching, drawn by a man of Bantu race is £390 per annum.

While in some Provinces there has occasionally been overproduction of teachers, the Union as a whole during recent years has been able to place teachers in training in posts without difficulty. So far as more highly qualified teachers are concerned the demand definitely exceeds the supply, and is likely to for some time to come. No graduate with a teaching diploma should be out of work, except through his own misconduct.

One feels that the ministry ought not to be discussed in quite the same way as other professions, but it is impossible to survey available careers without mentioning it; for the ministry provides a means of self-expression and service to hundreds of Africans. Both training facilities, educational standards and salaries vary so widely that it is impossible to give any general or average figure.

The greatest progress during recent years has been as regards the medical profession. In the past, fully qualified doctors of Bantu race were the product of overseas training. To-day, courses are open at the University of the Witwatersrand, and generous scholarship assistance is given by the Government. It is probable, though not certain, that the Government will absorb doctors so trained into a state health service for the Bantu, and that they will receive regular and relatively high salaries. There is nothing to prevent a man paying for his own expenses, and practising fully as a doctor in the ordinary way.

The Medical Aid course, available at the S. A. Native College, Fort Hare, and also covered by bursaries, is generally a five-year course from Matriculation. Medical Aids are definitely trained for participation in a state scheme, and the commencing salary is £180 per annum, plus a free house. It is probable that, unless changes are made in the plan, in twenty years' time we should have at least fifty fully qualified Bantu doctors, and three times that number of Medical Aids in the field. If this hope is realised, it is obvious that it will make a great difference both to Bantu health and to Bantu social life.

The training offered for doctors is also open for dentists. This of course is an entirely new outlet.

This is hardly the place to speak of the work of herbalists, but it may be mentioned in passing that a number of educated men earn a living as employees of European chemists having a large number of Native clients. Wages vary, but are sometimes quite high.

With regard to the legal profession, the position is that there is no barrier against an African as such becoming either an attorney or an advocate. In fact, it is very hard for him to become either. An advocate cannot hope to practise successfully unless he has attorneys who will "brief" him, and in the ordinary way European attorneys are reluctant to brief Bantu advocates. To become an attorney one must, as the phrase goes "serve articles" for so many years in the office of an exisiting attorney. This is an almost insuperable barrier to young Africans. Few European attorneys, however broadminded, are willing to article a Bantu clerk, because of the loss of business which would follow. It is much to be regretted that this should be the case, but the object of this article is to give the facts. There is a good deal of employment available for educated Bantu as clerks in lawyers' offices.

The following notes have been supplied to the writer by a man who has himself made a great success in this career.

"Those offices which undertake Native work mostly employ Native clerks, if it is their wish to make a bold bid for such practice, because Native clients as a rule pay cash when they go to litigation, which is not often the the case with Europeans. Honesty is an essential to success in a lawyer's office. In preparing students to take such a career, Native law, shorthand typewriting and bookkeeping would be useful".

Openings are beginning to come in commerce. Young Bantu men can frequently get employment as assistants to European or Indian traders, and naturally as assitants to traders of their own race. Experience so gained may enable a really able man to run his own business successfully.

Bantu World
Johannesburg
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XIX—CAREERS (Concluded)

(BY SEN. EDGAR H. BROOKES)

Among other careers open to Africans we might mention printing. A full course of this is given at Lovedale, and at some other Institutions. The educational standard of printers must not be lower than Std. VI. Their scale of pay varies with the local cost of living and with the individual's efficiency. It ranges from £1-10-a week for men of minimum ability to £2-5—a week for good men. Bantu newspapers offer a field of employment for clerks, and in journalism proper there are a few posts available. Though these are small in number, they are very important, offer special opportunities of service, of service, and the remuneration compares favourably with that in many other careers.

A new profession, training for which is being provided by the Jan H. Hofmeyr School of Social Service in Johannesburg, is that of social worker. In some cases Bantu social workers are already employed by municipalities, sometimes in general welfare work, sometimes in organising sports and entertainments. The number of such posts is likely to increase considerably in the next few years, and the young men and women training at the Jan H. Hofmeyr School will, in all probability, have no difficulty in securing employment.

In the Government service, the opportunities offered are numerous, though not as numerous as they should be. There are over two hundred agricultural demonstrators' posts under the Native Affairs Department, paid on a scale ranging from £6 to £10 a month. A diploma of a recognised School of Agriculture is required for such a post. Matriculated Native clerks draw a salary on a scale beginning at £10 a month and rising to £20 a month. There are only about ten of such posts. Native clerk-interpreters, of whom over a hundred and twenty are employed, are remunerated with salaries varying from £8 a month to £19 a month. The highest salary available to an African in the Government service is £450 per annum. Only one man has reached this figure.

Legitimate criticism of the restricted opportunities available to the Bantu in the Public Service fastens on two points. First, the almost complete exclusion of the Bantu from higher grades, even in their own Department and in their own areas, and secondly, the failure to use Africans for certain specific types of work. With regard to the former of these complaints, the argument generally used by the Government is that men in these higher positions are bound, in the ordinary course of events, to deal with Europeans as well as Bantu, and that in the present position of South African opinion, this is impracticable. The natural answer to this is: 'Either practise segregation or drop it. If you are really going to segregate White and Black, give the Black man his chance in predominantly Balck areas, even if a handful of European traders and others, who after all are not compelled to live there, have to transact their business through a Black man."

With regard to the second point, namely types of post not-yet thrown open, mention should be made of postmasterships, which are very rarely given to Bantu candidates, even in urban locations or in definitely Native areas. The whole field of survey is closed to the Bantu, although there is much surveying to be done in Bantu areas. Clerkships in the Native sections of Provincial Education Departments are another legitimate aspiration.

Notwithstanding the above criticisms, it must be frankly admitted that the Native Affairs Department has made great efforts to extend the number of posts available. Whenever a European interpretership in that Department falls vacant, the post is transfered to a Bantu post. Moreover, there is the big field of employment of the United Transkeian Territories General Council, figures for which are in addition to those quoted above.

The facts given in this and in the preceding article will possibly be of help to Bantu parents, and to advance students, and should be of general interest in indicating the increasing opportunities of service for educated men, while pointing out the very serious gaps in the present system.

Ilanga Lase Natal
(Natal Sun)
Durban, Natal,
South Africa

The Bantu In South African Life

XVII: EDUCATION

(BY SEN. EDGAR H. BROOKES)

We ought not to be satisfied to consider education merely from the financial or administrative point of view. Education is one of the most potent forces for good or bad in the life of a nation. Second-rate thinking about education means inferior results, a failure to achieve the nation's destiny. And there is much second-rate thinking about education. There are those, for example, who look upon education merely as passing the examinations. There is a place for examinations in education, because the qualities of a good memory and mental tranquility at a time of testing are in themselves valuable qualities. But examinations as they are conducted to-day do not test by any means all the essential qualities of an educated man, and often give us misleading results. To think too much of education in terms of examinations is to depreciate those elements in a good education, such as knowledge of the Bible, character-training, appreciation of music, physical ability or good sportsmanship which either cannot be tested, or are not in fact tested, in our examination system.

There are those, again, who think of education as a means of preparing boys and girls to earn a living. There is a great deal of truth in this view. It would be a very great pity if the boys and girls whom we turn out of our institutions were unable to make a living. We cannot forget this aspect of our work when we plan out our shool programmes. But education is a great deal more than helping people to earn a living, and if we only taught those subjects which were of direct and immediate value from the stand-point of earning a living, we should give a very poor and incomplete education to our students.

Bantu Education.

So far we have spoken of education in general terms. Why not speak specifically of Bantu education? Principally because the differences between European and Bantu education are immeasurably less important than the things which they have in common. If one were to compare the subjects taught in a Bantu schools with those taught in a European school, one would realise that there is not very much scope for differentiation. We hear a great deal from Europeans of a certain school of thought who complain that the Bantu must be taught to develop "on their own lines." It would not in fact be possible to give the Bantu an education which did not include reading and writing. Take such a subject as arithmetic. You could neither omit arithmetic from the programme of the morden Bantu schools, nor could you in fact teach it in any essentially different way from that used in European schools. Two and two make four in every country from China to Peru. In the same way, you could not omit science from a Bantu school curriculum, nor could you have a special African science course. For hydrogen and oxygen combine to make water whether the experiment is conducted by a Zulu, a Chinaman or a Scotsman.

There are certain obvious difficulties with regard to language, but even they are difficulties of application rather than of principle. We teach a Bantu language in our schools, and we sometimes omit Latin. A European English-medium school, which omits the Bantu language and includes Latin, is working on the same principle, namely that of teaching the mother-tongue and at least one other cultural language with wide opportunities for reading.

There are certain subjects which are stressed more in Bantu than in European schools. We must not assume from that that the Bantu curriculum is wrong. The stressing of such subjects as agriculture and manual work would, in the opinion of many Europeans, be of immense benefit to our European schools.

There would, however, be differences, many differences, in every-day teaching as between the two groups of schools, just as there ought to be between English-medium and Afrikaans — medium schools, or between town schools and country schools. That is because education ought to be a living thing, not possessing a mechanical uniformity, but building on the experience and the background of the student. A teacher in a Bantu school ought to know and value the social and cultural background of his students as far as he can, and to use that, not as a means of perpetuating differences, but as a means of leading the students into the full field of knowledge available for all races. Differences there will always be: the object of the teacher is neither to repress them nor to create them, but to understand, respect and use them.

While there should not be separate aims for, or a separate philosophy of African education yet the experience of education in Africa, and the similar experience of Negro education in the United States, have contributed something of great value towards general educational philosophy. The thought and practice of Booker T. Washington and of Aggrey as put into philosophic form by Dr. Jesse Jones in his "Four Essentials of Education" mark a permanent and most valuable contribution to educational theory. We should of course make a great mistake if we thought that the "four essentials" represented the whole of the legitimate aims of education. There are many more. But these four aims are essential, in the sense that if education fails to realise them, the national life is definitely improverished. Good health, the building up of a sound home life, love of and ability to use the land, and the gift of making a proper use of one's spare time are the four essentials referred to. When we look at our Bantu schools, we must keep these four points, among others, in mind when we pass judgment as to how far they have succeeded or failed.

Enforced Discipline

European education has broken away from certain ideas which used to be very strongly held in the 1890's. One is that discipline is impossible without continual corporal punishment. Another of these discarded traditions is that the best way of giving a lesson is to dictate notes. A third is that there is some kind of moral advantage in making a subject difficult, and some kind of "catch" if the subject is made easy and interesting. But just as many African women in remote parts of our country wear the European fashions of the 1940 or earlier, so a good many African teachers are content to jog along in the 1940's teaching on the principles current in European schools fifty years ago. We should covet for our Bantu schools the very best and the most modern experiments in European education. There is real scope for criticism when, for example, in Nature Study one replaces the out-of dooors bservation of the herd-boy by the dictation of notes in a class room.

The Mother Tongue

Among the most hotly disputed points in Bantu education is the place of the mother tongue, both as a subject and also as a medium of instruction. It may be said that on the whole Bantu opinion is hostile to the use of mother-tongue as the medium of instruction. Most of the driving force behind this demand comes from Europeans. Even the teaching of the mother-tongue as a subject is opposed by some sections of Bantu opinion, mainly from the stand point that education is a means of earning a living, and that the knowledge of English is important in earning a living, while that of the mother-tongue is not. In the end the Bantu themselves will have to decide as to the future of their own languages. But it should be stressed that many of the Europeans who encourage the study of these languages do so from no motive of segregation or differentiation, but because educational thinkers as a whole believe that there is an almost irreplaceable value in the mother-tongue. Experience in schools shows that it is not by any means the worst students in Zulu, Xhosa or Sotho who are the best students in English. Very often excellence in the one language is found together with excellence in the other.

There is so much more that might be said on the subject of education if there were no considerations of space to keep in mind. Out of many topics which remain over, we might select one with which to close the topic of adult education. Some very interesting experiments have been carried out among the Bantu in this field. The summer schools of the Bantu Youth League in Natal are good illustrations. But I feel that we still have to go a very long way in working out methods of reaching the parents of our children. We very often convince a child of some valuable points, for example of improvement in diet, only to find that complete lack of comprehension and co-operation at home destroys all our work or at any rate a great deal of it. We should certainly aim at a better system of adult education.

QUESTIONS:

(1) Would you be in favour of using the Bantu mother-tongue at all as a medium of instruction? If so, at what stage would you advocate transfer to the use of English as the mother-tongue?

(2) What in your opinion is the rightful place of Afrikaans in Bantu schools?

(3) Dr. Jones includes love of the land among his four essentials of education. Do you feel that this would be a valid aim for a Bantu school in an urban area?

(4) To what extent could the manual work and agricultural programmes of Bantu schools be adopted with advantage by European schools of similar standing?

Bantu World
Johannesburg
South Africa

THE BANTU IN SOUTH AFRICAN LIFE

(BY SENATOR EDGAR H. BROOKES

THE HUMAN FACTOR

It has been well said that all reforms ultimately deal with both systems and people. While we have not forgotten the individual, we have been devoting our attention in most of the previous articles to systems. To get a balanced view of the situation we must come down to the human factor. We realise more and more nowadays that the best of systems cannot be a success if administered by selfish and undisciplined people, and that even in the worst of systems something can be done by good men. This truth must not be twisted to become an argument against trying to improve bad systems. But it must arouse in us a realisation of the iportance of people and the need of radically changing the attitude of people towards life, not forgetting our own. To take a very simple example. Honesty in the handling of money is fundamental to the success of many efforts to improve Bantu life. You cannot separate finance from life—it is a part of life. The great prevalence of carelessness and embezzlement of Trust funds in South Africa extends to Bantu enterprises and Bantu Societies. In how many cases have the African public lost heart because of the disappearance of the money which they have contributed to some great Society which was to have changed the world, but which, infact, has chiefly enriched its Office—bearers. Such mishandling of Trust funds has not always been deliberate dishonestly. It has often been mere gross carelessness. But the result in retarding progress of good causes and destroying public confidence has been very much the same. The comparative failure of co-operative societies is due to this cause. It is not by any means a purely Bantu characteristic. The history of co-operative societies among Europeans is full of records of embezzlement.

In the same way the quarrelsomeness which disfigures much of our life is something which no system can remove and which has to be dealt with in people individually—"My brethren, be not many masters" says one of the writers in the New Testament, and the trouble in much of South African life is that we all want to be leaders at the same time. The governing classes may possibly be able to afford the luxury of quarrelsomeness, but a subject race struggling to improve its conditions cannot afford such luxuries.

Even more intimately personal and yet even more vital to the progress of the race are those issues of health and of health and of home life which are affected by impurity, drunkenness and other forms of self-indulgence. Lust and drink, with the natural results of disease, have done far more to harm the Bantu than the most oppressive of laws passed by the most oppressive Governments can do. The remedy for so many of the ills of our society lies in our own hands and to be silent on this topic would make one a very imperfect prophet and misleading expounder of our situation.

When one thinks of much of the hypocricy and inconsistency in our South African Christianity one is not surprised to find revolt against religion. None the less nothing but a true and living religion lived out in daily life can help us to overcome these individual failures which spell national failure under any system. We dare not end a study of the Bantu in South African life without stressing this factor as from a purely realistic point of view the most important of all.

There is quite another side to this matter of human contacts which we should remember. So many would—be reformers are apt to think in terms of public meetings and resolutions. But reform must, in a great measure, be brought about by influencing individuals and changing their point of view, thus contact between individuals may be of the very highest value for our cause. Wherever true friendships can be formed across the colour line however humble the individuals concerned, something has been done to remedy our situation. A good deal of our thinking should therefore be devoted to seeing the possibilities of the contacts which we have and endeavouring to make more contacts between individuals possible.

Ilanga Lase Natal
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The Bantu In South African Life

XIX:—CAREERS [Concluded]

(BY SEN. EDGAR H. BROOKES)

Among other careers open to Africans we might mention printing. A full course of this is given at Lovedale and some other Institutions. The educational standard of printers must not be lower than Std. VI. Their scale of pay varies with the local cost of living and with the individual's efficiency. It ranges from £1-10—a week for men of minimum ability to £2-5—aweek for good men. Bantu newspapers offer a field of employment for clerks, and in journalism proper there are a few posts available. Though these are small in number, they are very important, often special opportunities of service, and the remuneration compares favourably with that in many other careers.

A new profession, training for which is being provided by the Jan H. Hofmeyr School of Social Service, Johannesburg, is that of social worker. In some cases Bantu social workers are already employed by municipalities, sometimes in general welfare work, sometimes in organising sports and entertainments. The number of such posts is likely to increase considerably in the next few years, and the young men and women training at the Jan H. Hofmeyr School will, in all probability, have no difficulty in srecuring employment.

In the Government service, the opportunities offered are numerous, though not as numerous as they should be. There are over two hundred agricultural demonstrators' posts under the Native Affairs Department, paid on a scale ranging from £6 to £10 a month. A diploma of a recognised School of Agriculture is required for such a post. Matriculated Native clerks draw a salary on a scale beginning at £10 a month and rising to £20 a month. There are only about ten of such posts. Native clerk-interpreters, of whom over hundred and twenty are employed, are remunerated with salaries varying from £8 a month to 19 a month. The highest salary available to an African in the Government service is £450 per annum. Only one man has reached this figure.

Legitimate criticism of the restricted opportunities available to the Bantu in the Public Service fastens on two points. First, the almost complete exclusion of the Bantu from highers grades, even in their own Department and in their own areas, and secondly, the failure to use Africans for certain specific types of work. With regard to the former of these complaints, the argument generally used by the Government is that men in these higher positions are bound, in the ordinary course of events, to deal with Europeans as well as Bantu, and that in the present position of South African opinion, this is impracticable. The natural answer to this is: Either practise segregation or drop it. If you are really going to segregate White and Black, give the Black man his chance in predominantly Black areas, even if a handful of European traders and others, who after all are not compelled to live there, have to transact their business through a Black man."

With regard to the second point, namely types of post not yet thrown open, mention should be made of postmastership, which are very rarely given to Bantu candidates, even in urban locations or in definitely Native areas. The whole field of survey is closed to the Bantu, although there is much surveying to be done in Bantu areas. Clerkships in the Native sections of Provincial Education Departments are another legitimate aspiration.

Notwithstanding the above criticisms, it must be frankly admited that the Native Affairs Department has made great efforts to extend the number of posts available. Whenever a European interpretership in the Department falls vacant, the post is transfered to a Bantu post. Moreover, there is the big field of employment of the United Transkeian Territories General Council, figures for which are in addition to those quoted above.

The facts given in this and in the preceding article will possibly be of help to Bantu parents and to advanced students, and should be of general interest in indicating the increasing opportunities of service for educated men, while pointing out the very serious gaps in the present system.

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Mochochonono
(The Comet)
Maseru, Basutoland
South Africa

BANTU IN SOUTH AFRICAN LIFE

(By Senator Edgar H. Brookes.

VI.— Wages and Social Problems.

We have been considering the gap that still exists between the wages of the father of a family and the minimum cost of a decent life for his family. We may claim that this gap is a contributing cause of nearly all the social evils in our towns, and that to fill it by increasing wages would do much to fight those social evils. At the outset let us be quite frank. Wages are not the only explanation of these social evils. They can be fought without an increase of wages, and in some cases they will survive an increase of wages. We must particularly beware of the danger of putting every social evil down to low pay, and using that as an excuse for tolerating, in ourselves or in others, evils that need not be tolerated. Just to take one illustration, infantile mortality is due to low wages and their natural results of poor feeding, overcrowding etc. But it is also due to ignorance and carelessness in some mothers, and it could be very considerably reduced by educational methods, cleanliness and the like without, necessarily, an increase of wages.

Let us take one more illustration, that of drink. Drink is most certainly associated with low wages and bad living conditions all the world over, but long experience show us that a poor man does not have to be a drunkard, and that not all rich men are sober. There are moral and spiritual qualities which can produce a David Livingstone, an Abraham Lincoln or a Booker Washington from a background of abject poverty, and we must very strongly oppose the dangerous tendency, often resulting in self-pity and demoralisation, which explains all evils as due to a bad economic system.

With equal intensity and conviction, we must state the case that these evils are partly due to the bad economic system, and we must fight for the wage increase which, while it cannot entirely destroy the evil, can remove a great deal of temptation from a great many people.

The social evils of low wages in our towns may well be summarised under 5 D's – debt, dice, drink, disease and delinquency.

The immediate short-term remedy for low wages is to run into debt. It is a short term remedy, because very few men can continue to obtain credit for an unlimited period. Large numbers of our people have got into debt, and find it very difficult to get out of it. They are always harassed, and tend to pay the creditor who worries them most In the meantime, they very often have to buy on the storekeeper's terms, and may waste many shillings a month by not being able to purchase freely in the cheapest market.

Another short-term remedy is to gamble. We must admit that the word "dice" is chiefly valuable as containing a "D", and that there are many other forms of gambling. Gambling, too, long experience shows to be a short range remedy. No man can fool all the bookies all the time. Besides breaking down proper habits of controlling one's finances, and the highest and finest moral ideals, gambling is not even a temporary remedy for the wage question.

There is a simple way out of the issue: when one is paid less than one needs for a minimum standard of decency and health, one way of adjusting the budget is to live below that standard, to go short of necessary food and clothing. This is the most honest way out of the difficulty, but unfortunately, it tends, through under-nourishment, overcrowding and inadequate clothing, to cause disease and death. Undoubtedly, a very large proportion of disease is due to low wages, and could be removed by increasing them.

If the father cannot earn enough to keep the family, the mother may try to supplement his earnings. The easiest and most profitable way to do this in many of our large town locations is to sell liquor. This is bad from every point of view. The home, particularly in the week-ends, becomes a most unsuitable place for children, and the purchasers of the liquor are very often men from the Reserves, who waste in this way, the money which should be going back to their wives and families ther. Wholesale demoralisation results. A woman does not have to sell liquor: some women manage without doing so. None the less, the temptation is great, and an effective raising of wages would go a long way to remove it.

Alternatively, the mother may go out to work in the daytime, or the children may get odd jobs. In both cases, there is a danger of delinquency resulting. When the father and mother are both away all day, the house locked up, and the street the only playground, how can it be expected that children will all be able to avoid those things that bring them into conflict with the law? Much delinquency is directly due to the fact that the father of the family does not earn enough to support his family, though he works hard.

In our work for better wages, therefore, we are directly supplementing the valuable efforts of the churches, the schools, and other associations and individual workers in their struggle to overcome the social evils which have to be encountered in our urban locations.

QUESTIONS:

1. What are the main caeses of delinquency other than the low wage? What can be done to prevent and cure delinquency, other than the raising of wages?

2. Answer the same questions with regard to debt.

Mochochonono
(The Comet)
Maseru, Basutoland
South Africa

The Bantu In South African Life.

XI: Bantu Law and the Courts Administering it.

MAR 8 1941

(BY SEN. EDGAR H. BROOKES)

In the last two articles we have been considering some of the problems of life in the Reserves. Closely associated with these problems is the question of what is usually called "Native Law". The questions of its recognition and the courts by which it should be administered are matters of real importance in Bantu life chiefly, but not wholly, in the Reserves.

Every nation has its own system of law, which must not lightly be condemned by others. Bantu law, though open to criticism on some points, was a well-worked out system designed to meet the conditions of tribal society. Some people have held, and some still hold, the view that Bantu law should not be recognised at all. But this, in the eyes of most students, would be considered an extreme view. It is true that we could hardly expect the court of a civilised country to sentence people to death, possibly death by torture, for being witches but there are vast fields of Bantu law, especially the law covering the relationship of persons to one another, which are not open to the same kind of objections as the law for punishing witches The policy of the British Commonwealth has been to recognise throughout the King's dominions the customary law of every nation or tribe so far as that law is compatible with the principle, of equity and humanity. So, in South Africa, Roman-Dutch law was recognised from the beginning, and is still the basis of our law. No attempt was made to force English Common law on this country. On the contrary Englishmen coming to settle here were subjected to Roman-Dutch law In the same way, we have gradually learned to respect and recognise Bantu law in all civic cases between members of the Bantu race.

The great difficulty arises however, that the Bantu are in different stages of civilisation Concessions which were rightly granted to people living under tribal conditions become mere licence when extended to civilised men. An obvious example is polygamy Restrictions, probably quite justifiable in tribal life, bear hardly on civilised men it is, for example, rather hard hat a graduate, a professional man, should be subjected on all points to the administrative discretion of an illiterate chief.

Broadly speaking, we have tried to get over this difficulty in two ways. In the Province of Natal anyone may apply for exemption from Native law, and if the Government is satisfied that he is a civilised man may obtain such exemption. On matters such as those referred to above, and on many others, he then falls under the ordinary Roman-Dutch and Statute law of the country, and not under Native law. Under this system a man, however civilised, does not escape from Native law, which in Natal is thrown into the form of a code, unless he has actually been exempted. In the other Provinces, the Courts themselves are given discretion as to the extent to which they should apply Native law to the particular persons before them. Neither system is wholly satisfactory, and very often decisions are given which are felt to be inequitable, though it must, in fairness to the Courts, be admitted that their task is an extremely difficult one.

MAR 8 1941

The kind of questions which readers of these articles should be considering for themselves, are whether Bantu law shuold be expressed in the form of a written code, or left to be built up by the Courts', whether the Natal system of exemption is a good one, or whether it is best to leave the courts discretion to deal with each case on its merits; and whether there are any parts of Bantu law to which recognition should not be accorded Under this last head, the most frequently discussed instance is that of the so-called "bride-price" (LOBOLO IKHASI BOGADI). There are those who claim that this custom is of the very essence of Bantu society, and is contrary neither to the principles of humanity nor to Christianity. There are those, on other hand, who claim that conditions have altered so much that, as things are to-day, the custom which our law describes that recognition should be withdrawn from it. Another matter to which our law describes that recognition should be given to the form of marriage according to Bantu custom which our law describes as "customary union". Some people believe that all customary unions should be registered, and that they should be given a higher legal status than they have now.

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A last point is that of the Courts best suited to adiminister "Native law". At present a large number of Chiefs have been given jurisdiction, but with the exception of one small area of the Union, no African is compelled to go to his Chief first. He can choose whether to go to the Chief or the Native Commissioner. If he goes to the Chief, he may appeal to the Native Commissioner.

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Appeal from the Native Commissioner lies in all cases to the Native Appeal Courts There are two of these, one for the Cape and Orange Free State, the other for the Transvaal and Natal. These Courts have in many instances done excellent work, although critics point out that, particularly in those Provinces where the law is not codified, the power of interpreting Bantu law under changing modern conditions gives to the Presipent of an Appeal Court the chance of making decisions deeply affecting the Bantu social system, and almost of legislating—powers which should probably rather be in the hands of the ordinary legislative authorities, advised by the Native Representative Council

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Bantu Leadership Wrangle

MAY 29 1941

There is today amongst the Bantu an undercurrent of antagonism between people of advanced years on one hand and youth on the other, or between what we might call self-schooled men and young men of letters from colleges over the question of leadership in particular. The former group maintains that it has a prerogative of leadership because of its advantage in years and experience in real life, while the latter claims the proragative on the grounds of college education and adaptability of the youthful mind to new conditions and changes.

MAY 29 1941

While there is much to be said for both views, we must, however, try to point out where the fallacy lies, its cause and effect. Tackling the subject from the body we first examine the causes.

Conservatism of old age amongst all races has always been the despair of constructive enterprise especially with a people who are not yet beyond the one school they know—the hard school of real life. With old age youth is always ignorant and reckless and in all circumstances must be lead. Traditionally with the Bantu, youth is regarded as inherently irresponsible, and rigid age stages are, therefore, observed for its weaning. Those are few general causes of this leadership wrangle on the part of our elder generation.

Now, on the part of our modern youth there are the natural weaknesses of youth—ambition, impatience and lack of tact in trying circumstances. These are accentuated by the over-emphasis without analysis of leadership in schools and colleges by the teachers. Boys and girls are told over and over again that because so many of their brothers and sisters are still ignorant, they are leaders of their race with the result that they go out into real life with that leadership complex which will brook no interference with its ideals. They want to be accepted at their face value as genuine leaders, otherwise they will resign the company of their so-called educational inferiors, even to the extent of being nonentities in a national sense. This kind of attitude on the part of our young people directly puts them at loggerheads with their mellow brethern who haven't had the opportunity of high education and, nevetheless, have been so schooled by the world that it put the reins of its affairs in their hands.

Comparisons are usually odious, and it would be futile here to try to justify one group by the faults of the other. In any case, there is no prerogative of leadership for any group, because a leader is not made but is born. Old age will always be venerable and youth admirable, but they never supersede each other in the question of leadership. One born a leader will die a leader no matter what counter-acting influences there are.

MAY 29 1941

If we should be fortunate to discover our leader young no matter in what sphere of national life, let us give him liberal old and tried men to advise him, youthful and enterprising men to keep him company in his national adventure. The same with an elderly leader, he will need enlightened and enterprising young men about him, otherwise he can only be a leader of his generation and no other.

In liquidating this subject we must point out that a leader is not necessarily a polititian as we are accustomed to think. True enough our life is so bound up with politics that it is with great difficulty to keep out of their premises altogether in most of our national organisations. That is an anomaly which we should not allow to develop to a complex We can have outstanding leaders in matters religious, educational as well as industrial, and perhaps a prodigy in several or all of them.

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Ilanga Lase Natal
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South Africa

The Bantu In South African Life

By Senator Edgar H. Brookes.

7. HOUSING

JAN 1 1 1941

Closely connected with the problem of wages is that of housing. If the wages paid to the father of a family are not enough, he must either live in slum conditions or be supplied with what is called "sub-economic" housing, that is, with a house let at a rent which does not bring in a fair return on the cost of the house.

Opinions are divided on the question of whether it is better to pay a higher cash wage and charge an "economic" rent or to rely on the "sub-economic" rent to help matters out. My own opinion is definitely that it is always better to pay a wage which makes a man independent and enables him to look after his own interests. It will take time, however, before this can be done, and in the meantime the provision of houses at specially cheap rentals is doing much to ease the position.

There is another important and interesting point about housing. Kindly friends of the poor and theorists about poverty tend to think in terms of housing. The poor themselves tend to think in terms of food. That is why there is sometimes conflict between progressive and well-meaning Municipalities and the Bantu for whom they are trying to make provision. Beautiful houses — at least relatively beautiful, compared with the slums — are provided miles away from the centre of the town, not only adding transport charges, and using upon them money which might have been spent for food, but also raising the actual cost of food itself by moving the housewife away from the Market and competitive shopping area. It is a difficult thing to get Municipalities away from the idea that any Bantu Villages ought to be miles from the centre of the town, but in the Southern part of the United States of America, where racial segregation also prevails, the Negro quarter of the town is often quite near the business centre.

JUSTIFIABLE RESENTMENT

Small wages affect housing, even when it is "sub-economic", and always in the same way, by encouraging overcrowding. Firstly, the houses, even when of a satisfactory and pleasing type, are in the nature of the case, small, too small for a large growing family. Secondly, in the endeavour to make ends meet, families sometimes take lodgers in their already overcrowded homes. Local authorities try to stop this, by imposing a special Lodger's Fee, and in some areas, have aroused great and thoroughly justifiable resentment by classifying as lodgers, grown-up sons of the family.

The value of good housing is threefold. Firstly, it is of immense importance to health, as many diseases...and most strikingly tuberculosis...are actively spread by overcrowding. Secondly, it makes a great difference to the culture and self-respect of the family. Thirdly, especially if the houses have a sufficient number of separate rooms, it assists in maintaining the standards of morality.

CONSTRUCTIVE IMAGINATION

Although housing is very much bound up with the wage question, it must also be considered on its own merits. Even within the present limits of finance available, it is possible to provide either a poor or a relatively good housing scheme. Some towns, for example Pretoria, in its new garden village of Atteridgeville, have shown what can be done by town-planning and the use of constructive imagination. Points that call for study by the Municipalities and their expert advisers are (1) the materials used, that these may give the best value for money possible; [2] the arrangement of the house, a matter on which educated Bantu women should be taken into counsel; [3] the general appearance of the house and village, so that the appearance of rows of barracks may be avoided, since it costs little more to plan a pretty house than an ugly one; [4] the best way of utilising what skilled Bantu labour may be available, possibly by loans to enable plot-holders to build for themselves; (5) the artistic planning of the village as a whole, with due provision from the beginning for Schools, Churches, Shops, Community Halls, and, if possible, a Dairy.

Some thinkers advocate the building of blocks of flats, with communal play-grounds, wash-houses etc., as being the best way of giving really good housing within the limits of the available funds. Recently, the University of the Witwatersrand issued an interestingly illustrated study of this project, a study on which five post-graduate students had worked together. It is worth reading.

JAN 1 1 1941

FOR CO-OPERATION

Improved Municipal housing is very evident these days, and while one must deplore the many deficiencies still existing, one must be sincerely grateful for what has been done. This subject of housing is one which is peculiarly fitting for the co-operation of Bantu and Europeans in the towns through Joint Councils and otherwise.

Much might be written about housing in the Reserves and on Farms, but the spear-head of the housing question is at present the urban areas.

JAN 1 1 1941

QUESTIONS:

1. On a rough plan of your own town, mark out any areas, within three miles of the centre of the town, which might be made available for Bantu homes.

2. Should rent be calculated on the actual cost of Municipal houses, or on what the cost would have been if they had been built by Bantu labour?

3. Would you favour the experiment of "Workers' Flats" as an attempt to solve Bantu housing problems or not?

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Bantu Deterioration

JAN 1 8 1941

The physical deterioration of our Bantu people since the advent and expansion of other races from overseas is a matter which is of such alarming proportions that it should be no longer viewed as a story that is told and with inaction. A good number of friends of our people have lifted up their voice and warned the country and the Bantu themselves. But the warnings of a few sympathisers is not sufficient when avoidable diseases inflict such havoc upon a people whose services the country can ill afford. Statistics of the Union have provided most alarming information that the Bantu are already suffering and succumbing to such diseases as are avoidable and are successfully resisted by the other sections of the population.

The causes are ignorance and poverty. The remedy is in the hands of the Government to see to it that education and an economic wage should be liberally given to the Bantu as is done for the other racial groups in this country. The news that the number of the Bantu who succumb to malnutrition which is the basis of T.B., and V.D, and is the result of ignorance, is most disquietening and gives cause for the fear that the Bantu as a race may reach a stage in their dwindling numebrs which may stamp them as a dying race.

JAN 1 8 1941

At the meeting of the Bantu Youth League held the other day at Imbumbulu, most alarming reports were made by Dr. C. N. Dlamini of the Durban Municipal Health Department that the numbers of Bantu sufferers and deaths from the above-mentioned diseases are approximately about ten times that of the other racial groups in the Union.

Another feature which tends to impoverish our people is the increase in numbers of "doctors" who make and disseminate claims for ability to cure diseases hich is beyond their power or training to discharge. This is done by Europeans and the Bantu, mostly those who have no qualifications to heal those diseases. According to the law no qualified medical practitioner may coerce or persuade patients to come to him for treatment, but here in Durban some healers with no qualifications, white and black, have taken to the method of employing several women to stand at corners and tout for them and point any passerby to their masters.

We cannot understand how qualified doctors are debarred from this practice and the others allowed or connived at by the law officers.

Another source of Bantu sufferings and deaths is some practitioners, European and Bantu who take advantage of their ignorance so praise their herbs if they were cure-alls when all the time they know that is not true. Some of these concoctions lay the foundation of diseases which were non-existent but have been caused solely by giving to these sufferers medicines which are not curative but resustless.

We think the time is now due when the health and the lives of our people should be preserved by enjoining that those who aspire to the curative faculty should, at least, have some training and not as is done now when any one may be a doctor without ever having

received instruction from a qualified medical pactitioner. It is well-known that here in Natal and the Transvaal there are medical organizations now recognized by the Government. Why are not these bodies given such powers of training and Examinations that they can train aspirants for the position of physicians and issue official certificates for such as have qualified after examination, and all others be debarred from endangering the health and lives of their people by applying such clumsy methods and so called cure-alls which belie their names!

Ilanga Lase Natal
(Natal Sun)
Durban, Natal,
South Africa

The Bantu In South African Life

JAN 4 - 1941

By Senator Edgar H. Brookes.

JAN 4 - 1941

6. WAGES

We have been considering the gap that still exists between the wages of the father of a family and the minimum cost of a decent life for his family. We may claim that this gap is a contributing cause of nearly all the social evils in our towns, and that to fill it by increasing wages would do much to fight those social evils. At the outset let us be quite frank. Wages are not the only explanation of these social evils. They can be fought without an increase of wages, and in some cases they will survive an increase of wages. We must particularly beware of the danger of putting every social evil down to low pay, and using that as an excuse for tolerating, in ourselves or in others, evils that need not be tolerated. Just to take one illustration infantile mortality is due to low wages and their natural results of poor feeding, over-crowding etc. But it is also due to ignorance and carelessness in some mothers, and it would be very considerably reduced by educational methods, cleanness and the like without, necessarily, an increase of wages.

Dangerous Tendency

Let us take one more illustration, that of drink. Drink is most certainly associated with low wages and bad living conditions all the world over, but long experience shows us that a poor man does not have to be a drunkard, and that not all rich men are sober. There are moral and spirituaf qualities which can produce a David Livingstone, an Abraham Lincoln or a Booker Washington from a background of abject poverty, and we must very strongly oppose the dangerous tendency, often resulting in self-pity and demoralisation, which explains all evils as due to a bad economic system.

With equal intensity and conviction, we must state the case that these evils are partly due to the bad economic system, and we must fight for the wage increase which, while it cannot entirely destroy the evil, can remove a great deal of temptation from a great many people.

Five D's JAN 4 - 1941

The social evils of low wages in our towns may well be summarised under 5 D's—debt, dice, drink, disease and delinquency.

The immediate short term remedy for low wages is to run into debt. It is a short-term remedy, because very few men can continue to obtain credit for an unlimited period. Large numbers of our people have got into debt, and find it very difficult to get out of it. They are always harassed, and tend to pay the creditor who worries themmost. In the meantime, they very often have to buy on the storekeeper's terms, and may waste many shillings a month by not being able to purchase freely in the cheapest market.

Another short term remedy is to gamble. We must admit that the word "dice" is chiefly valuable as containing a "D", and that there are many other forms of gambling. Gambling, too, long experience shows to be a short-range remedy. No man can fool all the bookies all the time. Besides breaking down proper habits of controlling one's finances, and the highest and finest moral ideals, gambling is not even a permanent remedy for the wage question.

Honest Way JAN 4 - 1941

There is a simple way out of the issue: when one is paid less than one needs for a minimum standard of decency and health, one way of adjusting the budget is to live below that standard, to go short of necessary food and clothing. This is the most honest way out of the difficulty, but unfortunately, it tends, through under-nourishment, overcrowding and inadequate clothing, to cause disease and death. Undoubtedly, a very large proportion of disease is due to low wages, and could be removed by increasing them.

If the father cannot earn enough to keep the family, the mother may try to supplement his earnings. The easiest and most profitable way to do this in many of our town locations is to sell liquor. This is bad from every point of view. The home, particularly in the week-ends, becomes a most unsuitable place for children, and the purchasers of the liquor are very often men from the Reserves, who waste in this way, the money which should be going back to their wives and families there. Wholesale demoralisation results. A woman does not have to sell liquor: some women manage without doing so. None the less, the temptation is great, and an effective raising of wages would go a long way to move it.

Alternatives JAN 4 - 1941

Alternatively, the mother may go out to work in the daytime, or the children may get odd jobs. In both cases, there is a danger of delinquency resulting. When the father and mother are both away all day, the house locked up, and the street the only playground, how can it be expected that children will all be able to avoid those things that bring them into conflict with the law? Much delinquency is directly due to the fact that the father of the family does not earn enough to support his family, though he works hard.

In our work for better wages, therefore, we are directly supplementing the valuable efforts of the churches, the schools, and other associations and individual workers in their struggle to overcome the social evils which have to be encountered in our urban locations.

QUESTIONS: JAN 4 - 1941

1. What are the main causes of delinquency other than the low wage? What can be done to prevent and cure delinquency, other than the raising of wages?
2. Answer the same questions with regard to debt.

Mochochonono
(The Comet)
Maseru, Basutoland
South Africa

THE BANTU IN SOUTH AFRICAN LIFE

XVI: EDUCATION

(BY SEN. EDGAR H. BROOKES)

In our last article we were considering the question of taxation, and we made reference in it to the special account into which two-thirds of the poll tax and certain other taxes are paid. This "Native Development Fund" which is now linked up with the South African Native Trust Fund, has education as its main item of expenditure.

When the present system of financing Bantu education was introduced in 1925 the four Provinces between them spending £340,000 annually on Bantu education. During the present year, the amount of expenditure is to exceed £1,000,000. It is clear that progress has been made, and very considerable progress. But anyone who has anything to do with Bantu education knows how inadequate the funds are even for the more urgent needs. Sooner or later, we shall have to find a better method of raising funds for this important object. No doubt in the meantime we can go on forcing up the contribution from poll tax. It has already risen from 4s. in the £ to 13s 4d. in the £, and we must try to get 20s. in the £. But even this will be far from adequate. Moreover, the principle that expenditure on Bantu education should be limited by the amount of the tax raised is wholly unsound. What should be done is to fix a grant per head based on school attendance, so that the amount available may rise annually in an automatic way. At present every increase is the subject of negotiations and conferences, and one is never able to plan for more than a year ahead.

This question of the financing of Bantu education is one of the many points for consideration by those who are studying Bantu life. Another point is the question of the control of our schools. Under this term fall to be discussed two different questions: first; to what extent the schools should be directly controlled, by the State, and, secondly, what State department or administration should control them.

As to the first question, almost all our primary schools outside the Province of Natal, and the majority in Natal, are under the immediate control of missionary societies or churches. A certain number are aided financially and inspected by the Government. Others are so-called "private schools", which, owing to lack of funds, do not receive this aid. All our Training Colleges, all our Industrial Schools, all our High Schools going as far as Matriculation, and a number of our junior High Schools are at present under missionary or church control.

Opinions are very divided as to the value of this system. Some Christian bodies, especially the Roman Catholic Church, hold on principle that education is a church matter, and that state schools tend to become secular and to leave out essential religious instruction. Many who do not share these views fully feel that the time is not yet ripe for transfer of primary schools to state control. One consideration which must not be overlooked is the personality of the teacher. A believing head teacher in a government school is more likely to be an effective force for Christ than an unbelieving head teacher in a church school.

One of the reasons why more schools are not under state control is that the state is shirking its financial responsibilities, and is only too glad to allow the missionary societies and churches to help to carry them. Much criticism of missionary education overlooks this vital fact.

To the extent to which the state controls education, directly or indirectly, by what organisation of the state should the control be exercised? For us in the Union this question resolves itself into a choice between three possible controlling bodies—the Provincial Administration, the Union Native Affairs Department and the Union Education Department. The Provincial Administrations are of course the controlling bodies at present with the exception of the S.A. Native College at Fort Hare, which falls under the Union Education Department. Probably the majority of Bantu leaders, if asked for their opinion, would place the three possible controlling bodies in the following order of preference: (1) Union Education Department; (2) Provincial Administrations. (3) Native Affairs Department. Of recent years a determined effort has been made to transfer Bantu education to the Union Native Affairs Department though this has been successfully countered by an appeal to Provincial feeling and the constitutional rights of the Provinces. The changes of a transfer to the Union Education Department in the near future are not great. What is important is that any co-ordinating machinery such as a Union Advisory Board should come under the Education Department and not under the Native Affairs Department.

The reason why so many Bantu leaders object to control by the Native Affairs Department is their fear that semi-political considerations such as theories of segregation will have a disproportionate influence on the educational policy followed, and they prefer to have that policy approached from a more purely educational standpoint.

Ilanga Lase Natal
(Natal Sun)
Durban, Natal,
South Africa

On The Formation Of Co-operative Societies

MAY 17 1941

"If we do not study and move forward, we cannot complain if the world moves on and leaves us behind."

It has been the experience of most of us to puzzle over a problem alone without finding a solution to it, and then with the help of a friend to find one easily. This happens to so many people that it is a common saying that two heads are better than one. When a man takes the trouble to talk things over with others and compares his reasons with theirs, he forms better ideas, opinions and conclusions than he could all by himself.

MAY 17 1941

This being so, we should all be helped if we came together to talk over our problems in order that we may learn to act more intelligently in relation to them and so help ourselves to better living. There are so many problems which people have in common, especially in these difficult times, and we in our community can solve ours by study ing them to find a solution and then acting together to make the proposed solution work successfully.

TO STUDY IN YOUR COMMUNITY

The geographic position of your community, its resources, the economic conditions of your people, and their attitude and enlightenment will help to determine what projects you should study. Probably a survey of the economic conditions and the economic possibilities should be made. Then a graded programme of things that might be found to be successively possible for you, could be made. The Bantu Social Service League will be glad to help you to make such a survey and such a programme based on the results of the survey. Then it will help you to study the selected projects by supplying you with suitable material, etc.

MAY 17 1941

HOW TO STUDY PROBLEMS.

You should form a discussion group. This is quite easy, for a sufficient number who would be interested in forming such a group will usually be found in every community. It only needs a little leadership from some enthusiastic person to bring them together. Call a few of them and talk things over. Later encourage a few more to join the group till the desired number is secured. Very often a group may be formed in connection with some existing organization, and this is considered quite advisable.

Have a person in the group who is enthusiastic enough to take the lead in getting the group started and to see that it is kept going. Such a person should be appointed leader. On him will depend in great measure the success of the group. By skilful guidance he will see that the discussions are kept to the subject, in order that the greatest progress may be made. He will make sure that every one has a chance to talk. He may ask questions, even if he does not know the answers, so that all will be given a chance to say something. This will help to get the discussions started. Usually it will lead the members to do something like reading and studying at home also.

MAY 17 1941

A good leader does not try to inform the others, but it would be helpful to the group if when he may be able, he would repeat in simple words ideas that may not be clear to others, and he should note difficult points which nobody in the group can clear up and obtain help from somebody in the community from the Bantu Social Service League. But a good leader does not talk too much. He is just one of the group. In some cases when a suitable leader cannot be secured, the position can be filled by the members in turn. This leads to develop leaders and keep the interest at a high level.

3. All members of the group should join in the discussions. They should prepare before going to the meetings by thinking about the subject to be discussed, talking with some one else about it.

In order that every one may join in freely in every part of the discussion, the meetings should be as informal as possible. For that reason the group should not be too large. It should generally consist of from three or four neigbhours or friends who meet at a private house.

4. You should make regular arrangements of the group. A regular time should be agreed on which will be convenient for those who want to be in the group. Do not put the meetings too far apart. Once a week keeps people interested. Once a fortnight is something but once a month, although better than not at all, leaves too much time in between to keep up interest.

Find a place to hold the meetings—in your homes, schools, Hall, under a tree or wherever people can get together enjoyably. Since the success of the group depends largely on the members' feeling at ease, a comfortable, home-like place should be selected if possible. Have somebody to see that the meeting is place ready in time. Meeting should always start punctually and end when the fixed time is up. If meetings are prolonged the attendance will suffer.

5. A vital motive for learning should be in the minds of the members. In these difficult times the most urgent question in the minds of every body is how to assure ourselves of the necessities of life—food, shelter clothing, work and play. Undertake the study of a common problem the solution of which will be of some benefit to all the members. It is advisable for the leader to communicate with the FIELD SECRETARY of the Bantu Social Service League for help in making a choice.

6. Meetings are most successful when you prepare for them before hand. At each meeting the leader should announce the topic to be discussed at the next, and reading matter on the subject should be assigned.

7. You can give variety to your procedure :-

(a) For example, try this suggestion; at one of your meetings put into a hat as many slips of paper as there are members present. Write questions on three or four of these slips and leave the others blank. Pass the hat around and ask members to draw slips. Those who draw slips with the questions will be expected to give a few minutes talk, each on his own question at the next meeting.

(b) If there are several discussion groups in your community or district, they should come together once a Month at a central Hall or School to take part in a joint programme which might be composed in this form:

(1) Report from group leaders, giving a short account of group activities.

(2) Debate or Public speaking contest between two groups.

(3) Short talks by selected local speakers on topics studied in the groups.

(4) An address by an (invited) outside speaker.

(5) Programme of entertainment, such as songs, music, School Children's dialogues and plays.

(6) Do not overlook the social side of your meetings. A little fun at the end of your study period will help to keep the interest of the members. Try some community singing for instance. A One-act play might be practised and staged at one of the joint meetings of the groups in the community.

8. You should study one subject thoroughly before you pass to another. It is better to keep to one subject for several weeks and study it systematically and carefully, rather than deal with a different subject at each meeting.

9. After you have learnt something that you can practise, whether individually or in groups, do not delay to act on what you have learnt as soon as you are sure you are ready for such action. In the case of group enterprise, however, you should be sure that all those who are to participate in it understand and are determined to make it a success. In many communities in South Africa there is a great demand for People's Adult Schools. In case you wish to start one in your community and you are not sure of how to go about. THE BANTU SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE will be glad to help you.

Can the grown-up people learn how to read and write and also solve their problems? Yes. Beside our own knowledge, we have the findings of scientific enquiries to inspire us. For example, Professor Thorndyke of Columbia University, studied how age affects our ability to learn and then he wrote a book to tell in detail that we can learn better after we have grown up than we could when we were boys and girls. Not only have we more brain power for learning now, but we are more interested in the things we want to learn, because we feel the need of learning them more than we did when we were young.

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"New times demand new measures and new men.
The world advances and in time outgrows
The laws that in our father's day were best:
And doubtless, after us, some purer scheme
Will be shaped out by wiser men than we,
Made wiser by the steady growth of truth."

—JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

QUESTIONS ARISING OUT OF THIS BULLETIN SHOULD BE REFERRED TO:

The Field Secretary,
BANTU SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE,
Adams Mission Station,
Natal.

56a-1941
Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

6.

THE BANTU IN SOUTH AFRICAN LIFE

JAN 25 1941

8—LAND (BY SEN. EDGAR H. BROOKES)

If you talk to any European on what he calls "the Native question", the chances are three to one that he will tell you he is in favour of "segregation." What segregation means is not easy to define. To some people it is simply a politer term for domination. For others it represents a genuine philosophy of the colour bar, applied as rigidly as possible. Strictly speaking, however, it should be used, and has most frequently been used by serious writers, to describe a land policy. We understand by segregation, in land matters, that the races are not given the right to buy freely, but that certain areas are earmarked for the Bantu and others for Europeans, with the object of preventing undue racial conflict and friction.

JAN 25 1941

There are two tempting roads down which our feet might stray if we let them. The one is the road of history, when we might describe the evolution of this policy, with the Land Act of 1913 as its main historical landmark. The other road is to argue the pros and cons of this segregation regarding land, about which we may simply say here that while to many of us it seems unjust, and also unwise, to impose a rigid segregation preventing people from buying land where both sides are satisfied with the transaction, yet we must confess that it would be difficult for the less developed tribal sections of the Bantu to retain their land unless their exclusive right to it were protected by law. Turning resolutely from these two paths, however, we shall follow the strait and narrow way of simply describing the land situation as it is.

Land in South Africa may be divided, for our purposes, into four main categories, namely (i) scheduled Native areas; (ii) released areas; (iii) Native-owned land outside scheduled and rleeased areas; (iv) purely European areas. The fourth is of course much the largest of the groups.

1. *SCHEDULED NATIVE AREAS*: These areas are those which were in Native possession in 1913, and listed as such in the Schedule to the Natives Land Act of that year. They mostly consist of tribal locations and Reserves, but they include also the Mission Reserves in Natal, and a number of privately-owned Bantu farms and settlements, which are not actually tribal reserves, but which are protected on the same lines as tribal reserves.

2. *RELEASED AREAS*: These areas, comprising altogether some 28,000 square miles, were recognised and defined by the Natives Land Amendment Act of 1936. In these areas Bantu and Europeans may both acquire rights to land. An African wishing to buy land in such an area, and being able to put down the money for it, does not require any special permission of the Government for the transaction. The South African Native Trust, which is the Government acting under a different name and in a special capacity, has been buying land in and adjoining these areas, and has up to the time of writing spent nearly five million pounds in doing so. Note that the Trust may buy land adjoining released areas, but individual Africans need special permission to do this. It is only within released areas that he can buy without permission.

Progressive Bantu farmers would very much like to have better facilities for acquiring individual title to land. They would like the Trust to follow one or both of two courses. The first course is that the Trust, having bought land, should break it up and sell it in individual plots. The other is that the Government should assist the Bantu purchasers of land by loans in the same way that the Land Bank assists Europeans. Provision is made for this under the law, but it has only been done in a small number of cases. None the less, individual Africans who have some money, and find themselves in a position where they could buy land if they had more money, should try applying for a loan of this kind. Applications are made through the local Native Commissioner, and there is an increasing tendency to treat them sympathetically if the aplicant is a man of any substance, or known as a progressive farmer. The areas purchased are being used at present as a supplement to tribal reserves under progressive agricultural management, subject to the payment of an annual rent and the acceptance of certain restrictions, for example on the number of stock owned. These restrictions, though necessary, are not popular with the Bantu.

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3. *NATIVE-OWNED LAND OUTSIDE SCHEDULED AND RELEASED AREAS*: There are still a good many Native-owned farms and settlements outside the released areas. In some cases these are entirely surrounded by a European area, and are sometimes referred to as "black islands". An Act of 1939 gives the Government power to compel people to remove from these "black islands", in which case they would be given the choice between adequate monetary compensation and the offer in exchange of land of equal value. So far this Act has remained a dead letter, and the probability is that it will be used very sparingly. The Government has the right to expropriate "white islands" in Bantu areas, but the situation is not quite as fair as it sounds, because few governments would do this, while it would not be so difficult for a Government to expropriate "black islands".

The cry of the Bantu for more land continues to be an instant one. The day must surely come when individual Bantu will have to be given the right to purchase outside the released areas. In the meantime, the Government on its side should do more to help the Bantu to acquire land inside released areas, while on the Bantu side much has to be done to learn the right use of land, so as to make one morgen produce, under modern methods, as much as four morgen produced under the old, antiquated methods which are still used in so many areas. But this question of the agricultural development and proper use of the land must remain to be considered in our next article.

QUESTIONS:

JAN 25 1941

1. Would you favour (a) a tribe (b) individuals in a tribe having the right to sell or mortgage tribal land? If not, why not?

2. The Government prohibits syndicates of more than six Natives from acquiring land without its special permission. What do you think are the reasons for this restriction? Do you favour it?

Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

The Bantu In South African Life

XIII. MARRIAGE

MAR 22 1941

BY SENATOR EDGAR H. BROOKES

In our last article we dealt with certain aspects of "Native law". We try to check this kind of thing, they saw that one of the great difficulties which we have to face is the relationship between this customary law of the Bantu and Roman-Dutch law. This relationship becomes perhaps more difficult in the sphere of marriage than in any other. Particularly is this the case because marriage is not only an affair of the State, but also of the Church, and even where churches are willing to respect Bantu custom on other points, they are hesitant to do anything which would destroy the Christian ideal of marriage.

The law calls marriage according to the old Bantu rites and customs by the not very happy name of "customary union." Many of us do not altogether like this name, carrying as it does the suggestion that these unions are not true marriages. We shall, however, use the term because it has at any rate the merit of preventing confusion as to whether we are speaking about marriage under Bantu customary law or marriage by Christian rites.

In addition to these alternatives, civil marriage is available for exempted Bantu in Natal, and for all Bantu in the other Provinces. But it is not very popular, nor is it very widely used.

There are many vexing problems which have to be faced in this field of marriage and customary union. We shall select only a few for discussion.

MAR 22 1941

The first is the registration of customary unions. This is common in Natal, but not in the other Provinces. Many groups are now asking for this recognition, and from many different points of view. Even missionary bodies are now pressing for it. One of the reasons is that the woman is not adequately protected at present. The difficulties which arise from not registering customary unions are very clearly illustrated in the less satisfactory side of the life of our towns. It very often happens that a man who has already contracted a customary union, or even a Christian marriage, at home comes into a town and forms a temporary union, under circumstances not covered by either Bantu law or Roman-Dutch law, with a second woman. A single man may also form a temporary union of this kind. When municipalities try to check this kind of thing, they are met by the statement that the parties had been united by customary union, and as, outside Natal, there is no documentary proof, they are compelled to accept the position.

This is on of the factors which go to encourage irregular and even immoral unions in our towns. One of the most serious things in modern Bantu life is the fact of the very high percentage of illegitimate births, amounting, in a few authenticated cases, to more than half the births in a given town location. It would, of course, serve no purpose to deny, or to get indignant about, such accusations; they have been statistically proved correct. What we can deny is that this high rate of illegitimacy is due to a complete breakdown of self-respect, and to widespread immorality. These, unfortunately, play their part, but more significant in numbers than the immoral union is the irregular union. Somehow, we must try to find ways either of preventing this type of union, or at any rate of protecting the interests of the women and children involved in them, who have no legal claim upon anyone as the law is at present.

MAR 22 1941

Very few demands are more urgent, or less likely to win popularity, than the demand upon educated young Africans to take a stand, both by their personal life and example and public witness, against the tendencies to throw away moral standards in matters of sex. The life of the nation is suffering more seriously and fundamentally in this way than even through the oppressive laws against which we all fight.

Closely bound up with marriage is the question of the *ukulobola* custom which has been referred to in a previous article. Opinion is sharply divided on this issue. One thing which might be noted is that types of contract are coming into existence in our towns which are unknown under either Bantu or Roman-Dutch law—for example, a *cash* payment to the *mother* of the bride. It is not my intention to go at full length into this disputed question. The future of Bantu marriage is something which ultimately must be decided by the Bantu, not by any European experts or well-wishers, but it needs far more consistent and honest thought than has been given to it.

Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

The Bantu In South African Life

XII: BANTU LAW AND THE COURTS ADMINISTERING IT

MAR 1 1941

(BY SEN. EDGAR H. BROOKES)

In the last two articles we have been considering some of the problems of life in the Reserves. Closely associated with these problems is the question of what is usually called "Native Law". The questions of its recognition and the courts by which it should be administered are matters of real importance in Bantu life chiefly, but not wholly, in the Reserves.

MAR 1 1941

Every nation has its own system of law, which must not lightly be condemned by others. Bantu law, though open to criticism on some points, was a well-worked-out system designed to meet the conditions of tribal society. Some people have held, and some still hold, the view that Bantu law should not be recognised at all. But this, in the eyes of most students, would be considered an extreme view. It is true that we could hardly expect the courts of a civilised country to sentence people to death, possibly death by torture, for being witches, but there are vast fields of Bantu law, especially the law covering the relationship of persons to one another, which are not open to the same kind of objections as the law for punishing witches. The policy of the British Commonwealth has been to recognise throughout the King's dominions the customary law of every nation or tribe so far as that law is compatible with the principles of equity and humanity. So, in South Africa, Roman-Dutch law was recognised from the beginning, and is still the basis of our law. No attempt was made to force English Common law on this country. On the contrary Englishmen coming to settle here were subjected to Roman-Dutch law. In the same way, we have gradually learned to respect and recognise Bantu law in all civil cases between members of the Bantu race.

MAR 1 1941

The great difficulty arises however, that the Bantu are in different stages of civilisation. Concessions which were rightly granted to people living under tribal conditions become mere licence when extended to civilised men. An obvious example is polygamy. Restrictions, probably quite justifiable in tribal life, bear hardly on civilised men. It is, for example, rather hard that a graduate, a professional man, should be subjected on all points to the administrative discretion of an illiterate chief.

Broadly speaking, we have tried to get over this difficulty in two ways. In the Province of Natal anyone may apply for exemption from Native law, and if the Government is satisfied that he is a civilised man may obtain such exemption. On matters such as those referred to above, and on many others, he then falls under the ordinary Roman-Dutch and Statute law of the country, and not under Native law. Under this system a man, however civilised, does not escape from Native law, which in Natal is thrown into the form of a code, unless he has actually been exempted. In the other Provinces, the Courts themselves are given discretion as to the extent to which they should apply Native law to the particular persons before them. Neither system is wholly satisfactory, and very often decisions are given which are felt to be inequitable, though it must, in fairness to the Courts, be admitted that their task is an extremely difficult one.

The kind of questions which arise, and which readers of these articles should be considering for themselves, are whether Bantu law should be expressed in the form of a written code, or left to be built up by the Courts; whether the Natal system of exemption is a good one, or whether it is best to leave the Courts discretion to deal with each case on its merits; and whether there are any parts of Bantu law to which recognition should not be accorded. Under this last head, the most frequently discussed instance is that of the so-called "bride-price" (LOBOLO IKHASI BOGADI). There are those who claim that this custom is of the very essence of Bantu society, and is contrary neither to the principles of humanity nor to Christianity. There are those, on other hand, who claim that conditions have altered so much that, as things are to-day, the custom which our law describes that recognition should be withdrawn from it. Another matter to which we shall have occasion to refer in a later article is the extent to which recognition should be given to the form of marriage according to Bantu custom which our law describes as "customary union". Some people believe that all customary unions should be registered, and that they should be given a higher legal status than they have now.

A last point is that of the Courts best suited to administer "Native law". At present a large number of Chiefs have been given jurisdiction, but with the exception of one small area of the Union, no African is compelled to go to his Chief first. He can choose whether to go to the Chief or the Native Commissioner. If he goes to the Chief, he may appeal to the Native Commissioner.

MAR 1 1941

Appeal from the Native Commissioner lies in all cases to the Native Appeal Courts. There are two of these, one for the Cape and the Orange Free State, the other for the Transvaal and Natal. These Courts have in many instances done excellent work, although critics point out that particularly in those Provinces where the law is not codified, the power of interpreting Bantu law under changing modern conditions gives to the President of an Appeal Court Court the chance of making decisions deeply affecting the Bantu social system, and almost of legislating—powers which should probably rather be in the hands of the ordinary legislative authorities, advised by the Native Representative Council.

Imvo Zabantsundu
(Bantu Opinion)
King William's Town
South Africa

Bantu Leadership Wrangle

MAR 29 1941

There is today, amongst the Bantu an undercurrent of antagonism between people of advanced years on one hand and youth on the other, or between what we might call self-schooled men and young men of letters from colleges over the question of leadership in particular. The former group maintains that it has a prerogative of leadership because of its advantage in years and experience in real life, while the latter claims the proragative on the grounds of college education and adaptability of the youthful mind to new conditions and changes.

MAR 29 1941

While there is much to be said for both views, we must, however try to point out where the fallacy lies, its cause and effect. Tackling the subject from the body we first examine the causes.

Conservatism of old age amongst all races has always been the despair of constructive enterprise especially with a people who are not yet beyond the one school they know—the hard school of real life. With old age youth is always ignorant and reckless and in all circumstances must be lead. Traditionally with the Bantu, youth is regarded as inherently irresponsible, and rigid age stages are, therefore, observed for its weaning. Those are few general causes of this leadership wrangle on the part of our elder generation.

Now, on the part of our modern youth there are the natural weaknesses of youth—ambition, impatience and lack of tact in trying circumstances. These are accentuated by the over-emphasis without analysis of leadership in schools and colleges by the teachers. Boys and girls are told over and over again that because so many of their brothers and sisters are still ignorant, they are leaders of their race with the result that they go out into real life with that leadership complex which will brook no interference with its ideals. They want to be accepted at their face value as genuine leaders, otherwise they will resign the company of their so-called educational inferiors, even to the extent of being nonentities in a national sense.

This kind of attitude on the part of our young people directly puts them at loggerheads with their mellow brethern who haven't had the opportunity of high education and, nevetheless, have been so schooled by the world that it put the reins of its affairs in their hands.

Comparisons are usually odious, and it would be futile here to try to justify one group by the faults of the other. In any case, there is no prerogative of leadership for any group, because a leader is not made but is born. Old age will always be venerable and youth admirable, but they never supersede each other in the question of leadership. One born a leader will die a leader no matter what counter-acting influences there are.

MAR 29 1941

If we should be fortunate to discover our leader young no matter in what sphere of national life, let us give him liberal old and tried men to advise him, youthful and enterprising men to keep him company in his national adventure. The same with an elderly leader, he will need enlightened and enterprising young men about him, otherwise he can only be a leader of his generation and no other.

In liquidating this subject we must point out that a leader is not necessarily a polititian as we are accustomed to think. True enough our life is so bound up with politics that it is with great difficulty to keep out of their premises altogether in most of our national organisations. That is an anomaly which we should not allow to develop to a complex. We can have outstanding leaders in matters religious, educational as well as industrial, and perhaps a prodigy in several or all of them.

Ilanga Lase Natal
(Natal Sun)
Durban, Natal,
South Africa

The Bantu In South African Life

By Senator Edgar H. Brookes.

8. Nutrition and Health

JAN 1 8 1941

In the course of last few articles, we have been dealing with matters directly or indirectly connected with the wage question. But we have felt it important to point out, for example with regard to housing, that while wages are a very important factor, there are other aspects of housing to be considered. So it is with nutrition, by which phrase we mean simply the proper feeding of the community. The connection of poor wages with malnutrition is very clear, and must constantly be emphasised, but we must not think that we have dealt with the problem of nutrition simply by saying that people should get higher wages. This attitude is very often the result of suspicion. People feel that the suggestion of any remedy other than the raising of wages simply means an attempt to evade paying higher wages. We should put this suspicion out of our mind and decide both to work for higher wages and to consider nutrition and general health on their merits.

Food and nourishment are very different things. Food is what we eat: nourishment is what we get out of it. It is possible for a man to eat a good deal, and yet be undernourished. Take for example, the pure white "refined" mealie meal, which is sold in bags in our towns. It has been publicly pointed out by the Chief Medical Officer of Health for the Union that nearly all the real nutrition has been removed from this mealie meal. Those who eat it might almost as well be filling themselves up with sawdust. When we consider that the staple food of many families in towns consists of this type of mealie meal, white bread and tea, often without milk, it is easy to see that many families may feel fairly well fed without getting anything like the real nourishment that they need. Just as it is possible to spend as much money on an ugly house as on a pretty one, so it is possible to spend as much money on poor food as on good food. Here is one side of the nutrition question which is independent of wages, and where good work can be done. Any householder can buy brown bread for the same price as white, and get far better value for money from it.

JAN 1 8 1941

There is another aspect, however, of nutrition. Some of the foods which our people most need, particularly fruit, green vegetables and milk, are difficult to get in the towns. We must face that fact that the conservatism of the people sometimes prevents them from using such opportunities as they have for example of buying green vegetables cheaply, and the knowledge that so few people will buy them sometimes tends to discourage storekeepers from stocking them. None the less, there is a real obligation on the part of our Municipalities and other public authorities, to see that foods of this kind are easily available. Particularly is it important that facilities for the purchase of clean milk at reasonable rates should be available.

In these matters, there is much wrong thinking on the part of the Government and of sections of public opinion. Recent developments in our agriculture, such as the control of the sale of mealies and of dairy products, are based mostly on the interests of the producer, i.e. the farmer, and the needs of the consumer are not recognised nearly enough. Some people think that the farmer ought not to get any special protection. This appears to be a short sighted view. Under modern conditions it is not wrong to regulate the sale of farm products, and so help to keep the farmer on the land. This is a good, and not a bad thing. What is wrong is the concentration on encouraging the farmer to export, instead of taking responsibility for the sale of what are called the "protective foods", for example eggs, milk, fruit, at prices which are fair both to the farmer and to the buyer in town. This could be done if we would make up our minds to do it, and it needs to be done.

JAN 1 8 1941

In the country districts, it is possible to get more milk and vegetables, but even there people need a good deal of education with regard to the type of food that they eat. It is particularly important to try to bring the mothers of the community to the point where they give their children at school a good meal before the day's school work is started. In many country districts all over the Union, children are sent off to school with either no breakfast at all or just a little cold porridge. There are many areas where children get their first real meal of the day at about four o'clock. And this not because the parents are starving, but because of failure to adapt themselves to modern conditions, including school hours. Much of the poor work in our schools is due to under-feeding.

Everywhere we have to face grave questions of health, which indeed would merit a whole series of articles to themselves. Only a few points can be mentioned here.

There are things which the people can do for themselves, particularly with regard to the two great scourges of tuberculosis and venereal disease. Quite elementary care, such as spitting into a special covered utensil, would prevent the passing on of tuberculosis to hundreds of people who get it every year at the present time. Stricter morality, and also the use of the clinic that are already available, could reduce our venereal disease figures by several thousands every year. On the other hand, there is much to be done from the Government side. District surgeons vary very much as regards their active interest in the Bantu population of their area. Some are very keenly interested. Others do just the bare minimum which their official duties require. There are very large areas of the Union even today where the Bantu get virtually no medical attention at all. In recent years, the Government has done a good deal to meet these needs, first by beginning to train Medical Aids; secondly, by subsidising nurses; thirdly, by building more hospitals; fourthly, by subsidising clinics; and fifthly, by starting two big experiments in preventive medicine, one in the Natal. All this work only touches the fringe of the problem, and we have to press for more and more facilities.

One last word: Bantu communities can help themselves in one important sphere. If they are prepared to find a small portion of the salary of a nurse, the Public Health Department will pay much the greater part of her salary. Very often the Native Affairs Department will assist with grants for building a dispensary and purchasing medicines. I do not think that there is any Native Commissioner in the Union who would refuse to help the people of his district if they are willing to subscribe, say, £2 a month among themselves to help to maintain a nurse.

QUESTIONS:

JAN 1 8 1941

1. Summarise in two columns the points on which more Government action is needed, and those on which self help is possible with regard to nutrition and health in urban areas.
2. Repeat the question for a rural area.
3. Sketch out what you think a good working programme for combatting tuberculosis among the Bantu.

Imvo Zabantsundu
(Bantu Opinion)
King William's Town
South Africa

BANTU STUDENTS

FEB 1 1941

Five scholarships in medicine and dentistry are to be provided for Africans out of the South African Native Affairs Trust Fund. This has been decided upon by the Department of Native Affairs now that a limited number of non-Europeans will obtain full training in medicine and dentistry at the University of the Witwatersrand. The scholarships are open to both men and women and will be awarded on a competitive basis on the completion of the first year course.

Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

BANTU LANGUAGES

ATTEMPT AT UNIFICATION DEPLORED

JAN 25 1941

Sir,

I have read with ever-growing heat the recent articles on Bantu Languages in "The Bantu World." I cannot see why Southern Suto, Setsoana and Sepedi should be considered unifiable, whereas Xhosa and Zulu aren't. I feel certain that on investigation, it will be found that the differences (and they are the problems of unification) existing amongst the languages of the first group, are much more than those between those of the second. Therefore, why not attempt to merge Xhosa and Zulu also, and thus have two South African Bantu Languages?

Why attempt these unifying processes at all? What good can we ever derive therefrom? What's there in a Bantu language? If it's the unity of Africans at large that we desire, how then is the Gold Coast, Uganda, or Equatorial or even Abyssinian African sup-

posed to benefit through this unification? Remember we in South Africa are not the only Africans. Is there, at present, any Commercial, Literary, Economic, or other real value in our Bantu Languages? It is not true that these languages are (1) a tsumbling block to our scholars and teachers? (2) a heavy burden for he Black man's shoulders, as they form a considerable portion of that foundation upon which tribalism is rooted?

In these circumstances I would suggest that we strike the iron while it is hot and copy—without shame in doing so—the example set us by the American Negro, who determinedly trod on his, and—unshamedly again—made his master's language his own, thereby forging his progress and tolerability by a great stroke, a tremendous bound.

JAN 25 1941

Afrikaans and English are both rich in an inexhaustible literature of great educational value. They are the Official languages (which means very much), and we can add to these to their benefit and ours. If there's any action to be taken, why not direct it usefully in a vigorous campaign against the Education Departments, requesting them to see to it (1) That Bantu Languages be done away with after Sub B; (2) That English and Afrikaans be the medium instruction as from Std. I.

This campaign being successful, the results would then be:-

(1)Sounder education amongst Africans;

(2) Better examination results;

(3) Better relations between White and Black;

(4) A common language for Africans as English is universal and also widespread even in Africa.

JAN 25 1941

Let the Bantu Languages go to seed in the bookshelves, if you can't set fire to them! But for pity's sake don't mass them up!!

E. H. S. MOTLEMEKOANE
Cardoville School
P. O. Hemina

Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

BANTU LANGUAGES

ONLY ONE NEEDED

Sir,

JAN 25 1941

In regard to "The Bantu World" leader of one of the recent issues concerning Bantu languages, I will remain opposed to the suggestion for the forming of "three languages" as expressed therein. It would not be intelligable enough to create three formidable language forces to be and only to remain opposed to one another as a vexatious problem in the Bantu families for still an indefinite period. Why not discard the malevolence once and for all!

The Rev. H. Maimane's scars have itched unsatisfactory, for they are the result of the 1921 suggestions of uniting the relative languages only, in which some probabilities for some detrimental "unity" of the Bantu remain suspectable. And even the T.A.T.A. of that time were possibly to have been lock-headed by such a theory. In that I would agree with him in the other way round that we have the defference of Bantu languages just as they are.

All I am interested in are some creating a continental or a south cheating a continent or a south of the Equato Bantu language. In this I would candidly call upon our B.A.'s, M.A.'s and all our philological experts as opportune mediators for a NEW BANTU LANGUAGE, and should this fail or them failing in the bright course, then I would again suggest that we choose one prominent Bantu language, say Zulu, as the already leading language, to be enforced as the inter-Bantu language in the southern hemisphere.

The opposition, however, has been great, and it shall always be there as it has always been. But a unanimous resolution in the form of a plebiscite by education authorities to mediate, may be indecisively, especally for appositions, would be most appreciable. We should not allow the opposition to gain ground. I know the whiteman is very daring if he favours a thing, in that, he crossed the perilous seas to expand his mission of delight and light for the good of the nations, and so he would once more die to force the Bantu Education Department to lead for this suggested and desired end. This fould not be a matter to satisfy or dissatisfy so and so, but would be for the Bantu end.

JAN 25 1941

I would suggest that the education curriculum be drawn on either of the following mediums:

(1) A new Bantu language, specialised industrially and commercially for the Bantu;

(2) A diffusion of the Zulu language, and Zulu only in the southern hemisphere.

J. R. MOHLAMME.
E.N. Township,
Johannesburg.

Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

The Bantu In South African Life

(BY SEN. EDGAR H. BROOKES)

Closely connected with the problem of wages is that of housing. If the wages paid to the father of a family are not enough, he must either live in slum conditions or be supplied with what is called "sub-economic" housing, that is with a house let at a rent which does not bring in a fair return on the cost of the house.

Opinions are divided on the question of whether it is better to pay a higher cash wage and charge an "economic" rent, or to rely on the "sub-economic" rent to help matters out. My own opinion is definitely that it is always better to pay a wage which makes a man independent and enables him to look after his own interests. It will take time however, before this can be done and in the meantime the provision of houses at specially cheap rentals is doing much to ease the position.

JAN 1 1941

There is another important and interesting point about housing. Kindly friends of the poor and theorists about poverty tend to think in terms of housing. The poor themselves tend to think in terms of food. That is why there is sometimes conflict between progressive and well-meaning Municipalities and the Bantu for whom they are trying to make provision. Beautiful houses—at least relatively beautiful, compared with the slums—are provided miles away from the centre of the town, not only adding transport charges, and using up on them money which might have been spent for food, but also raising the actual cost of food itself by moving the housewife away from the market and competitive shopping area. It is a difficult thing to get Municipalities away from the idea that any Bantu Village ought to be miles from the centre of the town, but in the southern part of the United States of America, where racial segregation also prevails, the Negro quarter of the town is often quite near the business centre.

JAN 1 1 1941

Small wages affect housing, even when it is "sub-economic" and always in the same way, by encouraging overcrowding. Firstly, the houses, even when of a satisfactory and pleasing type, are in the nature of the case small, too small for a large growing family. Secondly, in the endeavour to make ends meet, families sometimes take lodgers in their already overcrowded homes. Local authorities try to stop this by imposing a special Lodger's Fee, and in some areas have aroused great and thoroughly justifiable resentment by classifying as lodgers grown-up sons of the family.

The value of good housing is threefold. Firstly, it is of immense importance to health, as many diseases—and most strikingly tuberculosis—are actively spread by overcrowding. Secondly, it makes a great difference to the culture and self-respect of the family. Thirdly, especially if the houses have sufficient number of separate rooms, it assists in maintaining the standards of morality.

JAN 1 1941

Although housing is very much bound up with the wage question, it must also be considered on its own merits. Even within the present limits of finance available, it is possible to provide either a poor or a relatively good housing scheme. Some towns, for example Pretoria in its new garden village of Atteridgeville, have shewn what can be done by town-planning and the use of constructive imagination. Points that call for study by the Municipalities and their expert advisers are (1) the materials used, that these may give the best value for money possible; (2) the arrangement of the house, a matter on which educated Bantu women should be taken into counsel; (3) the general appearance of the house and village, so that the appearance of rows of barracks may be avoided, since it costs little more to plan a pretty house than an ugly one; (4) the best way of utilising what skilled Bantu labour may be avaailable, possibly by loans to enable plot-holders to build for themselves; (5) the artistic planning of the village as a whole with due provision from the beginning for Schools, Churches, shops, Community Halls, and if possible a Dairy.

Some thinkers advocate the building of blocks of flats, with communal play-grounds, wash-house etc.' as being the best way of giving really good housing within the limits of the available funds. Recently the University of the Witwatersrand issued an interestingly illustrated study of this project, a study on which five post-graduate students had worked hard together. It is worth reading.

JAN 1 1 1941

Improved Municipal housing is very evident these days, and while one must deplore the many defficiences still existing, one must be sincerely grateful for what has been done. This subject of housing is one which is peculiarly fitting for the co-operation of Bantu and Europeans in the towns through Joint Councils and otherwise.

Much might be written about housing in the Reserves and on Farms, but the spear-head of the housing question is at present the urban areas.

JAN 1 1 1941

QUESTIONS

1. On a rough plan of your town, mark out any areas, within three miles of the centre of the town, which might be made available for Bantu homes.

2. Should rent be calculated on the actual cost of Municipal houses, or on what the cost would have been if they had been built by Bantu labour?

3. Would you favour the experiment of "Workers' Flats" as an attempt to solve Bantu housing problems or hot?

Ilanga Lase Natal
(Natal Sun)
Durban, Natal,
South Africa

The Bantu In South African Life

MAR 22 1941

XI Commerce And Marking

By Senator Edgar H. Brookes.

MAR 22 1941

One of the most acute problems in the life of the Reserves is that of the marketing of products of the soil. By this I do not mean the building up of markets in the narrower sense, such as the holding of a market once a week at a Magistracy or some other suitable point to sell vegetables, etc. This is a valuable and helpful development in the life of the Reserves. When we speak of the marketing problem, however, we are thinking of something rather bigger. How are Bantu farmers to dispose of their surplus products? The problem has been partially solved in the case of a product such as sugar, which can be sent to the nearest mill, although even sugar farming has its difficulties. But where a solution is most needed is with regard to the staple crop of the greater part of the country—mealies. At present, for all practical purposes, the only "market" which the Bantu farmer has for his mealies, i.e. the only place whe he can definitely sell them, is the nearest trading station. What happens in most cases is that mealies are sold at a relatively low price, and later on mealies are repurchased at a relatively high price from the same trader. This aspect of Bantu life has not received the attention which it ought to receive. The only change in recent years, the introduction of the mealie levy, has been very much a change for the worse, increasing the cost of mealies and mealie meal, especially in the towns, and placing all sorts of hampering restrictions on the selling and buying of mealies.

TWO ASPECTS.

MAR 22 1941

This matter of selling and repurchasing mealies has two aspects. First of all there is the question of storage. Undoubtedly the Government ought to do much more, either to provide storage centres, vermin proof and moisture-proof, at suitable spots in the Reserves, or it should assist the people themselves to buy storage tanks. There is a second aspect. Trading in the Reserves ought to be far more controlled than it is. There should at any rate be some control of the price which traders are allowed to offer for mealies and the price at which they resell them. To have a trading station in a Reserve is a privilege, sometimes a very paying privilege, and it is a privilege which should be held subject to the trader making a positive contribution to the life of the Reserve, and not merely a profit out if. Traders differ among themselves as much as do farmers. There are traders whose whole attitude is what it should be. There are others who are trying to make as much profit as they can, and are not too careful as to methods. It must be added that in many areas large numbers of the people have got themselves into debt, and if the trader is their only marketing agent, they find themselves unable to drive a good bargain with him for this reason.

MAR 22 1941

FOR GOVERNMENT TO DO:

What is the future of commerce in the Reserves? A complaint which comes increasingly from the Bantu is the difficulty of getting licences to trade in the Reserves, and, once they have obtained them, the difficulty of trading successfully. We must frankly face the position that some of the latter difficulty arises from lack of training and experience, and, above all, from carelessness in handling money. None the less, we cannot possibly accept a situation by which the greater part of the trading in Native Reserves will remain indefinitely in the hands of Europeans and Indians. With due respect for vested interests, the Government ought to have an active policy for developing Bantu commerce in these areas. This it could do in three ways.

THIS WAY..

MAR 22 1941

The first way would be by giving every encouragement to individual Bantu traders, assisting them to get licences and helping them in every possible way.

A second method would be to assist the people to build up co-operative stores which would aim primarily at service, and only sesondarily at profits, and the profits of which would be distributed among Bantu shareholders.

A third way out which seems revolutionary, but which is well worth trying, is for the Government itself to open up stores, putting in suitable managers and training Bantu for managership. If this were proved to be impossible with regard to ordinary trading, at least Government might well consider setting up its own marketing centres for the purchase and selling of mealies and other products.

MAR 22 1941

QUESTIONS :

1. Of the three methods suggested immediately above, which do you think best, and why?
2. What is your opinion as to the best way of assisting the people to store mealies?
3. In what way could our Schools and College help most in preparing Bantu young men for success in commercial life?

Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

The Bantu In South African Life

X--Problems Of The Reserves

(BY SEN. EDGAR H. BROOKES)

MAR 15 1941

We have already seen that, in pursuance of the policy of "segregation," a considerable proportion of the soil of South Africa is specially allocated to the Bantu. While some of this area consists of farms under private ownership, the greater part of it may be described briefly under the heading "Reserves." In Natal this term sometimes has an alternative meaning as suggesting the Mission Reserves in contradistinction to tribal rural locations, but we shall in this study use the term in its widest possible application.

NATIVE COMMISSIONERS

There are administrative and political, as well as economic and social questions to be considered when we think about Reserves. Life in the Reserves is not lived under the ordinary conditions of democracy. Much power has been given to the Native Affairs Department, which, in controlling the Reserves, is as it were "a state within a state." The power of the Native Affairs Department is exercised principally through the local Native Commissioner. Higher officials are in actual fact very reluctant to reverse decisions of the local Native commissioner, or to acknowledge that he has made a mistake. A great deal therefore depends on the personality of the Native Commissioner. If he is harsh and arbitrary, the people of his area suffer many serious inconveniences and have little practical remedy. If he discourages local initiative, it is extremely difficult for Bantu societies or associations to do effective work. If, on the other hand, he is human and progressive, he has the opportunity, with comparatively little restriction, of doing great good.

POSITION UNSATISFACTORY

It is important that this state of affairs should be realised. The position in many areas is not satisfactory. Various remedies suggest themselves. One is calling a halt to the growing tendency to give a more and more restricted power and discretion to the Native Affairs Department and its local officials, and the gradual substitution of clear and definite rules, where possible, for the indefinite powers so often given to the Administration under existing conditions. Another is careful choice and training of Native Commissioners, so that all may learn, as many of the best have learned, to work not merely for the people, but with the people.

MAR 15 1941

A third way out is the widespread introduction of the Council system, which, though not a complete check on undesirable tendencies, does give some chance for the community to expresss itself politically, and affords some machinery for continuous co-operation. The Council system will be dealt with at greater length in a succeeding article.

CONTRADICTORY POLICIES

Turning to the economic side of the Reserves, the first thing that we have to notice is the absence from most of them of a very large proportion of the able-bodied men. Here we must note that the Government is trying to follow two contradictory policies. The first is to try to develop the Reserves so that they will be able to provide more adequately for themselves, and in so doing to restrict the number of Bantu workers coming into the towns in search of employment (this is the policy recommending by the Native Economic Commission in 1932). The other is to supply a continual stream of labour for the farms and the mines. It is clear that neither of these policies can be pushed very far without coming into conflict with the other. From the Bantu point of view, while we should very much regret restrictions on freedom in search for employment outside the Reserves, we ought wholeheartedly to support that side of the Government's policy which aims at making the Reserves produce more. It is not natural, indeed it is not right, that the fathers of families should be separated from their wives and children for long periods every year, and sometimes for many years. Nor can we expect that the agricultural development of the Reserves will proceed at a rapid rate if all cultivation is to be left to women, to old men and to children. That there should be some shortage of labour outside the Reserves seems to be almost the only hope of an increase of farm wages.

WELCOME TENDENCY

MAR 15 1941

We should, therefore, wholeheartedly welcome the marked tendency during recent years for the Native Affairs Department to occupy itself with economic questions and the development of agriculture in our Reserves. The Native Affairs Department is ceasing to be regarded as a purely judicial and tax collecting body, and is making itself felt, especially in areas where the Native Commissioner has captured the sympathy of the people, as a progressive body concerned with the community's whole life. Real efforts are being made to teach the people the best kinds of crops to grow, and how to grow them so as to produce the best results. Agricultural shows are being fostered and markets encouraged. Soil erosion is being fought, and efforts are being made to check the admitted evils of deforestation and overstocking.

CONSULT PEOPLE

In many of these efforts the people could be more co-operative than they are. Intense conservatism hampers the really well meant efforts of the Agricultural Section of the Native Affairs Department to improve conditions, and to save the soil of the Reserves before it is exhausted. On the other hand, the Government itself has much to learn with regard to consulting the people and their leaders, and being willing to consider alternative plans. Too often, well-meant schemes are ruined by some local piece of tactlessness which could quite easily be avoided. Very often there are more methods than one which could be used. The Government quite rightly wishes to deal with the problem of overstocking. But if its particular scheme for achieving this object is rejected, it is apt to think of the Bantu as being merely stupid and conservative, instead of patiently working out with them whether there are alternative schemes which would work in the same direction with the support of the people.

The tendency for more Native professional men and business men to settle in the Reserves is growing, and this should help in what may be called the urbanisation of the Reserves, i. e., the creation of villages which are definitely Bantu villages, where men derive there income from some other source than farming and provide a market for the crops of the families in the neighbourhood. The urbanisation which should be actively encouraged.

MAR 15 1941

BANTU VILLAGES

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In the Reserves, finally, the Government has an opportunity of doing a great work of reclamation, of building up both soil and people with a minimum of Parliamentary criticism. Serious and sincere efforts are being made in this direction. Our plea to the Government is to continue and extend these efforts in a spirit of greater co-operation with the people, and to the people themselves and their leaders our plea is to accept the sincerety of the Government's intentions, and to encourage co-operation by themselves working harmoniously with the authorities wherever possible.

MAR 15 1941

Ilanga Lase Natal
(Natal Sun)
Durban, Natal,
South Africa

The Bantu In South African Life

By Senator Edgar H. Brookes.

JAN 25 1941

9. -- LAND

If you talk to any European on what he calls "The Native question," the chances are three to one that he will tell you he is in favour of "Segregation." What segregation means is not easy to define. To some people, it is simply a polite term for domination. For others, it represents a genuine philosophy of the colour bar, applied as rigidly as possible. Strictly speaking, however, it should be used, and has most frequently been used by serious writers, to describe a land policy. We understand by segregation, in land matters that the races are not given the right to buy freely, but that certain areas are earmarked for the Bantu, and others for Europeans, with the object of preventing undue racial conflict and friction.

There are two tempting roads down which our feet might stray if we let them. The one is the road of history, when we might describe the evolution of this policy, with the Land Act of 1913 as its main historical landmark. The other road is to argue the pros and cons of this segregation regarding land, about which we may simply say here that while to many of us it seems unjust, and also unwise, to impose a rigid segregation preventing people from buying land where both sides are satisfied with the transaction, yet we must confess that it would be difficult for the less developed tribal sections of the Bantu to retain their land unless their exclusive right to it were protected by law. Turning resolutely from these two paths, however, we shall follow the straight and narrow way of simply describing the land situation as it is.

Land in South Africa may be divided, for our purposes, into four main categories, namely [i] scheduled Native Areas; [ii] released areas; (iii) Native-owned land outside scheduled and released areas; [iv] purely European areas. The fourth is of course, much the largest of the groups.

1. SCHEDULED NATIVE AREAS:

These areas are those which were in Native possession in 1913, and listed as such in the Schedule to the Natives Land Act of that year. They mostly consist of tribal Locations and Reserves, but they include also the Mission Reserves in Natal, and a number of privately owned Bantu farms and settlement which are not actually tribal reserves, but which are protected on the same lines as tribal reserves.

2. RELEASED AREAS:

These areas, comprising altogether some 28,000 square miles, were recognised and defined by the Natives Land Amendment Act of 1936. In these areas, Bantu and Europeans may both acquire rights to land. An African wishing to buy land in such an area, and being able to put down the money for it, does not require any special permission of the Government for the transaction. The South African Native Trust, which is the Government acting under a different name and in a special capacity, has been buying land in and adjoining these areas, and has up to the time of writing spent nearly five million pounds in doing so. Note that the Trust may but land adjoining released areas, buy individual Africans need special permission to do this. It is only within released areas that he can buy without permission.

JAN 25 1941

Progressive Bantu farmers would very much like to have better facilities for acquiring individual title to land. They would like the Trust to follow one or both of two courses. The first course is that the Trust having bought land, should break it up and sell it in individual plots. The other is that the Government should assist the Bantu purchasers of land by loans in the same way that the Land Bank assists Europeans. Provision is made for this under the law, but it has only done in a small number of cases. None the less, individual Africans who have some money, and find themselves in a position where they could buy land if they had more money, should try applying for a loan of this kind. Applications are made through the local Native Commissioner, and there is an increasing tendency to treat them sympathetically if the applicant is a man of any substance, or known as a progressive farmer. The areas purchased are being used at present as a supplement to tribal Reserves under progressive agricultural management, subject to the payment of an annual rent and the acceptance of certain restrictions, for example on the number of stock owned. These restrictions, though necessary, are not popular with the Bantu.

JAN 25 1941

3. Native-owned land outside scheduled and released areas:

There are still a good many Native-owned farms and settlements outside the released areas. In some cases these are entirely surrounded by a European area, and are sometimes referred to as "black islands". An Act of 1939 gives the Government power to compel people to remove from these "black islands" in which case they would be given the choice between adequate monetary compensation and the offer in exchange of land of equal value. So far this Act has remained a dead letter, and the probability is that it will be used very sparingly. The Government has the right to expropriate "white islands" in Bantu areas, but the situation is not quite as fair as it sounds, because few governments would do this while it would not be so difficult for a Government to expropriate "black islands."

The cry of the Bantu for more land continues to be an instant one. The day must surely come when individual Bantu will have to be given the right to purchase outside the released areas. In the meantime, the Government on its side should do more to help the Bantu to acquire land inside released areas, while on the Bantu side much has to be done to learn the right use of land, so as to make one morgen produce, under modern methods, as much as four morgen produce under the old, antiquated methods, which are still used in so many areas. But this question of the agricultural development and proper use of the land must remain to be considered in our next article

JAN 25 1941

QUESTIONS:

1. Would you favour "a" a tribe "b" individuals in a tribe having the right to sell or mortgage tribal land? If not, why not?

2. The Government prohibits syndicates of more than six Natives from acquiring land without its special permission. What do you think are the reasons for this restriction? Do you favour it?

Bantu World
Johannesburg
South Africa

The Bantu In South African Life

X--Problems Of The Reserves

(BY SEN. EDGAR H. BROOKES)

FEB 1 1941

We have already seen that, in pursuance of the policy of "segregation," a considerable proportion of the soil of South Africa is specially allocated to the Bantu. While some of this area consists of farms under private ownership, the greater part of it may be described briefly under the heading "Reserves." In Natal this term sometimes has an alternative meaning as suggesting the Mission Reserves in contradistinction to tribal rural locations, but we shall in this study use the term in its widest possible application.

There are administrative and political, as well as economic and social questions to be considered when we think about Reserves. Life in the Reserves is not lived under the ordinary conditions of democracy. Much power has been given to the Native Affairs Department, which, in controlling the Reserves, is as it were a state within a state." The power of the Native Affairs Department is exercised principally through the local Native Commissioner. Higher officials are in actual fact very reluctant to reverse decisions of the local Native Commissioner, or to acknowledge that he has made a mistake. A great deal therefore depends on the personality of the Native Commissioner. If he is harsh and arbitrary, the people of his area suffer many serious inconveniences and have little practical remedy. If he discourages local initiative, it is extremely difficult for Bantu societies or associations to do effective work. If, on the other hand, he is human and progressive, he has the opportunity with comparatively little restriction, of doing great good.

It is important that this state of affairs should be realised. The position in many areas is not satisfactory. Various remedies suggest themselves. One is calling a halt to the growing tendency to give a more and more restricted power and discretion to the Native Affairs Department and its local officials, and the gradual substitution of clear and definite rules, where possible, for the indefinite powers so often given to the Administration under existing conditions. Another is careful choice and training of Native Commissioners, so that all may learn, as many of the best have learned, to work not merely for the people, but wth the people.

A third way out is the widespread introduction of the Council system, which, though not a complete check on undesirable tendencies, does give some chance for the community to express itself politically, and affords some machinery for continuous co-operation. The Council system will be dealt with at greater length in a succeeding article.

Turning to the economic side of the Reserves, the first thing that we have to notice is the absence from most of them of a very large proportion of the able-bodied men. Here we must note that the Government is trying to follow two contradictory policies. The first is to try to develop the Reserves so that they will be able to provide more adequately for themselves, and in so doing to restrict the number of Bantu workers coming into the towns in search of employment (this is the policy recommended by the Native Economic Commission in 1932). The other is to supply a continual stream of labour for the farms and the mines. It is clear that neither of these policies can be pushed very far without coming into conflict with the other. From the Bantu point of view, while we should very much regret restrictions on freedom in search for employment outside the Reserves, we ought wholeheartedly to support that side of the Government's policy which aims at making the Reserves produce more. It is not natural, indeed it is not right, that the fathers of families should be separated from their wives and children for long periods every year, and sometimes for many years. Nor can we expect that the agricultural development of the Reserves will proceed at a rapid rate if all cultivation is to be left to women, to old men and to children. That there should be some shortage of labour outside the Reserves seems to be almost the only hope of an increase of farm wages.

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We should, therefore, wholeheartedly welcome the marked tendency during recent years for the Native Affairs Department to occupy itself with economic questions and the development of agriculture in our Reserves. The Native Affairs Department is ceasing to be regarded as a purely judicial and tax-collecting body, and is making itself felt, especially in areas where the Native Commissioner has captured the sympathy of the people, as a progressive body concerned with the community's whole life. Real efforts are being made to teach the people the best kinds of crops to grow, and how to grow them so as to produce the best results. Agricultural shows are being fostered and markets encouraged. Soil erosion is being fought, and efforts are being made to check the admitted evils of deforestation and overstocking.

In many of these efforts the people could be more co-operative than they are. Intense conservatism hampers the really well-meant efforts of the Agricultural Section of the Native Affairs Department to improve conditions, and to save the soil of the Reserves before it is exhausted. On the other hand, the Government itself has much to learn with regard to consulting the people and their leaders, and being willing to consider alternative plans. Too often well-meant schemes are ruined by some local piece of tactlessness which could quite easily be avoided. Very often there are more methods than one which could be used. The Government quite rightly wishes to deal with the problem of overstocking. But if its particular scheme for achieving this object is rejected, it is apt to think of the Bantu as being merely stupid and conservative, instead of patiently working out with them whether there are alternative schemes which would work in the same direction with the support of the people.

The tendency for more Native professional men and business men to settle in the Reserves is growing, and this should help in what may be called the urbanisation of the Reserves, i.e. the creation of villages which are definitely Bantu villages, where men derive their income from some other source than farming, and provide a market for the crops of the families in the neighbourhood The urbanisation of the Reserves is something which should be actively encouraged.

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Umteteli Wa Bantu
Johannesburg
South Africa

BANTU LANGUAGES

The Editor, "Umteteli."

FEB 1 1941

MR. P. N. RABOROKO, Sophiatown, writes: Sir,—In endorsing your correspondent Ranchite's remarks with regard Bantu Languages, I must congratulate him on the line of thought that he has chosen. His contention that we should choose only two languages from among our many languages and dialects, is more than praiseworthy. The contention is more praiseworthy still if we note that his avenue of thought is guided, beyond everything, by moderation. He could easily have asked for one language but that would not be as practical as the dual system he advocates. In India, where there are hundreds of languages, only one was chosen to be the main language. The sanity of this is beyond question.

It would be a blessing to the African people if all the Nguni tribes would choose for themselves which language to adopt as the standard. Whether it be Zulu, Xhosa, or Swazi is immaterial to me. My main object in this matter is that they choose one. It would be more than a blessing still if the Sesuto-Tswana group would approach the language question in the same way. The reasons for this are not far to seek. Every intelligent schoolboy knows that it is much easier to learn a language akin to his own than it is to learn a foreign language. Besides, the adoption of a scheme such as this would result in larger markets for our literature with the corresponding increase in the distribution of the elements of culture. Needless for me to mention the stock-in-trade argument that unity shall result from all this. Whatever languages are chosen, they will profit immensely from kindred languages know what it is we want. In our just as standard English has been discussion, however, we ought no greatly enriched in vocabulary by to be guided by petty vested the Irish, Scotch and Welsh lang- interests. uages. Nothing can give more vivid local colour than the writing of a novel by a Scotch man in standard English, beginning, "I mind as it were yesterday" for "I remember ... FEB 1 1941

Let us be practical. Let us begin by discussing the question among ourselves and thereafter approach the powers that be. This we ought to do only when we

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By United Press.

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Bantu World
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South Africa

The Bantu In South African Life

X--Problems Of The Reserves

(BY SEN. EDGAR H. BROOKES)

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Bantu World
Johannesburg
South Africa

THE BANTU IN SOUTH AFRICAN LIFE

JUL 5 1941

(BY SENATOR EDGAR H. BROOKES

THE HUMAN FACTOR

It has been well said that all reforms ultimately deal with both systems and people. While we have not forgotten the individual, we have been devoting our attention in most of the previous articles to systems. To get a balanced view of the situation we must come down to the human factor. We realise more and more nowadays that the best of systems cannot be a success if administered by selfish and undisciplined people, and that even in the worst of systems something can be done by good men. This truth must not be twisted to become an argument against trying to improve bad systems. But it must arouse in us a realisation of the iportance of people and the need of radically changing the attitude of people towards life, not forgetting our own. To take a very simple example. Honesty in the handling of money is fundamental to the success of many efforts to improve Bantu life. You cannot separate finance from life—it is a part of life. The great prevalence of carelessness and embezzlement of Trust funds in South Africa extends to Bantu enterprises and Bantu Societies. In how many cases have the African public lost heart because of the disappearance of the money which they have contributed to some great Society which was to have changed the world, but which, infact, has chiefly enriched its Office—bearers. Such mishandling of Trust funds has not always been deliberate dishonestly. It has often been mere gross carelessness. But the result in retarding progress of good causes and destroying public confidence has been very much the same. The comparative failure of co-operative societies is due to this cause. It is not by any means a purely Bantu characteristic. The history of co-operative societies among Europeans is full of instances of embezzlement.

JUL 5 1941

In the same way the quarrelsomeness which disfigures much of our life is something which no system can remove and which has to be dealt with in people individually—"My brethren, be not many masters" says one of the writers in the New Testament, and the trouble in much of South African life is that we all want to be leaders at the same time. The governing classes may possibly be able to afford the luxury of quarrelsomeness, but a subject race struggling to improve its conditions cannot afford such luxuries.

JUL 5 1941

Even more intimately personal and yet even more vital to the progress of the race are those issues of health and of health and of home life which are affected by impurity, drunkenness and other forms of self-indulgence. Lust and drink, with the natural results of disease, have done far more to harm the Bantu than the most oppressive of laws passed by the most oppressive Governments can do. The remedy for so many of the ills of our society lies in our own hands and to be silent on this topic would make one a very imperfect prophet and misleading expounder of our situation.

When one thinks of much of the hypocricy and inconsistency in our South African Christianity one is not surprised to find revolts against religion. None the less, nothing but a true and living religion lived out in daily life can help us to overcome these individual failures which spell national failure under any system. We dare not end a study of the Bantu in South African life without stressing this factor as from a purely realistic point of view the most important of all.

There is quite anoher side to this matter of human contacts wnich we should remember. So many would—be reformers are apt to think in terms of public meetings and resolutions. But reform must, in a great measure, be brought about by influencing individuals and changing their point of view, thus contact between individuals may be of the very highest value for our cause. Wherever true friendships can be formed across the colour line however humble the individuals concerned, something has been done to remedy our situation. A good deal of our thinking should therefore be devoted to seeing the possibilities of the contacts which we have and endeavouring to make more contacts between individuals possible.

Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

The Bantu In South African Life—Article 23

South Africa And The Wider World

JUL 12 1941

(BY SENATOR EDGAR H. BROOKES)

In all our articles so far we have been considering the Union only. But, it is important to realise that what we do in the field of race relations affects and is affected by a much wider area.

To take a very simple and obvious illustration, our policy, whether good or bad, is bound to have repercussions on the three Protectorates—Bechuanaland, Swaziland and Basutoland. The major factor in determining the attitude of the people of these Protectorates towards incorporation in the Union must inevitably be the way in which the Union legislates for its own Native population Similarly we in the Union are bound to be influenced, at any rate to some extent, by the policies of the Protectorates. If, for example, Basutoland should initiate a progressive programme of internal development offering high wages to thousands of men engaged within the Protectorate farm labour in the Free State is bound to feel the effect and farm wages are bound to rise.

JUL 12 1941

With Southern Rhodesia and the British Colonies and Territories to the north of it we also have an association which we cannot escape even if we should like to do so. There are South African thinkers who envisage the Union as the senior partner in a United States of South-Eastern Africa. We need not go as far as that in our thinking, but our place in Africa, especially in South-Eastern Africa, imposes on us great responsibilities. When we hear people speaking about a Monroe Doctrine for South-Eastern Africa, or in other ways suggesting that the Union should be the dominant power in Africa south of the equator, we must realise that that policy will be either a blessing or a curse to the millions of Africans involved in it insofar as we do, or do not, give the right lead in our legislation and our policies

In the minds of thinking Bantu there is still wider area of which we form a part, the area of the black races the world over including the Negroes of the United States and of the West Indies Some would go further and in their thinking link up the Bantu of the Union with under-privileged racial groups throughout the world. Sound statesmanship would help the Bantu to feel more strongly the bonds of unity with white South Africans and would try to prevent the tendency of the Bantu to consider themselves merely as part of a huge under-privileged group. Because so much thinking among white people in South Africa is superficial, it is difficult to get this thought across and yet reasonable men on both sides of the Colour line must learn to face this issue, and, if possible, to face it together.

JUL 12 1941

Some of us at any rate remember, that as Christians we belong to another world-wide fellowship, which cuts across national and racial barriers. Those who have ever had the privilege of attending a world—wide Conference of Christian bodies such, for example, as the recent Conference called by the National Missionary Council at Tambaran, near Madras, have experienced at first-hand what it is difficult to put on paper—the thrill of the realisation of the unity of Christendom across barriers of denomination, language, race and colour. This is all too exceptional an experience. The fact of our unity remains none the less. Let me again take one simple illustration. When the Anglican Church, for instance, is asked to conform to the behaviour patterns of South Africans on race and colour questions, its world—wide character and the fact that its Bishops in this counry must, as it were, give an account of themselves to the Bishops of the same Church in areas where there is not the same colour bar, makes it impossible for them to decide the question purely on local lines. The same applies naturally to other important religious bodies. Indeed it may be said that the only Church of any size in South Africa which is not compelled by its Constitution to keep this fact in mind, is the Dutch Reformed Church. South African Methodism cannot ignore the feelings and attitude of British Methodism. The Presbyterian Church of S.A. cannot forget its connection with the Church of Scotland. The ultimate policies of the Roman Catholic Church are made, not in Pretoria, but at the Vatican City.

And finally, there is the greatest of all unities, the unity of humanity as a whole. Every scientist, every worker for public health, for improved agriculture, or for technical progress in industry inevitably feels himself so far as his work is concerned part of this wider unity. We must all accustom ourselves to think in

this way. The isolationism which some covet for South Africa is simply impossible in the modern world. When we come to reconstruct human society after the war we shall find ourselves inevitably thinking more in general human terms and less in purely national terms. This is bound to have its effect in all matters which affect race relations.

Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

The Bantu In South African Life

Conclusion:

(BY SENATOR EDGAR H. BROOKES)

As we come to the end of this series of articles, the question which each of us should be asking himself or herself is—"How can I help?" There is, as we have seen, an immense field to cover. There is, in the words of Cecil Rhodes, "So little done, so much to do." How can we help?

We can help first of all by knowing our facts. The ignorance with which a few of us have to contend in this regard is colossal. Many Europeans, for example, are almost totally ignorant of the progressive and educated Bantu, and their knowledge of the tribal Bantu is more picturesque than accurate. But there is also very great ignorance among the Bantu themselves. There are a good many of whom it can be said that they only know they are "oppressed" and under this head can give certain instances of discourtesy or injustice, but when it comes to giving facts as a whole they are helpless. Eloquence is a great gift, but it is not enough. For those who aspire in any way to serve their people among the Bantu should accustom themselves to know their facts accurately on a nation-wide scale. When they quote actual facts they are unassailable, particularly if they are careful to quote the facts relating to the good actions of the Government as well as its sins of omission and commission. It is extremely difficult to combat facts presented in such a way. If we want to help we must not only have facts at our disposal, we must also have warm human sympathies. If this is true of Europeans working among or for the Bantu, it is also true of the educated Bantu in relation to the masses whether in town or country whom they are trying to help. If the masses are simply despised as ignorant and superstitious, nothing can be done with them and very little for them.

OUR OWN HOUSE

We can help in the third place by putting our own house in order. There are tremendous fields of Bantu life where self-help is called for. To a very large extent the spread of tuberculosis and particularly venereal diseases is in the hands of the people themselves. Self-help, temperate living, morality, scrupulous observation of the rules of hygiene could do more to stamp out these terrible dangers than either a Government Health programme, or even a wholesale raising of wages.

But this is not enough. There must also be organisation for civic and national purposes. The Bantu need political leadership, and somehow we have to find a way by which the young and capable Bantu men, who are to be found to-day, can be given their chance to assume this leadership, which should not be confined to the other men, nor rely solely on friendly Europeans. Successful political leadership will depend among other things on the ability to keep united, and on being scrupulously careful in the control of the public funds subscribed for this purpose. As has been said in a previous article, an under-privileged group struggling to improve its position cannot afford the luxury of quarrels about leadership. Unity is an urgent necessity.

CO-OPERATION

Fifthly and lastly, we need to forge an ever-increasing co-operation between the Bantu and those European groups which are willing and able to help. The Joint Council movement has tried to provide the machinery of co operation. In the field of research and the collecting of facts, the S. A. Institute of Race Relations is doing similar work. Anyone who wants to keep in touch with the facts would find it well worth while to subscribe the £1: 1s. a year required for membership and send it to the Secretary, P. O. Box 97, Johannesburg. The Institute supplies information continually on every espect of Bantu life, and subscribers would find their money well spent.

THINGS TO PRESS FOR

I do not think that it woald serve a very good purpose to encourage academic discussions on the subject of what South Africa will be like in 500 years' time, or what the ultimate goal of our policy should be. The most fruitful thing to do is what we have tried to do in this series of articles; to survey the facts as they are and to see what steps forward or to be taken in the next five or ten years. The result of our inquiry on these lines has been to show us that we must press to the utmost of our power for Wage Determinations in every industry and area where they are applicable in order that the general standard of living of the Bantu may rise. We must press for the proper organisation of our Bantu Trade Unions. We must work for the bringing up of Municipal Housing schemes to the standard of the best achieved so far. We must work for the utilisation of the doctors and medical aids that are now being trained in a national scheme for preventive and remedial medicine. We must use the machinery now available to us for improving nutrition. We must work both for the carrying out of the Government's promise about the provision of more land. and for educating our public so that the land that they have is better used. We must try to find a fuller place for the Bantu in commercial life, and challenge the ridiculous position by which the African finds it hard to get a lisecence to trade among his own people. We must work for a better system for Native education, for the continual improvement of our schoools, and for the opening up of new careers for our young men and women. In a more purely political sphere we must endeavour to get the number of centres increased to strenghten the powers of the Native Representative Council to secure some sort of representation on Provincial and Municipal Councils, and to move steadily towards the day when a Union—wide franchise for the Assembly may be possible. These are some of the outstanding points which might form our Parliamentary programme for the immediate future. When we have succeeded in attaining these things it will be time enough to argue about more remote possibilities.

Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

The Bantu In South Africnn Life
XV: Taxation
(By Senator Edgar H. Brookes)

APR 12 1941

There must be very few people who do not know what are the special taxes imposed on the Bantu. For the sake of completeness, however, it may be as well to summarise them.

All men of Bantu race over the age of eighteen, unless specially exempted as students or for other reasons, must pay a poll tax of £1 per annum. Those residing in Reserves or rural locations must, in addition, pay a local hut tax of ten shillings per hut per annum, with a maximum of £2. Where quitrent is payable, the tax is abated by the amount of the quitrent paid. Thus, a monogamist paying ten shillings quitrent will pay no local tax. A man with two wives paying ten shillings quitrent will pay ten shillings local tax. A man with two wices paying £1 quitrent will pay no local tax. The local tax is supposed to be earmarked for expenditure in the area where it is raised. Where there is a Council system, it is spent by the Council. Of the poll tax or general tax, two-thirds is paid into the Native Development Account, and the remaining one-third into general revenue. Grants of money from general revenue exceeding the remaining one-third are, however, made to this same fund.

It must be realised that just as expenditure takes place for the benefit of the Bantu, e.g. on public health, apart from the Development Fund, so much taxation is paid by the Bantu apart from the special Native taxes. The fact that a man is of Bantu race exempts him only from certain Provincial taxes. All other taxes apply equally to him, in spite of his having a special tax of his own. Though the number of Bantu whose income is big enough to be subject to income tax is very small, yet any who have such an income must pay income tax, and the poll tax as well.

Probably the most important tax that the Bantu pay is one of which the majority are almost completely ignorant, namely customs and excise duties. Customs duties, it may be explained, are taxes on goods imported into the country, while excise duties are taxes levied upon goods manufactured inside the country. Customs duties are leviable on almost everything: excise duties, on the other hand, are mainly levied on a small number of "luxury articles" such as wines, spirits, beer, tobacco, cigarettes and sugar. These taxes form what is known by economists as "indirect taxation". By indirect taxation they mean that the charge is not really borne by the person who first pays it, but is passed on to others. If you are a smoker, you will notice that your packets of cigarettes have special stamps affixed to them to cover the excise duties. These stamps are bought by the cigarette manufacturers, but the cost is passed on to the merchants, and by them to the individual smoker. Remember that every puff of smoke means a small fraction of a penny going into the Government's revenue.

Take one more illustration. A man buys a suit from an Indian tailor. The tailor arrives at the price by calculating the cost of the cloth as he bought it from the wholesale merchant, plus his labour and profit. The basic figure is the cost of the cloth, but this figure includes the customs duties which the wholesale merchant or his agent at the port has paid. It is probable that at least £2,000,000 is paid by the Bantu population of the Union in taxes in this painless way. If the Government raises the customs duty, the ordinary man has no grievance against the Government: he simply blames the merchant for profiteering.

But though the burden of customs and excise duties in actual figures is much heavier than that of the poll tax, it is not felt nearly so much. There is no resentment about it. This helps us to remember that the method of collection of a tax often matters at least as much as the nature and amount of the tax. For many years the poll tax has been very unpopular, not so much because of the amount, although that is very heavy for certain types of worker, but also because of police raids, and imprisonment. Nowadays the Government is doing its best to reduce police raids, and try every other method of collecting the tax before sending the defaulter to gaol. The number of people going to gaol each year has fallen from about 30,000 in the latter part of 1939 to 7,000 in the latter part of 1940.

There are those who argue that the Bantu should not pay any special tax at all. They say that it is contrary ho sound policy for the poorest section of the population to pay taxes. Others argue that a community which pays no direct taxation suffers a loss of prestige, and is deprived of any chance of exercising political influence. It has been the writer's experience to find tribal Bantu earnestly opposing the abolition of of the poll tax on these grounds. Perhaps wiser methods of collection, and an adequate and flexible system of exemption for those who really cannot afford to pay, may make the tax a bearable one. Until the theory has been discarded which says: that special services to the Bantu must be met out of special taxes paid by the Bantu, it would be a mistake to abolish the tax, which finances the greater part of our education and our agricultural services.

It is, of course, the theory that is wrong. No class of the community should find expenditure on it limited by the amount of taxes which it pays. It must be considered whether the interest of the State calls for expenditure, and, if so, the expenditure must be made, irrespective of whether revenue is coming in or not. We do this, for example, with regard to our farming community and to the Poor White group. Nobody suggests that the expenditure on them should be limited by the amount of direct taxes which they pay. When this doctrine of "fiscal segregation" is applied to the Bantu, it is a particularly flagrant example of the abuse of the idea of segregation.

QUESTIONS

1. It has been claimed that the poll tax is unfair, in that people with different incomes pay the same tax. Can you suggest any practicable alternative?

2. Is it a sound principle that polygamists should pay a higher local tax than monogamists?

3. Can you think of any other forms of indirect taxation which affect the Bantu, other than customs and excise?

4. Can you think of any general expenditure, i.e. expenditure apart from the Development and and Trust Funds, by which the Bantu benefit?

Ilanga Lase Natal
(Natal Sun)
Durban, Natal,
South Africa

Ilanga lase Natal.

SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1941

Bantu Health In Urban Areas

MAR 14 1941

A most startling report has been published on the condition of the health of members of the Bantu race who have left their rural surroundings to spend most of their time in urban areas. This is contained in a report recently made by Dr. G. D. H. Wallace, the Durban Venereologist, who has declared that 'twenty per cent of the adult Bantu inhabitants of Durban are already tainted with the dread disease of syphilis while another ten per cent are probably gonorrhea infested. The statement further reveals that 3,000 cases a month are being dealt with and there is an influx of about 900 new cases each month."

The report continues, "We have 200 in-patients, all highly infectious who are detained in hospital and our attendance at each clinic varies from 100 to 300 outpatients." He attributes the cause of this woful increase to the fact that most sufferers treat this disease very lightly and while valuable propaganda work was being done in locations, factories and hostels, there was no royal road to the eradication of V.D."

The report further reveals that "the primary cause of this woful state of affairs is linked up with other social problems such as housing, poverty, prostitution and low wages." It is to the good that the report recognizes the bases of this sad state of affairs. This dreadful disease is foreign to Africans and the proper methods for its cure are not fully known by most of the Bantu medicine men who think they have cured the disease when the outside symptoms have apparently disappeared—being ignorant of its inner persistence in spite of the apparent so-called cures.

If there is any piece of news that should make the Government take prompt action and do all in its power to save our race from extinction, it is this. This being a foreign disease it cannot be fully dealt with succesfully by those who merely tamper with its cure since they ere not conversant with the methods leading to its complete eradication.

The new condition of life which the Bantu find in urban areas largely contribute to the spread of these dire diseases. As Dr. Wallace clearly points out, the incidence of the diseases is bound up with other social problems such as housing, poverty, prostitution and low wages, all of which are ominous. When the Bantu come to seek work in urban areas, the majority of them come not knowing anything about the life in the new surroundings and they fall an easy prey to the ravages of these dreadful diseases. A municipality like that of Durban can not plead lack of means to provide adequate housing for its Bantu labourers, considering the amounts of money it is able to collect from this class of labourers.

MAR 1 1941

Poverty should not be so rampant among the Bantu labourers if they were fairly paid for their labour. Prostitution, one of the sad conditions of life now sadly taking hold hold of our people, was formerly unknown in their old surroundings as their womenfolk were not exposed at home to such conditions as have come with foreign economics.

We urge mosi earnestly the Administration and the Municipalities to view this matter as a very urgent one in order to advert and prevent the destruction of an erstwhile noble race of people whose physique was formerly second to none.

Mochochonono
(The Comet)
Maseru, Basutoland
South Africa

THE BANTU IN SOUTH AFRICAN LIFE

XIV THE FARMS

APR 12 1941

(BY SEN. EDGAR H. BROOKES)

In previous articles we have discussed the position of the Bantu living in Reserves, and in our references to wages, housing, and nutrition we have paid considerable attention to the Bantu living in urban areas. But a very large proportion of our African people do not fall under either of these heads. They are distributed over thousands of European-owned farms. Their problems are among the most difficult of all. It is harder to help them, and it is harder for them to organise to help themselves.

It must be frankly recognised that a larger number of farm dwellers are not where they are through their own free will Particularly is this the case in the Transvaal and the Orange Free State, where adequate locations were never laid out, and where the land was broken up into farms and sold, in some cases, while still in actual tribal occupation In this way it occasionally happened in the Transvaal that a man might be transformed overnight from an occupier of tribal land into a "squatter" on a European-owned farm. It must also be frankly admitted that the natural desire of farms to secure an adequate supply of labour has greatly influenced Parliament and the Government, so that through the pass system, and in other ways, it is made difficult for farm workers to leave their farms. There is no question of forced labour, none the less, the Government has never made adequate provision for the whole rural Bantu population in Reserves, precisely because it does not want to denude the farms of labour.

It is very difficult indeed to generalise about farms. Conditions vary markedly even as regards wages, much more as regard kindliness and thoughtfulness of treatment. There are many happy families living on farms and not at all anxious to leave them. There are others who would gladly leave if they could only see a way out. Perhaps the variation in treatment may be illustrated by a personal experience. The writer once spent a holiday in the Northern Transvaal in the course of which he visited a farm where the farmer had, at his own cost built a school for the children of his Bantu employees, in which the farmer's wife was teaching without pay. In the same district he picked up a farming journal which contained the advertisement of a farm for sale in twenty lots The last item read as follows, and it is quoted without comment: "LOT 20—piggeries and Kaffir quarters The piggeries are in excellent condition."

To come to some concrete points, the greatest difficulty of those living on the farms is probably the question of tenure. So far as the law can do it, security of tenure has been destroyed for the Bantu living on farms. That is the law has rendered it illegal to rent land to the Bantu, whether for a cash payment or on the basis of sharing crops. The law is of course sometimes evaded, and there are a few previleged cases of pre-1913 arrangements specially protected. As far as new arrangements go, the Bantu can legally be on farms, uless the Governor-General's special permission is given to the contrary, only as paid labourers or as labour tenants." The labour tenant is expected to render so many days of service to the farmer every year in order to purchase the right of farming his own plot on the European's land. The trouble is that the law does not define the period of service as CONTINUOUS days. In this and other ways considerable power is thrown into the hands of the farmer, which unscrupulous farmers can use as a lever to extort their own terms. For example, although the labour tenant's wife and children are not included in the obligation to render service, yet the fact that the farmer can terminate the arrangement without giving any reason means that he can, if he wishes, secure very cheap female or child labour. The whole situation regarding tenure is unsatisfactory and Bantu interests ought to be better protected.

We next come to the wage question. Actual cash are almost everywhere very small. This is partly due to the fact that, especially in remoter parts, farmers work less on a cash basis than any other group in the Union. In some parts the cash wage is unreasonably low. Whatever additional privileges are given 10s a month as an actual cash wage is very adequate for a man who must pay his tax in cash and who must pay cash for certain for other objects, for example the education of his children. A low cash wage may be partly compensated for by the provision of other benefits. Farmers often claim that if you could give a cash value to these, the actual farming wage would be higher than that paid in the fields of work. Such research as has been done on this subject—admittedly not enough has been done—tends to disprove this contention.

It is difficult to see how the level of farm wages generally can be raised. Individual employers have sometimes been led, through the awakening conscience by a religious experience, to raise wages Particularly progressive farmers have sometimes done so for purely economic reasons, realising that in the long run better pay means better work. The great majority of farmers, however, are either unable or unwilling to raise wages Humanly speaking, there is only one way in which they can be brought to do so, since farming is excluded from the operation of the wage Act, and therefore from all wage determinations. That one way is an increasing shortage of farm labour. The development of mining and industries, and the growth of urban population, on the one hand, and the development of our Reserves and rural locations on the other hand, must inevitably lead to such a shortage in time. Then wages will have to be raised, unless farmers import cheap, more or less indentured labour from the North. Already this is being done surreptitiously and one of the biggest battles which will have to be fought on

Bantu World
Johannesburg
South Africa

Bantu Segregation

REJOINDER TO MR MOHLAMMES' LETTER

APR 9 1941

Sir,

If I were in Mr. J. R. Mohlamme's boots I would discontinue this Bantu Segregation plea, because it gives such a bad and selfish impression upon the writter.

I would like to make it clear to Mr. Mohlamme that we in the High Commission Territories live comparatively the happiest life in South Africa. We are not barred against this and the other as is the case with Mr. Mohlamme.

Personally, I think it would be a good idea for the Bantu in the High Commission Territories and Union Ubran Areas to work and live cheek by jowl with one another, and that any responsible position should be open to a worthy African irrespective of whether his or her birth place is urban or rural or protectorate.

I am afraid Mr. Mohlamme's ideas seem to those of a man who lives in his imagination taking no cognisance of what goes on around him. He talks of Bantu Park Towns in urban areas when the very municipalities he seems to have so much respect for hardly countenance Bantu private owned stands within their jurisdiction. The sooner Mr. Mohlamme realises that such things as Bantu Park Towns are more likely to exist in the despised Native Reserves than in urban areas which are selfishly reserved for European settlement. Urban locations or townships, however beautiful they are cannot be called Bantu Park Towns as they are the sole property of municipalities. Mr. Mohlamme should please note that.

"Weeds Destroyer"

Sefhare, B.P.

APR 16 1941

Ilanga Lase Natal
(Natal Sun)
Durban, Natal,
South Africa

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The new condition of life which the Bantu find in urban areas largely contribute to the spread of these dire diseases. As Dr. Wallace clearly points out, the incidence of the diseases is bound up with other social problems such as housing, poverty, prostitution and low wages, all of which are ominous. When the Bantu come to seek work in urban areas, the majority of them come not knowing anything about the life in the new surroundings and they fall an easy prey to the ravages of these dreadful diseases. A municipality like that of Durban can not plead lack of means to provide adequate housing for its Bantu labourers, considering the amounts of money it is able to collect from this class of labourers.

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We urge most earnestly the Administration and the Municipalities to view this matter as a very urgent one in order to advert and prevent the destruction of an erstwhile noble race of people whose physique was formerly second to none.

Ilanga Lase Natal
(Natal Sun)
Durban, Natal,
South Africa

The Bantu In South African Life

XII: BANTU LAW AND THE COURTS ADMINISTERING IT

MAR 29 1941

(BY SEN. EDGAR H. BROOKES)

In the last two articles we have been considering some of the problems of life in the Reserves. Closely associated with these problems is the question of what is usually called "Native Law." The questions of its recognition and the courts by which it should be administered are matters of real importance in Bantu life, chiefly, but not wholly, in the Reserves.

MAR 29 1941

Every nation has its own system of law, which must not lightly be condemned by others. Bantu law, though open to criticism on some points, was a well-worked-out system designed to meet the conditions of tribal society. Some people have held, and some still hold, the view that Bantu law should not be recognised at all. But this, in the eyes of most students, would be considered an extreme view. It is true that we could hardly expect the courts of a civilised country to sentence people to death, possibly death by torture, for being witches, but there are vast fields of Bantu law, especially the law covering the relationship of persons to one another, which are not open to the same kind of objection as the law for punishing witches. The policy of the British Commonwealth has been to recognise throughout the King's dominions the customary law of every nation or tribe so far as that law is compatible with the principles of equity and humanity. So in South Africa, Roman-Dutch law was recognised from the beginning, and is still the basis of our law. No attempt was made to force English Common Law on this country. On the contrary, English men coming to settle here were subjected to Roman-Dutch law. In the same way, we have gradually learned to respect and recognise Bantu law in all civil cases between members of the Bantu race.

DIFFICULTIES

The great difficulty arises however, that the Bantu are in different stages of civilisation. Concessions which were rightly granted to people living under tribal conditions become mere licence when extended to civilised men. An obvious example is polygamy. Restrictions, probably quite justifiable in tribal life, bear hardly on civilised men. It is, for example, rather hard that a graduate, a proefssional man, should be subjected on all points to the administrative discretion of an illiterate chief.

Broadly speaking, we have tried to get over this difficulty in two ways. In the Province of Natal anyone may apply for exemption from Native law, and, if the Government is satisfied that he is a civilised man may obtain such exemption. On matters such as those referred above, and on many others, he then falls under the ordinary Roman-Dutch and Statute law of the country, and not under Native law. Under this system a man, however civilised, does not escape from Native law, which in Natal is thrown into the form of a code, unless he has actually been exempted. In the other Provinces, the Courts themselves are given discretion as to the extent to which they should apply Native law to the particular persons before them. Neither system is wholly satisfactory, and very often decisions are given which are felt to be inequitable, though it must, in fairness to the Courts, be admitted that their task is an extremely difficult one.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

MAR 29 1941

The kind of questions which arise, and which readers of these articles should be considering for themselves, are whether Bantu law should be expressed in the form of a written code, or left to be built up by the Courts; whether the Natal system of exemption is good one, or whether it is best to leave the Courts discretion to deal with each case on its merits; and whether there are parts of Bantu law to which recognition should not be accorded. Under this last head, the most frequently discussed instance is that of the so-called "bride price" (LOBOLO, IKHASI, BOGADI) There are those who claim that this custom is of the very essence of Bantu society, and is contrary neither to

the principles of humanity nor to Christianity. There are those, on the other hand, who claim that conditions have altered so much that, as things are to-day, the custom which our law describes is incompatible with present conditions of living that recognition should be withdrawn from it. Another matter to which we shall have occasion to refer in a later article is the extent to which recognition should be given to the form of marriage according to Bantu custom which our law describes as "customary union." Some people believe that all customary unions should be registered, and that they should be given a higher legal status than they have now. A last point is that of the Courts best suited to administer "Native law." At present a large number of Chiefs have been given jurisdiction, but with the exception of one small area of the Union, no African is compelled to go to his Chief first. He can choose whether to go to the Chief or the Native Commissioner. if he goes to the Chief he may appeal to the Native Commissioner. MAR 29 1941

CRITICS

Appeal from the Native Commissioner lies in all cases to the Native Appeal Courts. There are two of these, one for the Cape and the Orange Free State, the other for the Transvaal and Natal.

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A last point is that of the Courts best suited to administer "Native law". At present a large number of Chiefs have been given jurisdiction, but with the exception of one small area of the Union, no African is compelled to go to his Chief first. He can choose whether to go to the Chief or the Native Commissioner. If he goes to the Chief, he may appeal to the Native Commissioner.

MAR 1941

Appeal from the Native Commissioner lies in all cases to the Native Appeal Courts. There are two of these, one for the Cape and the Orange Free State, the other for the Transvaal and Natal. These Courts have in many instances done excellent work, although critics point out that, particularly in those Provinces where the law is not codified, the power of interpreting Bantu law under changing modern conditions gives to the President of an Appeal Court Court the chance of making decisions deeply affecting the Bantu social system, and most of legislating—powers which should probably rather be in the hands of the ordinary legislative authorities, advised by the Native Representative Council.

Umteteli Wa Bantu
Johannesburg
South Africa

MAY 3 1941

BANTU LANGUAGES

The Editor "Umteteli."

MR. JACOB R. MOHLAMME, Eastern Native Township, Johannesburg, writes: Sir,—Even the law of the State is being modulated from time to time. And if the people cannot understand the modulation of suggestions, then they are poor in mind; if men cannot change an iota in what they previously wrote, whilst recognising the development of thought, then they are poor in mind. If the people should believe that people differing in languages will eventually unite, then they are poor in mind. If "the psychological and anthropological importance of man (person)" should be a barrier to adapting oneself to means of unity and progress, then it was nonsense and useless for Nature to create the world subject to evolution by the refinement of matter. Opposition will die out very soon.

When the Europeans first came to South Africa they had some difficulties in causing the Bantu to live as human beings in peace and respect alongside one another. They have done their duty; and now the job is left with us. And sure enough, as a nation, the biblical parable of the men's failure to build a tower is practised and has befallen us through our numerous languages. This is the fact: Bantu languages sever relations between the Bantu themselves, and their unity is thereby threatened.

The Bantu languages have become a flop, unless one, "Esperanto" is possible, if attempted ambitiously.

Just now, in the gold and coal mining industry on the Rand, there are 391,042 Bantu labourers of various nationalities, and Esperanto is the medium of expression year in and year out. And for assurance sake, there is even a book compiled in the very language and it is circulating about the Rand.

The Europeans' advantage is that while they inhabit the same continent with different languages they have independent Governments concerning such differences. On the other hand the Bantu disadvantage is that while they inhabit the same continent or part of a continent, they have the same government, the same rank and depend on the same master, but with differences at their roostings.

MAY 3 1941

Ilanga Lase Natal
(Natal Sun)
Durban, Natal,
South Africa

15.

The Bantu In South African Life

XIV: THE FARMS

APR 1 2 1941

(BY SEN. EDGAR H. BROOKES).

In previous articles we have discussed the position of the Bantu living in Reserves, and in our references to wages, housing, and nutrition we have paid considerable attention to the Bantu living in urban areas. But a very large proportion of our African people do not fall under either of these heads. They are distributed over thousands of European-owned farms. Their problems are among the most difficult of all. It is harder to help them, and it is harder for them to organise to help themselves.

It must be frankly recognised that a larger number of farm dwellers are not where they are through their own free will. Particularly is this the case in the Transvaal and the Orange Free State, where adequate locations where never laid out, and where the land was broken up into farms and sold, in some cases, while still in actual tribal occupation. In this way it occasionally happened in the Transvaal that a man might be transformed overnight from an occupier of tribal land into a "squatter" on a European-owned farm. It must also be frankly admitted that the natural desire of farmers to secure an adequate supply of labour has greatly influenced Parliament and the Government, so that through the pass system, and in other ways, it is made difficult for farm workers to leave their farms. There is no question of forced labour: none the less, the Government has never made adequate provision for the whole rural Bantu population in Reserves, precisely because it does not want to denude the farms of labour.

WITHOUT DAY

It is very difficult indeed to generalise about farms. Conditions vary markedly, even as regards wages, much more as regards kindliness and thoughtfulness of treatment. There are many happy families living on farms and not at all anxious to leave them. There are others who would gladly leave if they could only see a way out. Perhaps the variation in treatment may be illustrated by a personal experience. The writer once spent a holiday in the Northern Transvaal, in the course of which he visited a farm where the farmer had, at his own cost, built a school for the children of his Bantu employees, in which the farmer's wife was teaching without pay. In the same district he picked up a farming journal which contained the advertisement of a farm for sale in twenty lots. The last item read as follows, and it is quoted without comment: "LOT 20—piggeries and Kaffir quarters. The piggeries are in excellent condition."

APR 1 2 1941

SECURITY OF TENURE

To come to some concrete points the greatest difficulty of those living on the farms is probably the question of tenure. So far as the law can do it, security of tenure has been destroyed for the Bantu living on farms. That is, the law has rendered it illegal to rent land to the Bantu, whether for a cash payment or on the basis of sharing crops. The law is of course sometimes evaded, and there are a few privileged cases of pre 1913 arrangements specially protected. As far as new arrangements go, the Bantu can legally be on farms, unless the Governor-General's special permission is given to the contrary only as paid labourers or as "labour tenants". The labour tenant is expected to render so many days of service to the farmer every year in order to purchase the right of farming his own plot on the European's land. Trouble is that the law does not define the period of service as CONTINUOUS days. In this and other ways considerable power is thrown into the hands of the farmer, which unscrupulous farmers can use as a level to extort their own terms. For example, although the labour tenant's wife and children are not included in the obligation to render service, yet the fact that the farmer can terminate the arrangement without giving any reason means that he can, if he wishes, secure very cheap female or child labour. The whole situation regarding tenure is unsatisfactory, and Bantu interests ought to be better protected.

SMALL WAGES

We next come to the wage question. Actual cash wages are almost everywhere very small. This is partly due to the fact that, especially in remoter parts, farmers work less on a cash basis than any other group in the Union. In some parts the cash wage is unreasonably low. Whatever additional privileges are given, 10s a month as an actual cash wage is very inadequate for a man who must pay his tax in cash, and who must pay cash for certain other objects, for example the education of his children. A low cash wage may be partly compensated for by the provision of the benefits. Farmers often claim that if you could give a cash value to these, the actual farming wage would be higher than that paid in other fields of work. Such research as has been done on this subject—admittedly not enough has been done—tends to disprove this contention.

It is difficult to see how the level of farm wages generally can be raised. Individual employers have sometimes been led, through the awekening concsience by a religious experience, to raise wages. Particularly progressive farmers have sometimes done so for purely economic reasons, realising that in the long run better pay means better work. The great majority of farmers, however, are either unable or unwilling to raise wages. Humanly speaking, there is only one way in which they can be brought to do so, since farming is excluded from the operation of the Wage Act, and therefore from all wage determinations. That one way is an increasing shortage of farm labour. The development of mining and industries, and the growth of urban population, on the one hand, and the development of our Reserves and rural locations on the other hand, must inevitably lead to such a shortage in time. Then wages will have to be raised, unless farmers import cheap, more or less indentured labour from the North. Already this is being done surreptitiously, and one of the biggest battles which will have to be fought on behalf of the Bantu will be that raging round the question of cheap farm labour from the Rhodesias and Nyasaland.

APR 2 1941

POOR DIET

A further point is diet. Here again conditions vary very much On some farms an excellent diet is provided, but on many the diet is extremely unsatisfactory, unappetising and insufficient in nutriment. It is fairly well established now that stock theft bears a direct relation to the absence of meat from the diet of farm labours.

Within our restricted space it is hardly possible to discuss all questions regarding the life on the farms. Obviously the provision of schools and of adequate medical attention are important points. There are others. In general terms, we can see that the position of the Bantu living on the farms is not satisfactory. For improvement we must look to the slow operation of economic forces, for example higher wages in towns, and to changes in public opinion and practice, bringing up the worse farms to the level of the better ones. No group would rejoice more than the group of really progressive farmers if this could be done.

Ilanga Lase Natal
(Natal Sun)
Durban, Natal,
South Africa

The Bantu In South African Life

APR 26 1941

XV: TAXATION

APR 26 1941

(BY SEN. EDGAR H. BROOKES)

There must be very few people who do not know what are the special taxes imposed on the Bantu. For the sake of completeness, however, it may be as well to summarise them.

All men of Bantu race over the age of eighteen, unless specially exempted as students or for other reasons, must pay a poll tax of £1 per annum. Those residing in Reserves or rural locations must, in addition, pay a local hut tax of ten shillings per hut per annum, with a maximum of £2. Where quitrent is payable, the tax is abated by the amount of the quitrent paid. Thus, a monogamist paying ten shillings quitrent will pay no local tax. A man with two wives paying £1 quitrent will pay no local tax. The local tax is supposed to be earmarked for expenditure in the area where it is raised. Where there is a Council system, it is spent by the Council. Of the poll tax or general tax, two thirds is paid into the Native Development Account, and the remaining one-third into general revenue. Grants of money from general revenue exceeding the remaining one-third are, however, made to this same fund.

APR 26 1941

It must be realised that just as expenditure takes place for the benefit of the Bantu, e.g., on public health, apart from the Development Fund, so much taxation is paid by the Bantu apart from the special Native taxes. The fact that a man is of Bantu race exempts him only from certain Provincial taxes. All other taxes apply equally to him, in spite of his having a special tax of his own. Though the number of Bantu whose income is big enough to be subject to income tax is very small, yet any who have such an income must pay income tax, and the poll tax as well.

Probably the most important tax that the Bantu pay is one of which the majority are almost completely ignorant, namely customs and excise duties. Customs duties, it may be explained, are taxes on goods imported into the country, while excise duties are taxes levied upon goods manufactured inside the country. Customs duties are leviable on almost everything: excise duties, on the other hand, are mainly levied on a small number of "luxury articles" such as wines, spirits, beer, tobacco, cigarettes and sugar. These taxes form what is known by economists as "indirect taxation". By indirect taxation they mean that the charge is not really borne by the person who first pays it, but is passed on to others. If you are a smoker, you will notice that your packets of cigarettes have special stamps affixed to them to cover the excise duties. These stamps are brought by the cigarette manufacturers, but the cost is passed on to the merchants, and by them to the individual smoker. Remember that every puff of smoke means a small fraction of a penny going into the Government's revenue.

Take one more illustration. A man buys a suit from an Indian tailor. The tailor arrives at the price by calculating the cost of the cloth as he bought it from the wholesale merchant, plus his labour and profit. The basic figure is the cost of the cloth, but this figure includes the customs duties which the wholesale merchant or his agent at the port has paid. It is probable that at least £2,000,000 is paid by the Bantu population of the Union in taxes in this painless way. If the Government raises the customs duty, the ordinary man has no grievance against the Government: he simply blames the merchant for profiteering.

But though the burden of customs and excise duties in actual figures is much heavier than that of the poll tax, it is not felt nearly so much. There is no resentment about it. This helps us to remember that the method of collection of a tax often matters at least as much as the nature and amount of the tax. For many years the poll tax has been very unpopular, not so much because of the amount, although that is very heavy for certain types of worker, but also because of police raids, and imprisonment. Nowadays the Government is doing its best to reduce police raids, and try every other method of collecting the tax before sending the defaulter to gaol. The number of people going to gaol, each year has fallen from about 30,000 in the latter part of 1939 to 7,000 in the latter part of 1940.

There are those who argue that the Bantu should not pay any special tax at all. They say that it is contrary to sound policy for the poorest section of the population to pay taxes. Others argue that a community which pays no direct taxation suffers a loss of prestige, and is deprived of any chance of exercising political influence. It has been the writer's experience to find tribal Bantu earnestly opposing the abolition of the poll tax on these grounds. Perhaps wiser methods of collection, and an adequate and flexible system of exemption for those who really cannot afford to pay, may make the tax a bearable one. Until the theory has been discarded which says: that special services to the Bantu must be met out of special taxes paid by the Bantu, it would be a mistake to abolish the tax, which finances the greater part of our education and our agricultural services.

It is, of course, the theory that is wrong. No class of the community should find expenditure on it limited by the amount of taxes which it pays. It must be considered whether the interest of the State calls for expenditure, and, if so, the expenditure must be made, irrespective of whether revenue is coming in or not. We do this, for example, with regard to our farming community and to the Poor White group. Nobody suggests that the expenditure on them should be limited by the amount of direct taxes which they pay. When this doctrine of "fiscal segregation" is applied to the Bantu, it is a particularly flagrant example of the abuse of the idea of segregation.

Questions

APR 26 1941

1. It has been claimed that the poll tax is unfair, in that people with different incomes pay the same tax. Can you suggest any practicable alternative?
2. Is it a sound principle that polygamists should pay a higher local tax than monogamists?
3. Can you think of any other forms of indirect taxation which affect the Bantu, other than customs and excise?
4. Can you think of any general expenditure, i.e., expenditure apart from the Development and Trust Funds, by which the Bantu benefit?

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

BULLETIN ON NEGRO AMERICANS NOW READY

NOV 22 1941

ATLANTA, Nov. 19 — (ANP)— The Commission on Interracial Cooperation, with headquarters in the Standard building, this city, announces that "Twelve Million Negro Americans," its latest bulletin on the Negro in American life, is now available to the public. Intended primarily to lay the basis for more intelligent and fairminded interracial attitudes and practices on the part of white people, it is believed that the bulletin will be of equal interest to the members of both races. It will be especially valuable to teachers, preachers, program builders and discussion leaders.

The 24-packed pages of "Twelve Million Negro Americans", it is believed, present the most comprehensive view of the subject to be found anywhere in such condensed and popular form. Subtitled "Backgrounds, Progress and Present-Day Problems", this little volume treats of racial origins; African environment and culture; the Negro's contribution to American life and history; his progress in health, industry, business, education, and the arts; the major problems incident to his presence in this country; and the common fallacies and fears that complicate the situation.

NOV 22 1941

Though selling at five cents per copy, the commission states that a sample copy will be sent without charge to anyone enclosing a three cent stamp for postage.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Harlem Responds To Petition Drive For Earl Browder

NOV 2 2 1941

Many Comment on Browder's Scottsboro Aid; Hail His Anti-Hitler Fight

56a

By Art Shields

It's a pleasure to watch folks signing Browder petitions on the main streets of Harlem. They do it so gladly. They do it with a smile that Browder should see.

I doubt if petition collectors have such a high batting average anywhere else in the city as Harlem. For an hour I watched a group of volunteers at work on W. 135 St. near Seventh Ave. the night before last. I heard them invite scores of Harlem folk to sign the Citizens' Committee petition to set Browder free, and most of them signed.

Men and women stepping along in a hurry stopped to sign. I heard a man tell Abner W. Berry, chairman of the Communist Party of Upper Harlem, that he hadn't time to stop. "I can't be bothered," he said. But he took the Free-Browder literature that Berry put in his hands and glanced at the paper as he was crossing 125th St. at Seventh going south. A headline about "INJUSTICE" caught his eyes and he came back to examine the paper more closely in the bright light from the jewelry store on the northeast corner. He read several paragraphs and cried out: "I'll sign."

FIGHT INJUSTICE

Harlem people will fight against injustice. They sympathize with every one who is oppressed, said one of the signers Wednesday night. But they see more than the personal injustice, suffered by Browder, when they sign the petition. They see their own sufferings as well, said this signer, a progressive young Negro, who is active in the movement for lower milk prices.

NOV 2 2 1941

Signatures came pretty fast onthe northwest corner of 125th St and Seventh when a Negro man began helping the girl signature collector. The man was a stranger to the girl but not to Browder's work. All the time he kept calling to the people to sign petition for the man who always fought for the rights of the Negro people, and the people responded.

Browder's work for the Scottsboro boys wins many signatures.

I watched it win the support of a handsome, well dressed man, who at first had expressed some prejudice against Communists. At first he had said that he wouldn't do anything for Browder because he was a Communist. But when Abner W. Berry asked where the Scottsboro boys would have been if Browder and the Communists hadn't gone to their aid, he signed the petition and signed it most cheerfully.

NOV 2 2 1941

"The Communists didn't do any harm to the Scottsboro Boys. They surely didn't," he said as he signed.

The great majority of signers, however, expressed no prejudice at all. Quite the contrary.

"We should be doing more things like this," said one thin, middle aged man to Berry as he signed.

Signing the petition made him feel so good that he went on talking for ten minutes about the strength and independence that the Negro people had been showing for some time past.

"The Negro people should feel proud of themselves," he said.

The election of A. Clayton Powell, the first Negro councilman, was one of the things that made him feel proud, he said.

Several people on the corner said they were signing the Browder petitions because they hated Hitler.

"I know Browder always fought against Hitlerism," said a man to the girl signature collector. "That's why I sign."

Harlem men and women will sign the petitions when they are asked. The number of Harlem names on the petitions that will be presented to President Roosevelt after Nov. 28 will be limited only by the number of volunteers that are getting them. And the number of volunteers gains day by day.

56a-1941

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

'Ultimate Victory' Is His Aim

Decree Removes Roman Eagle From Palace

MAY 11 1941

ADDIS ABABA — (SNS) —"I am determined to see that Ethiopia contributes still further to the ultimate victory," Haile Selassie told Prime Minister Churchill Saturday in a message of thanks for British armed support in Ethiopia.

(Mr. Churchill told London newspapermen the message would be conveyed to British and empire forces "who have aided Ethiopian patriots in total and final destruction of Italian military usurpation.")

After five years of exile, Selassie returned to the place Monday and one of his very first decrees resulted in the removal of the stone Roman eagle which stood in the doorway of the royal palace during its occupancy by Italian viceroys.

STUDIES MAP OF COUNTRY

A big map of Ethiopia stretched before him, Selassie told newspapermen Saturday morning "the enemies of Britain are my enemies".

He said he is prepared to attack both nazism and facism. "It is my earnest desire to organize a regular army in Ethiopia," he declared. MAY 11 1941

Health conditions in the country is the current problem and Saturday the reconquering Lion of Judah made an appeal to American Red Cross for medical supplies.

He said a new cabinet will be organized soon. Parliament is expected to meet shortly.

Selassie also discussed the possibility of new road between Ethiopia western provinces and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan to help develop trade westward.

With all the splendor and beauty befitting the return of a king, Halie Selassie, King of Kings, King of Zion, Invincible Lion of the Seed of Judah, Branch of the Tree of Solomon, Implement of the Holy Trinity, and Son of Solomon, arrived Monday at the capitol. He was met by Gen. A. C. Cunningham, commander of the British forces which drove the Italians from the city; by his sons, the Crown Prince Makonnen and the Due of Harrah, andk by thousands of his people.

THANKS GOD FOR RETURN

While priests, soldiers and the common people crowded forward in the courtyard of the Church of the Virgin Mary to make their obeisance to their ruler, Haile Selassie fell to his knees and thanked God for his return to his native land. From the church which is built on the summit of Mount Entotto overlooking the city, the emperor's procession descended the mountain and entered the city through broad avenues lined with eucalyptus trees. East African armored car units headed the procession, followed by an Ethiopian battalion with British officers. MAY 11 1941

Green, gold and red native flags decorated the houses. The emperor entered the city in an open car guarded by local troops, and immediately preceded by Ethiopian police mounted on white horses. African guns fired a 21-gun salute as Haile Selassie later received the crowd's acclamation from the balc[illegible] royal palace.

Although the Italians in the city were under British protection, they remained indoors in spite of the "tollerant" attitude of the Ethiopians.

ETHIOPA

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Haile Selassie Reoccupies His Throne In Addis Ababa

MAY 7 - 1941

HAILE SELASSIE

ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA, May 5.—(Delayed)—(AP)—Haile Selassie returned to his throne today just five years and three days after the Italians drove him into exile from this capital.

The emperor was met on the outskirts of the city by his sons, the Crown Prince Makonnen and the Duke of Harar, and by General A. C. Cunningham, commander of the British troops which took Addis Ababa from the Italians,

Thousands of natives, afoot, astride gaily-bedecked mules or hanging from windows, waved flags and cried out joyously as the bearded little Conquering Lion of Judah rode through the streets. MAY 7 - 1941

His eyes flashing with emotion, the Emperor went to the Grand Gibbi—the royal palace—where he gave audience to British officers and native chieftains.

Italians remaining in the city kept to the security of their homes.

News
Birmingham, Ala.

Emperor Of Ethiopia Returns Triumphantly To Reclaim His Throne

MAY 6 - 1941

Bearded Lion Of Judah Enters Addis Ababa After Five Years As An Exile

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, May 5 (Delayed)—(AP)—Haile Selassie, emperor of Ethiopia and Lion of Judah, entered his capital today after five years of exile while Ethiopia was in Italian hands.

Intense excitement prevailed in the gaily bedecked city as the emperor rode in triumphantly to reclaim his throne.

HAILE SELASSIE

He was met by Gen. A. C. Cunningham, commander of the British forces which drove the Italians from the city, and by Selassie's sons, Crown Prince Makonnen and the Duke of Harar.

All Italians left in the city remained indoors.

Ethiopian natives who had ridden into the city astride gaily caparisoned mules were on hand to welcome the slight, bearded Lion of Judah. MAY 6 - 1941

The processional route followed by the monarch and his party was outlined with poles bedecked in the country's colors.

Times-Picayune
New Orleans, La.

SELASSIE ORDERS ITALIAN SYMBOL EAGLE BEHEADED

MAY 11 1941

By Godfrey H. P. Anderson
(British Journalist)

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, May 10. —The stone Roman eagle which surmounted the doorway of Haile Selassie's palace during its occupancy by Italian viceroys has been beheaded by his order.

That was one of the first decrees of the reconquering Lion of Judah on his return after five years of exile.

I talked with him today in the vast ground- loor study of the palace. Stretched before him was a map of Ethiopia. In a corner ticked a grandfather's clock which the late King George V had given him. MAY 11 1941

"The enemies of Britain are my enemies," Selassie answered to a question whether Ethiopia was at war with Germany as well as Italy.

"I am prepared to attack both Fascism and Naziism. It is my earnest desire to organize a regular army in Ethiopia."

Selassie said he recognized public health to be Ethiopia's paramount problem and appealed for help from the American Red Cross in developing a national medical service. MAY 11 1941

He mentioned plans to open the Ethiopian Parliament shortly, said he already had decided on selection of a new cabinet and discussed the possibility of new roads between Ethiopia's western provinces and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan to help develop trade westward.

Star of Zion
Charlotte, N. C.

The Emperor Returns

The first two-fifths of the twentieth century have been precarious years for the men and women of the earth who wore crowns. "Uneasy," indeed, has been the rest of those who wielded the sceptres.

Nation after nation have given up their monarchs, not to become republics, but to change them for dictators. Since the beginning of World War Number Two, we have seen many small nations merged into the German Reich, or into obliteration altogether.

It was in 1936 that Premier Mussolini decided to build an East African Empire into which should be included Ethiopia, or Abyssinia, as it is best known. This decision was reached in spite of the fact that both nations were members of the League of Nations, whose signatories had pledged themselves to protect and defend the integrity and independence of the smaller nations.

The appeal of Abyssinia to the other nations, and particularly France and England, to save them from their enemy, or rather to give her the means by which she could save herself, fell on deaf ears. Even neutral America denied the little nation the right to purchase war materials through the sale of oil and other means. And as a result Ethiopia was captured and its king fled to England.

But a lot of things have happened in the five years that have elapsed. Many of the nations which winked at the crime of Italy, saying to themselves, doubtless, Abyssinia is only an unimportant country of black people; why bother about it? But much swifter than they dared expect the hand of ruthless destruction struck them down, and they suffered the same terrible fate that had overtaken Abyssinia.

But while other nations have been crushed under the iron heal, Emperor Haile Selassie has reclaimed his throne and reestablished his rule over the nation whose history ante-dates that of most of the other nations. Thus he becomes the first of the rulers to regain his throne. When the Greeks were sweeping through Albania, it looked like King Zog might come back, but the Nazis changed all that. So Selassie is the lone wolf, who can write after his name the words, "The Emperor Returns."

Umteteli Wa Bantu
Johannesburg
South Africa

What Form Will His Government Take?

Environment And The Negro

RAS TAFARI BACK IN ABYSSINIA

THE news of the defeat of Mussolini's armies in Abyssinia, and the consequent return of the Emperor Haile Selassie to the throne of his fathers, has been received with more than ordinary interest.

The fortunes of the Abyssinian Emperor and his country since the evil days when the Italians invaded it, have been followed closely by Africans. And, as news flashes across Africa from time to time recording the daring exploits of the Emperor's patriot army and their European allies, the prospects of Haile Selassie regaining his throne are discussed with zest.

Haile Selassie's kingdom is one of the oldest Christian countries, Christainity having been introduced into Abyssinia earlier than 200 A.D. His ancestral origin is traceable to King Solomon, son of David, and the Queen of Sheba, it is claimed.

It is interesting to speculate what form the Abyssinian government will take after the reinstatement of the Emperor. For, before the conquest by Mussolini, Haile Selassie's government was virtually a one-man affair, although he had a Cabinet. He was Chief Justice, Foreign Minister and Minister of the Interior; Commander-in-Chief of the Abyssinian army and High Priest.

Ras Tafari, who boasts a French education, was crowned Emperor when he was only 24 years old. That was in November, 1930, when he was declared "Emperor Haile Selassie, Lord King of Kings of Ethiopia, Ras of Rases, Elect of God, and Conquering Lion of Judah."

The coronation ceremony was one of pomp and splendour, the priests and other church dignitaries dressed in purple robes and all the finery beloved of their class. Many important visitors from Europe and America were present, and the Royal House of England was rspresented by the Duke of Gloucester.

On that day, incidentally, Ras Tafari rode on the coach which formerly belonged to Kaiser Wilhelm, the ex-German Emperor.

East Africa and
Rhodesia
London, England

Friends of Ethiopia

FRIENDS OF ETHIOPIA held a rally at Livingstone House, Westminster, last Saturday, to celebrate the return to his capital of Haile Selassie, the Emperor. For five years these people had supported the Emperor's cause through apparently hopeless failure, by agitation, speeches, and a newspaper founded *ad hoc*. Now they had their reward.

What of the future? asked Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, who presided. The Emperor had explicitly asked for British co-operation in the restoration of his country, particularly in the intellectual and economic fields. Well and good; but, said Miss Pankhurst, emphatically, at the end of the war we must see to it that the future of Ethiopia is not hampered by international politicians who would destroy what had been achieved.

There must be no "international co-operation"; Ethiopia must be free to decide her own policy and to carry it out in her own way. There must be no secret agreements made behind her back, no economic subtleties to her disadvantage.

Haile Selassie has proved himself worthy to rule by his conduct during his five years' exile. Ever since he had landed in England with the Princess Tsahi, his two sons, and the faithful Ras Kassa, he had held to his ideals, demonstrating serenity in misfortune, undaunted courage and patience, and great faith in the triumph of good over evil.

Miss Pankhurst said that the Ethiopian patriots had had to arm themselves from the enemy. One method was to let loose swarms of bees upon the Italians; then, while they were thrown into confusion by the vicious insects, the Ethiopians raided rifles.

A warm tribute was paid to Captain Arnold Wienholt, who served in East Africa during the last war and had now lost his life in the Ethiopian cause. During the Italian campaign he had done great work for the Ethiopian Red Cross. After the Italian conquest he returned home to Australia, but when the present war broke out he went to Jibuti and thence to Ethiopia, dying in her cause.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

THANKS GOD AND BRITISH EMPIRE

MAY 10 1941

Ethiopian Empress, Wife of Haile Selassie, Will Advocate Equality Between Men and Women When She Returns to Abyssinia.

MAY 10 1941

(By Our London Correspondent)

LONDON, England, May 8—"I am exceedingly happy that Ethiopia, the first victim of totalitarian aggression, has had her freedom restored. I am grateful to God and the British Empire."

This is how the Empress Menhen, wife of Haile Selassie, expressed her feelings when she heard the news of the fall of Addis Ababa.

The Empress lives in a small house at Bath with her younger children and her widowed daughter as well as the Princess Tshai, a qualified British nurse.

Since the return to Africa of the Emperor accompanied by his sons, the Crown Prince and the Duke of Harar, the Empress has been making preparations to join them.

MAY 10 1941

She followed the military events especially the fighting of the Abyssinian Patriots under the leadership of her husband very closely, studying maps and reading communiques and reports translated into Amharic.

The Empress also receives reports direct from the Emperor in the field by telegrams via Cairo. These messages keep her in close touch with the Emperor's plans. She hopes to proceed to Africa at an early date so as to be present with her husband when he rides into Addis Ababa at the head of his native army.

DEMOCRATIC CONSTITUTION AND VOTES FOR WOMEN

The Empress let it be known that during her exile in England, she has been studying the suffragette movement and will advocate equality between men and women when she returns to Abyssinia.

She also wants Ethiopia to have a democratic constitution, votes for women and women members of the Abyssinian Parliament. In other words, the Empress wants to see her country transform from semi-feudalism into a modern state like Turkey since the last World War.

"I also intend to organize compulsory education and have a school in every village. "I plan to work 24 hours a day for the rehabilitation of my country," declared the Empress.

MAY 10 1941

Selassie Beheads Stone Roman Eagle

MAY 10 1941
World Telegram

By The Associated Press.

ADDIS ABABA, May 10.—The stone Roman eagle which surmounted the doorway of Haile Selassie's palace during its occupancy by Italian viceroys has been beheaded by his order.

That was one of the first decrees of the reconquering Lion of Judah on his return after five years of exile.

NEW YORK MAY 6

This correspondent talked with him today in the vast ground floor study of the palace.

"The enemies of Britain are my enemies," Selassie answered to a question whether Ethiopia was at war with Germany as well as Italy.

MAY 10 1941

He mentioned plans to open the Ethiopian Parliament, said he already had decided on a new Cabinet and discussed the possibility of new roads to help develop trade westward.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

EMPEROR ON THRONE HE HAS REGAINED

MAY 7 - 1941

MAY 7 - 1941

Haile Selassie

MAY 7 - 1941

Times Wide World

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Switching Masters In Ethiopia

• Emperor Haile Selassie, according to press reports, has ridden into Addis Ababa to reclaim his throne.

MAY 7 - 1941

But the press says nothing about the freedom and independence of the Ethiopian people.

Instead there is an army of occupation in Ethiopia, and it is there to do the will of British imperialism, not the will of the Ethiopian people. Already it has promulgated an order banning the Ethiopian people from bearing arms. (Although it was alright for them to have arms when they were fighting Britain's imperialist rival!) Moreover, Mussolini's army of occupation passed the same kind of order when it took over the country.

MAY 7 - 1941

Britain does not intend for this Negro nation to have its freedom, because it would inspire the liberation movements within South Africa and other slave pens of the empire. London has taken the heel of Rome off the necks of the Ethiopians, only to place its own heel there. Either it will try to make a puppet of Emperor Selassie, or it will use commissions with high-sounding names to block Ethiopia's freedom for years to come.

MAY 7 - 1941

In New York, the Daily Worker alone has raised the slogan of Full Independence for Ethiopia, thus shattering the hypocritical claims of the other newspapers that this is a "war for democracy." It is plain that if Ethiopia, or any other small country, is to have its independence, it will be in struggle against both imperialist camps.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Biography of Haile Selassie

MAY 9 - 1941

By J. A. Rogers

(Continued from last week)

But the accession to full power gave Haile Selassie by no means a free hand to carry out his reforms. He had first of all to contend with the great Rases, or rulers of provinces, who were as jealous of their power as the various states of the American union are of theirs.

MAY 9 - 1941

Another internal obstacle was the swarming Ethiopian clergy, which is very powerful and as opposed to science, innovation, and even modern methods of healing as were their European brethren in the Middle Ages.

Some of the chiefs were subject only in name, and were actually hostile, while the lack of roads and communications made it impossible for the Emperor to check them at short notice. Wild tribesmen prompted by these, too, to invade the territory of adjoining nations, thus bringing reproach on the central power, and causing the payments of indemnities.

Haile Selassie also had to contend with incessant foreign intrigue for the economic control, and even the direct seizure, of his country that went on not only abroad but in Ethiopia itself.

His economic difficulties were tremendous. Ethiopia, though rich in natural resources, is yet in the stage of primitive agriculture. Her coinage, such as Haile Selassie found it, was unstable and being of silver was of small value on the purchase of modernizing implements in the gold countries. Further, such reforms are usually effected by foreign loans, but Ethiopian policy is not to borrow abroad. Haile Selassie knows that the first step towards losing his independence would be to owe money to Europe or America. Money to carry out his reforms has been and still is his great handicap.

Yet working under these and other disadvantages, he has instituted a Parliament and modern courts, has built roads, hospitals, schools, installed electric lighting in the streets, improved the commerce and international relations, all the while steering a diplomatic course between opposing actions and religions in his own land.

As for his daily duties they are manifold. He receives the diplomats of the various nations, attends to some minute details of the government or the army; gives orders and inspects the erection of a building or the installation of machinery, and the like, all in addition to being the chief justice of the empire. Each subject, however lowly, has the right to direct appeal to the Emperor.

In the meantime he keeps an almost housewifely eye for other details. Passing along in his red Rolls Royce he will sometimes descend to instruct the Gouragi road-workers and might lift a stone, himself, to put it in the proper place. Truly he is the guiding spirit of his nation in the fullest sense of the word. He is the rare spectacle nowadays of the monarch being the greatest in the land not only in name but in worth, ability, and vision. Far more than Mussolini, he is the maker of his country.

As one writer has said, "The weight of the whole empire rests upon the shoulders of this quiet but iron-hearted little soverign.

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"Night and day he is beset by a thousand different problems and a thousand different worries and perplexities. Even while he eats he transacts state business. Even while he sleeps he has no respite.

"His secretary sleeps at the foot of his majesty's bed ready at any moment to take the Emperor's orders in the event his majesty awakens and thinks about something he had forgotten during the day.

"Under terrific strain, he is trying almost overnight to transform his medival empire into a modern state."

It is amazing how he manages to do all this, for he is frail in appearance. Like Napoleon and Gandhi, he is small, being about five feet tall and weighing about one hundred and ten pounds.

Haile Selassie's outstanding accomplishment, however, has been his fight against slavery, which had existed in Ethiopia from time immemorial. He began by freeing all the slaves in his palace; after which he made laws for the gradual emancipation of the remainder in the empire. He provided free education and clothing for the children of slaves and ex-slaves, together with appointment to government posts, depending upon individual ability; founded an anti-slavery society and an anti-salvery court; and made slave raiding punishable with death.

In 1935 he issued a proclamation wiping out slavery forever. In all his reforms Haile Selassie has had to go slow. He cannot change the psychology of his people or educate them over night. One recalls the fate of King Amanuallah of Afghanistan, who tried to hasten progress in his own land. Moreover, most of Haile Selassie's people are anti-European in their ways. They know that the

[illegible] did all the rest of Africa.

In disposition he is firm, [illegible] countrymen call him "Arno" (The Wise) for when he believes he is right he is unyielding. In March, 1936, when Mussolini demanded a diplomatic apology and indemnity, and the saluting of the Italian flag at Addis Ababa over the Walwal incident, Haile Selassie sent him a flat refusal. And he did the unprecedented thing of giving out his reply to the press before he gave it to Italy, thus giving Mussolini no chance to make it appear otherwise to the Italian people.

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When George Bernard Shaw suggested that he yield to Italy and become a protectorate, he replied.

"I would rather kill myself, like Emperor Theodore sixty years ago, than become a puppet under the Italians.

"I would be unworthy of my great ancestors, beginning with Solomon, if I submitted to Italian vassalage. Nor can I, as Sovereign of the oldest empire in the world, which had its beginnings before the Flood, accept a British protectorate or an Anglo-French regime.

"We cannot cut up Ethiopia like a cake, handing sugared parts to this and that country just to win their armies and satisfy their sweet tooth.

"Would England or any other sovereign nation give up territory so willingly? No! I have taken an oath to the memory of the great Menelik to defend the empire until God calls me unto Him."

In manners, Haile Selassie is pleasing and most affable, yet full of natural dignity. His face radiates intelligence, serenity, kindliness, good nature and immense reserves of power. He smiles frequently, or used to until the slaughter of his people by Italy began. A true Christian, he observes the noblest injunctions of his faith.

When a man who had tried to assassinate him was sentenced to death, Haile Selassie not only refused to sign the warrant, but forgave him. He has also abolished public hangings; mutilation for habitual thieves; and is endeavoring to supplant the old Mosaic law by which a murder is handed over the victim's next of kin, with modern law. But it is also said that he never forgets an enemy.

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The above is the opinion of nearly every one who has come in contact with His Majesty. Karl Von Wiegand, newspaper correspondent, wrote in the Cosmopolitan Magazine (March, 1936): "I know of no king or emperor who surpasses him in natural dignity, graciousness, refinement, and ease. I have seen a number of white monarchs who do not even approach him in qualities or perhaps even in intelligence."

His features are exquisitely chiselled and reflect the refinement, culture, amiability, and intellectual shrewdness within. No picture of him that this writer has ever seen has been able to catch his true spirit. In his general expression he has been truly described as a "black edition of the pictured Christ."

His beard and curly hair show unmistakable proof of his African ancestry. In color he is a lightish black-brown and considerably darker than the published pictures of him. In the United States he would be immediately taken for an Afr-american.

In his family life Haile Selassie differs from more Eastern and African monarchs; he has no concubines and only one wife. In 1912 he married Weyzero Menen, who has borne him five children. The Empress is a great granddaughter of Menelik, and a niece of the deposed emperor.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

SELASSIE TO EASE BRITISH ARMY TASK

Intends to Release Troops Engaged in Ethiopia and Lend Aid Elsewhere

MAY 13 1941

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, May 8 (Delayed) (AP)—Haile Selassie declared today that he intended to release British forces from their task of reconquering Ethiopia from Italy and aid them in their defense elsewhere against "cruel attacks."

In a message to President Roosevelt and the people of the United States on the occasion of his return to his capital Haile Selassie declared that "it was fitting that the first victim of Axis greed should be the first to be delivered."

Since "the unprovoked aggression of 1935 proved to be the forerunner of all later aggressions," he said, he prayed that "its atonement" may prove to be the beginning of disaster for all aggressors.

The message, given to newspaper men, said:

"At this time of trouble and distress for all peoples who love liberty of conscience and justice to small nations, I know you and the people of the United States of America will share our joy in the restoration of the freedom of Ethiopia.

"The creed of stupid brutality, which uselessly destroyed the liberties of Europe and now seeks to spread its cancerous growth through all lands, has met here in Ethiopia its first decisive defeat.

"For neither I nor my people have ever accepted the immoral conquest nor ceased to appeal to the judgment of God and the consciences of the world by offering our lives for freedom.

"It was fitting that the first victim of Axis greed should be the first to be delivered, and that the cynical disregard of the verdict of fifty-two assembled nations (the League of Nations) should first be punished.

MAY 13 1941

"The unprovoked aggression of 1935 proved to be the forerunner of all later aggressions—a herald of world war—and since this first offense began a train of disaster, may its atonement prove to be the beginning of the deliverance for all who love righteousness.

"First among these stands Britain, who is fighting as one who valiantly defends the liberties of us all amidst cruel attacks.

"This brave nation found means to come to the aid of the Ethiopian force still fighting in its mountain stronghold and, in happy unity of effort, drove the enemy from our borders.

"It was a source of joy to me that I was able, before the final assault, to be in the field at the head of my own forces and to reconquer all my country lying west of the Nile.

"Elsewhere other patriots helped forward the brilliant advance of British forces which in Eritrea destroyed the enemy's sure stronghold, while from the south they drove him with a speed unequaled in the history of war from his frontier defenses, though this capital and beyond

MAY 13 1941

"It remains now for us and labor first to recompense our great ally by releasing his forces, helping his defenses, and secondly to build here a State founded on the fear of God, liberty of conscience and democratic institutions."

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

American Aid Sent Ethiopia

3,000 Tons of Food Shipped to Africa By Red Cross

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia—Allocation of more than 3,000 tons of foodstuffs to Ethiopia by the American Red Cross on or about July 30, is the first indication that aid by the United States to Ethiopia had been contemplated.

AUG 9 1941

According to Ralph Bain, U. S. Red Cross agent in Cairo, about 500 cases of dried milk had been shipped to the Ethiopian capital, and that large shipments of other articles of food and supplies would be kept pouring into the country until the scarcity which now prevails is relieved.

The help of the American Red Cross is ample proof that the "parched earth" theory preached by Stalin and his aides in Russia had been put into practical application long before the Nazi moved against Poland or attacked the Soviet Union. Ethiopian farmers refused to plant crops with which to feed the Italian invader, and as result of this "parched earth" program, the country was on the verge of a nation-wide famine when the Italians were driven out.

AUG 9 1941

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

HAILE AS A HARBINGER.

MAY 8 1941

What may be a minor news note in the thunder of world events reveals the first of the exiles back home and [illegible] his throne five years almost to the day after Haile Selassie, the Lion of Judah, fled from Mussolini's invading army he is back in Addis Ababa. One is uncertain whether to include the king of Ethiopia as the ruler of a democracy. He was known as a liberal minded man and was recognized in the league of nations as the ruler of a sufficiently civilized country.

When Mussolini tested out the stability of what was then a new world order by jumping on the neck of his fellow club member in the league, among those watching attentively to see what would happen was Adolf Hitler. Nothing but words happened and Adolf decided that tanks and stukas could lick lexicons.

Ethiopia passed into the new Roman empire. Mussolini decorated his probably indifferent king with the title of the old emperors. Haile, having paid some back dues to the league and having received the cold shoulder, retired to England to take his place among the landed gentry. His book appeared to be closed. Now he is the first to regain what was lost. He has it again, the first of the democrats to be rescued—a harbinger for whatever it is worth.

MAY 8 1941

Optimism will make the most of it.

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

Selassie a Symbol

MAY 10 1941

Restoration of Haile Selassie to the throne of his ancestors in Abyssinia may be a significant symbol. Five years have passed since he was brutally attacked by Italy and driven into exile. Now it is the Italian army and colonists who are to move.

MAY 10 1941

The Lion of Judah is the first victim of the Axis to regain his homeland, but he may be the head of a procession. Certainly the tide will have turned whenever the United States gets into its full stride in aiding the democracies of the world.

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tennessee

The 'Little Man' Comes Back

Haile Selassie has ridden in triumph into the capital from which the Italians routed him in 1935. There's an omen in that for those who care to see it—the beginning, perhaps, of the long road back for the little nations which have been set upon and momentarily conquered.

MAY 10 1941

When Haile Selassie left Addis Ababa he didn't appear to have even a remote chance of ever returning. Appeasement was just getting into its stride and nobody thought then that all which was Italy's boasted might was just so much straw and no more.

A lot of bloody water has flowed under the international bridge since then, and even hard-pressed major democracies haven't the right yet to think much of the far-future when so much of the immediate present is so threatening. Nevertheless, there's something tangible for the future in just having the little man with the big umbrella back in the picture of things international. That's a little bit of something of things as they should be. It may inspire some of the others to begin thinking that maybe they, too, can "come back."

Perhaps Haile Selassie's return to the throne is somewhat of a limited symbol, yet he was one who was terribly wronged by the bigger democracies in that they turned no hand to save him when the jackal sprang on him. That they have at last balanced the scales for him cannot be regarded as insignificant. He was the first to suffer under the totalitarian plan of aggression and the first to be given back what was his.

MAY 10 1941

The umbrella of appeasement is gathering the dust of the ages, but an Ethiopian umbrella becomes now the symbol of justice. Perhaps we are making too much of little, yet if there remains nothing in which to find source for hope and faith our present struggle can hardly be worth while.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Haile Selassie Emphasizes Christian Principles as He Ascends Ethiopian Throne

Says Italians Are Safe in Hands of 'Tolerant' Ethiopian Hands; His Policy Is 'Render Not Evil for Evil'

MAY 30 1941

LONDON BUREAU,
ASSOCIATED NEGRO PRESS.
By RUDOLPH DUNBAR.

LONDON.—(ANP) — It is, indeed, rather significant that only a few weeks ago I pointed out in these columns, the conspicuously act of humanitarism shown by the Abyssinian patriots in their policy of "render not evil for evil." The emperor, upon his triumphal entry into Addis Ababa, fully outlined these Christian principles again.

MAY 30 1941

He said: "Let us, therefore, rejoice, but in the spirit of Christ. Do not reward evil for evil. Do not indulge in the untimely atrocities which the enemy, even in these last days, has been accustomed to practise against us. Do not shame Ethiopia by acts worthy of our enemies. I shall see that they are disarmed and given a safe passage to the place from which they came."

The superlative excellence of this statement can be compared with any of the declarations made in the sermon on the Mount.

Ethiopians 'Ttolerant' With the Enemy

In reading the admirable article of the London Times' Addis Ababa correspondent, which I report below, I was delighted to see that he mentioned the fact that the Italians were safe in the hands of the "tolerant" Ethiopians. This point cannot be too greatly emphasized for throughout the whole of the Abyssinian war, certain elements in England used as arguments against the application of sanctions to Italy, fabricated stories about the barbarity of the Abyssinians.

MAY 30 1941

Conform to Etiquette

In spite of the appalling treatment meted out to the most patriotic Abyssinians by the Italian conquerors, the patriot troops often fighting on their own and, uninfluenced by the restraining hands of British officers, have shown that they are fully capable of conforming to the etiquette as practiced by the most chivalrous foes in European history. The detailed account of the Times' correspondent in Addis Ababa permeated by a spirit of obvious friendliness towards the Ethiopian people can but give pleasure to the millions of Negroes in the British colonies and the Western hemisphere. When Haile Selassie takes his seat once more in a future League of Nations, none of the readers of this article can doubt the moral qualities of the Abyssinians. Qualities shared by all Negroes the world over and which fully justify Ethiopian rights to play their part in re-establishing of civilized standards of existence after the defeat of Hitlerism.

Emperor Selassie Gives Thanks and Weeps

FROM THE LONDON TIMES SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT IN ADDIS ABABA: (MAY 5 —DELAYED).—On the summit of Mount Entotte, above Addis Ababa, in the inner sanctuary of the Church of the Virgin Mary, Haile Selassie kissed holy ground and gave thanks to God this morning for his return to Ethiopia. Tears welled in his eyes as he was leaving the dim sanctuary for the light of day. Outside his second son, the Duke of Harar, affectionately passed his arm round his father's shoulders as he walked down the steps to the crowded courtyard of the famous mountain church

MAY 30 1941

Priests, soldiers, and common people bowed in front of the emperor, kissing Haile Selassie's boots and the soil of Ethiopia on which he was treading after five years in exile. Tiny children dressed in costumes of gay peacock colors passed before him singing and waving palm fronds. The emperor was escorted by richly dressed chiefs under silken and gold-fringed umbrellas of gorgeous crimson, blue, and mauve.

The sacristan, with a halo like a lion's name, entrusted with the whip of maintenance, was nominally but unnecessarily enforcing religious discipline. Near the old stone gate of the church a welcoming arch spanned the road, beside the pillars of which stood, like statues, two deacons wearing gold crowns and glowing raiment.

People of Black Kingdom Have Longing for Religion

It seemed as if I was privileged to withdraw from the troubled world to the remote heights of Entotte to watch the heart of Ethiopia swell to welcome the emperor with fervent and touching religious sincerity and rich splendour. An inborn longing for religion is one of the deepest things in the Ethiopian's national character, and on the mountain-top Haile Selassie again became head of his people and the fount of their inspirations. The mountain ceremony and the endless stream of the wild mop-haired army patriots, riding on mules, and the great and swelling crowds of white-clad singing women and children winding down the steps of the mountain road through the eucalyptus groves was for me the real centre of the exiled ruler.

MAY 30 1941

Lining the streets and houses among the groves of all trees, they came in the thousands, crowding in the procession, headed by East African armored cars, followed by a British colonel on a white Arab horse, leading the escort of an Ethiopian battalion in front of which marched two typical British

officers, one a South African Rhodes scholar, the other an East African, workmanlike in their field uniforms as if this were just an interlude in the war.

Police Procede Emperor

Colorful Procession Ends Struggle For Liberty

Ethiopian police in khaki uniforms with white gloves, riding on white chargers, preceded the emperor. He rode in an open car with the commander of the local forces. The car was driven by a picturesque major, whose transport at the beginning of the Gojjam campaign was one of the romances of the Ethiopian struggle for liberty. A brigadier, who is famous as the leader of the British mission which organized the resistance of the patriots, was also in the entourage with the crown prince and the Duke of Harar. The faithful Ras Kassa and the indomitable Ras Abeba occupied places of honor and the troops including representatives of the Sudan Frontier Defence force, and guards of honor of South African, East African, and West African troops were drawn up at various points on the route. The procession passed under a gay cloud of green, gold, and red Ethiopian flags. The trilling voice of the women and the deep boom of drums, storms of handclapping, and the notes of flutes and zithers filled the air, while flowers were dropped into the emperor's car from those on the roadside. The balcony of Menelik's royal palace was the scene of the official ceremony, and after being welcomed by Gen. Cunningham the emperor looked down on the vast cheering crowd and the forest of Ethiopia and British flags beneath the drifting smoke of the salute of 21 guns fired from African artillery with Italian ammunition.

The acclamations died as the emperor stood in a dramatic silence to make a speech in Amharic. After recalling that it was five years since the Fascist forces entered the city, he said: "It is with a sense of deep thankfulness to Almighty God that I stand today in my palace from which the Fascist forces have fled. It is my firm purpose to merit the blessings I have received: first, by showing my gratitude to my Allies, the British for my return and for the benefits I have received by the release of imperial troops for warfare on other fronts and by my supplying them with armed forces wherever they may need them; secondly, by establishing in Ethiopia Christian ethics in government, liberty of conscience and democratic institutions."

A Day For Rejoicing No Time For Atrocities

MAY 30 1941

This was a day of rejoicing and triumph, he said. "Let us, therefore, rejoice, but in the spirit of Christ. Do not reward evil for evil. Do not indulge in the untimely atrocities which the enemy, even in these last days, has been accustomed to practise against us. Do not shame Ethiopia by acts worthy of our enemies. I shall see that they are disarmed and given a safe passage to the place from which they came."

Urged Forbearance

The emperor urged forbearance towards enemies and the treatment of allies with the kindness shown to a brother. He called on the Ethiopians to unite in everlasting friendship and amity with Great Britain to oppose the dragon of Godless brutality which was assailing mankind.

Then the emperor, wearing the khaki field uniform of a general of his army entered the palace, where, among rich carpets and seated on an ornate green, gold, and red throne, he received the British officers. There Gen. Cunningham drank to the future peace, prosperity, and health of the emperor and his family.

When I left, the emperor was again alone with his people as I had seen him a few hours earlier on the mountain top. Soldiers and people together were coming towards him bowing low and joyfully kissing each other and kissing the emperor's feet.

While the Italians under British protection and safe in the hands of the tolerant Ethiopians were listening in their own houses to the revived spirit of freed Ethiopia, the Conquering Lion of Judah, the first victim of the Axis to be restored by the British and their Allies in this war for human freedom was triumphantly re-instated among his rejoicing peoples. Tonight his patriots are feasting on raw meat in the hills. Haile Selassie remembers that his country is still at war and that the war is the grim background of his return. To final victory he will bend all his energies and his indomitable spirit with the support of his people.

Bantu World
Johannesburg
South Africa

Hailie Selassie Returning To His Throne

APR 9 1941

The news that the Ethiopian flag was hoisted on "Menelik's glass-fronted Parliament" after the capture of Addis Ababa by the South African and Imperial forces will be received with great joy and gratitude by all intelligent Africans. It is a well known fact that after the conquest of Abyssinia by the Italians, Africans became so depressed and so disheartened that they could not visualize the return of Emperor Haile Selassie to the throne of the King of Kins, after five years of his exile. They thought that Abyssinia, the only country in Africa which up to 1935 had remained an African state ruled and controlled by black men only, had slipped out of their hands into European hands. That, indeed, was the general belief and no one dreamed that the conquering Italians would not be allowed to reap the fruits of their victory over a practically defenceless nation of black warriors. No one dreamed that Marshals Badoglio and Graziani would live to see the restoration of Ethiopia to its original owners. Nor did anybay anticipate that Signor Mussolini would be unable to defend his new empire "with a forest of million baynets."

But the miracle has happened. Ethiopia has been freed because there is a Power in the universe mightier than the mightiest power on earth. Neither Hitler nor Mussolini can overthrow the forces of righteousness, justice and truth. In this war they will undoubtedly, do a great deal of damage but in the end they will share the fate of all the tyrants of history. They have chosen the path of destruction and they cannot escape the Nemisis of retribution, because "those who rely on the sword will perish by the sword."

Little did Mussolini dream that before the wounds which his "army of civilisation" had inflicted upon Africa, had healed, Hailie Selassie would be returning triumphantly to the throne of the Lion of Judah. He himself had planned to enter Addis Ababa in triumph immediately after the Italo-Abyssinian conflict, but the unbroken spirit and soul of the Abyssinian people prevented him from undertaking this project. And, thanks to the magnanimity of the British Government, Hailie Selassie will soon enter Addis Ababa with the pomp and glory that will mark a turning point in the history of Abyssinia. Both he and the Empress are planning a new order for their country. No doubt, they recognise the importance of freeing Abyssinia from the chains of custom and tradition in order to westernize her life. In the past Ethiopia has been accused of perpetuating the system of slavery. This accusation has been made not only by tht enemies but also by the the enemies but also by the friends, of Abyssinia.

It is gratifying, therefore, to note that the Emperor has decided to create a new order with the help and advice of Great Britain and it is to be hoped that slavery would be abolished, thus removing a blot on the good name of this ancient kingdom. The Emperor no doubt, remembers that one of the reasons advanced by Mussolini in justifying his unprovoked attack upon the independence of Ethiopia, was that she was barbarous and, therefore, needed the civilising influence of Rome Of course, this was only a pretext, but it cannot be denied that in this civilised age no country can retain its primitive life without becoming a prey to the vultures of civilisation. The new Ethiopia must be a land that will play its part not only in the advancement of the African continent but also in the creation of a new order in the world.

The task before the Emperor is a gigantic one, but it is a task that must be performed, if Abyssinia is to occupy her rightful place among the nations of the world. The Emperor should follow the example of the leaders of Japan and Turkey who, finding that the backwardness of their countries was due to ignorance and to stagnation brought about by customs and traditions, decided to westernize their peoples by giving them education which in turn give them freedom of thought and action.

Ethiopia must be uprooted from the anchor of its ancient life, and be started on the road to civilisation. And we are glad that both the Emperor and the Empress recognise this important fact.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Harlem Dinner To Open Drive For Ethiopia

OCT 30 1941

A campaign for all-out aid to Ethiopia will be launched at a banquet Wednesday evening in honor of two personal representatives of Emperor Haile Selassie, it was announced yesterday by the Hon. Wilfred Lewin, executive secretary of the Ethiopian World Federation.

The guests of honor are Lij Araya and Princess Wizero Assagabatch and the dinner at $1.50 a plate will be held at the YWCA 179 W. 137th St., in Harlem.

OCT 20 1941

Mr. Lewin said that all of the Allied consulates have been invited to send representatives to the af- and that he has already received a favorable reply from the Soviet consulate in New York.

Invited to address the gathering are: Mayor LaGuardia; Kingsley Mbadiwe, of the Royal House of Nigeria; James Hubert, of the Harlem Urban League; Frank Crosswaithe, of the International Ladies Garment Workers Walter Neff, of the American People's Mobilization; Max Yergan, president of the National Negro Congress; Mrs. Gerald Smoot; Rev. John W. Robinson; Parole Commissioner Samuel Battle; St. Clair Bourne of the Amsterdam Star-News; Prince Camara; Judge Wm. C. Hueston, who will preside and J. Finley Wilson, Grand Exalted Ruler of the Elks, largest of the Negro Fraternal organizations. Mr. Wilson is national president of the Ethiopian Federation.

ON TENDER FEELINGS

Consider the Abyssinians, Says Pegler

BY WESTBROOK PEGLER.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—At a time when the King of Kings is chasing the Bum of Bums out of Abyssinia it is fitting to suggest that the feelings of any Abyssinians who are among us deserve the same consideration as the tender sensibilities of those who insist on regarding themselves as Italians, though Americans, too.

WESTBROOK PEGLER.

Nevertheless, there is still a superstition that to applaud the Negus and the Greeks and British and laugh at the Duce in full flight is to create disunity in the United States.

In Providence, R. I., in fact, an alien settlement giving devotion to the Duce, or Bum, has succeeded in excluding from the local American press articles which fail in respect to Mussolini and his vanishing invincibles. Such consideration for a foreign group, loyal to a potential and more than half-declared enemy of the United States, is elaborate courtesy, to be sure, but is equally as rude to our Abyssinians, if any, and our Greeks and Britain, as it is polite to the Italians.

Is there any other country so devilled by fears of hurting the feelings of persons who profess to be loyal citizens but, at the same time, resent and attempt to punish expressions of opinion concerning its enemies?

What Rights Have Italians?

If there are Italians in this country, what rights have they here which Americans in Italy are not accorded? And why should anyone in the United States be expected to speak or write kindly or refrain from expressing himself unkindly regarding the Duce, or Bum, and the Italian people? Should this country go to war, the Italian people will be the enemy along with Mussolini.

It is persistently argued that the conduct of the Bum's invincibles on all fronts is not a measure of their soldierly qualities. Aside from the fact that both the French and British said years before this war that Mussolini would need two M. P.'s for every soldier, the fact remains that these persons who have been advancing to the rear with such irresistible dash are indubitably Italian soldiers. They are not Swedes, Spaniards or Russians but Italians, most of whom have been trained for soldiering ever since they were children, and they have indubitably been running like thieves and, to make matters more humiliating, running from a breed whom the Bum of Bums described as miserable cowards, to wit, the British.

Why Should They Be Spared?

So what does that make the Italians and why should the Italians, alone, of all peoples, be spared appropriate comment by a people whose form of government, institutions and character have been vilified by the Italian government for years?

And if we are to concede that Americans may be, in some degree, Italians, too, then it follows that other Americans may be Abyssinian, Greek or British in the same degree and entitled to equal consideration. That being granted, it was a serious discourtesy to them to refrain from recognizing their remarkable exploits against the Bum of Bums at the expense of the Italian soldiers.

What, for example, are the feelings of a Greek-American, granting for the sake of argument that hyphenism is consistent with American citizenship, when he is asked to pretend that the enemy are not Italian soldiers but, in the language of the old lynching stories, a crowd of unidentified men?

Our Greek-American friend wants to emit a few cheers for the home folks, and in doing so he certainly wants to give them full credit for slapping the ears off the most bombastic and ridiculous fourflusher that the world has ever known, who happens to be an Italian, the ruler of the Italian nation and the commander of an Italian army which has been strutting and bragging for 15 years.

They Should Take It.

It does seem that anyone who remains, somehow, loyal to the Bum and Italy should be sportsman enough to take it, now that the Abyssinians, those scabby, semi-savage dog-eaters, the Greeks and the craven British have exposed the fraud. But, in any case, anyone calling himself American who still persists in being somewhat Italian, cannot erase the fact that those are Italian soldiers who have made this humiliating failure after so much threatening and boasting.

And one may be sure that if they had won a couple of these campaigns nobody would be explaining that, after all, they weren't Italians. Nobody said that when the Bum of Bums took Addis Ababa from the King of Kings five years ago.

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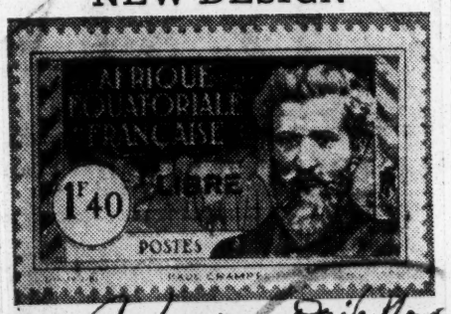
NEW DESIGN



The stamp of French Equatorial West Africa.

ADOLPHE EBOUE, Negro governor-general of all French Equatorial West Africa, and a De Gaullist, has written to Claude A. Barnett of Chicago, enclosing examples of 42 issues of French-African postage stamps. Some of the issues are new in design and all differ from the old issues in bearing the overprint "Libre" (free), in token that French Equatorial West Africa pays allegiance to Free France.

Barnett, who is the director of the Associated Negro Press, has corresponded with Gov.-Gen. Eboue since the latter was governor of Guadeloupe. Barnett had written to the governor-general congratulating him on his promotion to the governor-generalship of a strategic group of provinces with a combined area 912,049 square miles. Mr. Barnett also enclosed a clipping of Leland Stowe's article in The Daily News of Feb. 8, in which Stowe told of Eboue's refusal to capitulate to Vichy.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Emperor Abolishes Slavery, Serfdom In Sweeping Reform

By Our Foreign Correspondent

LONDON—(Censored)—Oct. 23—Special—Haile Selassie, Emperor of Ethiopia, will go down in history not only as one of the greatest statesmen of his generation who towered head and shoulders over his contemporaries in an age of deception and double crossing, but as a great Emancipator like Lincoln and Wilberforce.

In an imperial decree issued from his palace in Addis Ababa, the Emperor has declared the abolition of slavery and serfdom throughout his realm.

The Emperor has also ordered the creation of an Anti-Slavery Bureau and special courts to supervise the execution of his edict.

This action culminates the great reform instituted in 1924, when Haile Selassie was Regent and known to the world as Ras Tafari. In that year he promulgated a law as a first step to the emancipation of slaves and invited the Anti-Slavery Society in England to send him advisers. This commission was headed by Lord Noel-Buxton, grandson of the abolitionist, Buxton.

WAR HALTED REFORMS

From 1935, Haile Selassie faced with war with Italy was unable to complete his social reforms and when Mussolini's hordes over-ran Abyssinia, the Fascists destroyed all the initial work instituted by the Emperor. In order to win the support of the races and other feudal elements, the Italians permitted and encouraged the old abuses to be practiced. Now the Emperor has had to start all over again.

Accompanying the law abolishing the legal status of slavery, Haile Selassie has ordered the reform of the "Gabar" system. This is an old-established part of the feudal social structure of Abyssinia handed down from the middle-ages. In future all "gabars" or serfs must be paid. Whereas formerly they tilled the land of their feudal masters without payment receiving part of the crop for services rendered.

REFUGEES LEAVE JERUSALEM

The last batch of Abyssinian exiles are now on their way back to Ethiopia. They constitute the remnant of those who followed the Emperor into exile and settled in Jerusalem, where the Coptic church owns much property and maintains a religious community.

The party consist of ex-Ministers of State, noblemen and priests together with their families.

The Times
London, England

Clearing up in Ethiopia

SEP 24 1941

From the Old Order to the New

From Our Special Correspondent in Addis Ababa

Addis Ababa to-day is a curious place. The streets of the capital of Ethiopia are thronged with British soldiers and officials, who are maintaining order and government in the country, but the outward façade of the Italian régime remains. Streets and buildings still bear their Italian names. Fascist slogans catch the eye from the walls of the houses. The leading shops, cafés, and hotels are served by their Italian staffs. Meanwhile the Emperor Haile Selassie, surrounded by his Ministers and retainers, rules in his palace, a monarch in more than name, though without formal sanction.

This anomalous situation is typical of the transition through which Ethiopia is passing. The Italians, of whom there are upwards of 40,000 in the country, not counting prisoners of war, are to disappear as soon as their evacuation can be arranged. It is the Emperor's wish to rid the country of every possibility of Italian influence. Ethiopians are to be substituted so far as possible for the Italian shopkeepers and artisans, and where Ethiopians of sufficient experience are not available their place will probably be taken by Greeks, Armenians, or Indians, these being the foreign races other than Italian which have gained the strongest footing in the country. However, while waiting for the ships to take them away, the Italians are much in evidence. Apart from their role in the towns they are found driving lorries or supervising road-gangs on the country roads, or even occasionally surviving as settlers on their plots of land, though most of their stock has usually been annexed by Ethiopian neighbours. It is fair proof that the average Ethiopian is not possessed of a revengeful spirit that the Italian, provided he has got nothing worth appropriating, can live and move about in the country in comparative security.

SEP 24 1941

DUAL CONTROL

An adjustment is also to be made shortly in the indeterminate relations between the Emperor and the British authorities. As things are at present the responsibility for the government of the country rests on the British officials, but inside this framework the Emperor is in process of setting up his own administration, which is beginning to function, sometimes concurrently with, sometimes independently of, British authority. This species of dual control, the difficulties of which can be understood, is to be ended by the conclusion of an agreement between the Emperor and the British Government in which the sovereignty of the former will be clearly recognized, but which will also include guarantees that the assistance which Great Britain is ready to give the Emperor in establishing order and good government in his realm will be used to the best advantage.

The terms of the agreement are taking some time to work out, but its general form can be discerned from the means already established to accomplish them. British officers have begun to train a new Ethiopian army and police force. The former, which is to include small technical units and artillery, is designed as a handy striking force which could be used to quell any local revolt or disorder. The policy pursued in raising this force is to discard the "patriot" formations which played a useful part in the reconquest and recruit afresh. There is no lack of material, for the Ethiopian has warlike instincts. His chief drawback in European eyes is his intolerance of discipline. Nevertheless a useful start has been made, particularly with the police force, in the recruiting of which a standard of intelligence as well as physique has been imposed. Addis Ababa is now exclusively patrolled by these Ethiopian policemen. They present a smart appearance on duty, and under a well selected band of British officers have already done much to check the licence and marauding which at first prevailed after the Italian collapse.

Another successful instance of British-Ethiopian collaboration has been the institution of mixed courts, presided over by British Judges, to try criminal cases. British with experience as barristers are acting as public prosecutors in these courts. Here is a feature new to Ethiopian justice. Previously all cases were fought out between accuser and accused. The Ethiopian Judges welcome the innovation, the usefulness of which they have been quick to appreciate.

The Emperor is plainly chafing at the delay which prevents him from being formally recognized as the independent ruler of his people. So long as the agreement remains unconcluded he feels that he is being kept in leading-strings and is inclined to resent it. For their part, many of the British officials who are due to enter Ethiopian service are uncomfortable because they too have no formal standing. They are the Emperor's servants without having been appointed by him, and can make only a moral appeal to his authority. It is in the interest of both parties that an end should be made as soon as possible to this ambiguous state of affairs.

SEP 24 1941

A FINAL DANGER

Nemesis has overtaken the Italians, and they have lost the work of five years on which they had poured out millions. Some of it will benefit the Ethiopians, but by no means all the results of the Italian occupation can be counted as blessings.

The Italian conquest deprived the Emperor of several of his most trusty *rases*. Still more deplorable is the loss of many of the educated youth, who were deliberately murdered by the Italians as a reprisal for the attempt on Graziani's life.

Finally the war, which is not yet finished on Ethiopian soil, has stimulated lawlessness and disorder. Free rein has been given to the instincts for pillage of large sections of the population. Quantities of arms and ammunition have fallen into the hands of men who may use them to defy the Emperor's authority if they find it irksome. If anybody imagines that Haile Selassie's schemes for the advancement of his country will go forward smoothly and progressively now that it is rid of the Italians they are doomed to disappointment. There are bound to be checks and setbacks.

To compensate for the increased difficulty in putting his house in order the Emperor has now gained an ally in Great Britain. It is important that the collaboration between the two should be smooth and regular. The British Government intend to give the help required in the most effective and practical form. Upon the Emperor himself depends the use made of it. He is naturally somewhat jealous of his new-found sovereignty and apprehensive of his country becoming a mere protectorate. The establishment of such relations between him and his British counsellors as will admit of advice being regularly conveyed and accepted without disturbing harmony may be a delicate matter, but the experience of Egypt and Iraq shows that this form of diplomacy, though not always easy to sustain, can produce the desired results.

East Africa and
Rhodesia
London, England

SEP 24 1941

Trade Prospects in Ethiopia

The most encouraging sign that Ethiopia is settling down to peaceful pursuits is the revival of trade, which is beginning to assume promising proportions. Exports to date amount to about £45,000, which, considering that the marketing of coffee is at present very restricted, is by no means a bad beginning. After hides, coffee is Ethiopia's principal export article.

Import licences granted to date exceed £450,000; this figure is inconclusive, since goods applied for are not invariably ordered, but, in addition to goods imported against licence, a considerable quantity crosses the frontiers of Eritrea and Somaliland uncontrolled. A large part of the import trade is for the use of the army of occupation, but there is a strong demand for cotton goods and other necessities from the interior. One leading firm reckons to have sold £37,000 worth of cotton sheeting last month, a fair result for one month of the rainy season so soon after the cessation of hostilities.

Trade is at present greatly hampered because Jibuti is closed to traffic. Goods arrive chiefly through Berbera, a slow and costly route which necessitates transshipment at Aden. Nevertheless, it is gratifying that importers are prepared to risk capital to this extent under present conditions, and argues a fair measure of confidence in the future of the country."—*Times* telegram from Addis Ababa.

SEP 24 1941

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

ETHIOPIA'S FUTURE IS TAKING SHAPE

Law and Order Under British Guidance Is Being Re-Established

ALL ITALIANS ARE TO GO

Meanwhile More Than 40,000, Not Counting War Prisoners, Can Come as Usual

NOV 4 1941

The correspondent of The Times of London, who entered Addis Ababa with the British troops a few months ago, recently wrote about the Ethiopian capital and the dual form of government now in vogue throughout the country:

"Addis Ababa today is a curious place. The streets are thronged with British soldiers and officials, who are maintaining order and government in the country, but the outward facade of the Italian regime remains. Streets and buildings still bear their Italian names. Fascist slogans catch the eye from the walls of the houses. The leading shops, cafes and hotels are served by their Italian staffs.

Meanwhile, the Emperor Haile Selassie, surrounded by his Ministers and retainers, rules in his palace, a monarch in more than name, though without formal sanction.

"This anomalous situation is typical of the transition through which Ethiopia is passing. The Italians, of whom there are upward of 40,000 in the country, not counting prisoners of war, are to disappear as soon as their evacuation can be arranged. It is the Emperor's wish to rid the country of every possibility of Italian influence.

NOV 4 1941

Natives to Take Over

"Ethiopians are to be substituted so far as possible for the Italian shopkeepers and artisans, and where Ethiopians of sufficient experience are not available their place will probably be taken by Greeks, Armenians or Indians, these being the foreign races other than Italian which have gained the strongest footing in the country.

"However, while waiting for the ships to take them away, the Italians are much in evidence. Apart from their role in the towns they are found driving lorries or supervising road gangs on the country roads, or even occasionally surviving as settlers on their plots of land, though most of their stock has usually been annexed by Ethiopian neighbors.

"As things are at present the responsibility for the government of the country rests on the British officials, but inside this framework the Emperor is in process of setting up his own administration, which is beginning to function, sometimes concurrently with, sometimes independently of, British authority.

"This species of dual control, the difficulties of which can be understood, is to be ended by the conclusion of an agreement between the Emperor and the British Government in which the sovereignty of the former will be clearly recognized, but which will also include guarantees that the assistance which Great Britain is ready to give the Emperor in establishing order and good government in his realm will be used to the best advantage.

"As soon as the agreement is signed, it is foreseen, the Deputy Chief Political Officer for Ethiopia will assume the title of British Agent, while his staff of experts on finance, trade, justice, etc., will rank as advisers to the Ethiopian Government in their respective spheres.

"Similarly the district political officers, at present distributed at the rate of three or four to a province, will remain at the elbow of the local ras, or governor, to stimulate the growth of a more modern and regulated administration than existed in the old days before 1936.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

SELASSIE HOPE IN BRITISH PLAN

African Opposition To Foreign Control Is London's Problem

NOV 7 1941

BY RUSSELL LANDSTROM

LONDON — (Correspondence of the Special News Service)—The British government is working with Haile Selassie to accomplish a rebirth of Ethiopia as the African leader of Africa.

The Foreign Office, relying heavily upon the amenable "king of kings," believes this can be brought off successfully.

Sober judgment elsewhere in Britain's capital is inclined to agree.

British military commanders, fresh from East Africa, have brought to London assurances that English-Ethiopian collaboration is a happy augury for the post-war future of a land sorely tested.

Editorial writers in Fleet Street have commended Whitehall's cautious policy, saying that haste should be made slowly.

But all is not sweet concord. In both London and Addis Ababa voices have been raised against "foreign control," however benevolent, of Ethiopia, nothing less than an immediate and full restoration of the country's ancient independence would be satisfactory, these objectors protest.

In strongly patriotic Ethiopian quarters, British policy regarding Ethiopian affairs is described by some as Indian-giving.

The issue was projected into public and private discussions after the recent meeting of the Inter-Allied War Council. Persons of authority were asked why Ethiopia was not represented on the council. Inspired by the earlier careful political definitions of Anthony Eden, secretary of state for foreign affairs, the reply was that "no one was qualified" to sit for Ethiopia at such a conference, that until such time as Ethiopia was reinvested with sovereignty it should be assumed that Britain was looking after her interests.

Foreign Control Opposed

Not long ago a staunch champion of autonomy in Ethiopia asserted that "the political battle" to restore the nation's old independence appeared to be only beginning.

"At present attempts are being made," this source said, "to compel the Ethiopian government to agree that in all cases the emperor and his government will accept the decision of such foreign advisers, not necessarily British, as the British military control or his majesty's government may decide to appoint.

"This is tantamount to foreign control of Ethiopia and the death of her ancient independence."

On the face of it, however, Haile Selassie looks more to the future than to the past. Broadcasting to his people on the occasion of the Feast of Maskal recently, he said:

"People of Ethiopia, we shall not desist from working for the good administration of our people. But you must all realize that time is necessary to restore a house that has been in ruins for five years.

"You are doubtless aware that discussions are in progress with the government of Great Britain that will enable us to achieve our goal.

"The work that we are carrying out for our good people must not lead to spurious liberty but to real liberty."

The celebration of the Feast of Maskal, which falls at the end of the rainy season and the beginning of Ethiopia's second Spring, coincided with the disclosure that the Italian garrison at Wolchefit had surrendered and that the warfare in East Africa was practically over.

Thus the way was paved further for something approximating long-range planning of a new Ethiopia, which authorities believe is bound to be essentially different from the old regime of absolutism.

Tribes Subdued By Cruelty

The autocracy of the modern Ethiopian empire was established by Emperor Menelik before the turn of this century, and cruel and fearful, according to historians, were the methods he employed to subdue the various native tribes. He dealt no less harshly with the Italians when they marched in only to be soundly beaten.

Menelik's successor, his grandson, Lij Yasu, accused by the Allies of playing ball with Germany and Turkey in the World War, was dethroned by the revolting Ras Tafari, who assumed the kingship as Haile Selassie.

Haile Selassie, a nephew of Menelik and a legendary descendant of Solomon and Sheba, had the absolute powers of his predecessors, but in him the Oriental conception of monarchy was qualified by a willingness to apply Western ways.

Consequent changes in political and economic affairs were introduced; yet there scarcely was a foreshadowing of democratic institutions. Subject peoples of the empire continued to live under despotic scorn and slight.

Mussolini's invading legions destroyed that empire, forced Haile Selassie to seek refuge in England and took their own brand of modernism to Ethiopia.

Guided by British advisers, and himself enjoying a greater prestige than ever before, Haile Selassie has set out to preserve whatever accomplishments of the Italian conquest may be deemed beneficial, to work toward a national integrity and security far beyond those existing before the conquest.

The status of the emperor, as well as that of his country, is ambiguous. Attended by his ministers and retainers, he holds sway in his palace, less than a formal emperor and more than puppet king.

Many Supporters Restive

Is Ethiopia, in effect, a British protectorate, and Haile Selassie largely a monarchial instrument of British will? Those are not official descriptions; rather are they the inferential terms of persons hot for immediate removal of all alien influence from Ethiopian affairs.

Despite repeated assertions that Haile Selassie sees eye-to-eye with the British on the question of Ethiopian policy, that he favors compromise and a cooperation which limits his authority, many of his supporters, it is reported, have grown restive.

Recent information from Addis Ababa said that the emperor was impatiently awaiting the day when he would be formally proclaimed an independent ruler.

The same reports call attention to similar feelings on the part of British officials in Ethiopia.

Meanwhile, British talent and counsel admittedly are needed to maintain the modern systems of communications installed by the Italians; to train the emperor's troops and police; to continue the work of improving the administration of justice in the courts; to carry on the job of evacuating thousands of Italians; to stamp out outlawry and disorder which still flourish among some groups of the population; to handle competently the dozens of problems arising from a difficult period of transition.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

40,000 Italians Wait Ouster by Selassie

NOV 15 1941

ADDIS ABĀBA — (ANP) — While British officials have taken over the job of maintaining order and government here, Emperor Haile Selassie is in the process of setting up his own administration which is beginning to function concurrently with, and independently of, British authority.

5-6a

The Emperor's first job will be to rid the country of the 40,000 Italians still remaining and every indication of Italian influence.

Jobs to Ethiopians

Ethiopians will be substituted as far as possible for Italian shopkeepers and artisans. Where Ethiopians of sufficient experience are not available, their places will be taken by Greeks, Americans or Indians.

Many Italians, in the meantime, while waiting for ships to take them back to Italy, retain jobs of driving lorries, supervising road gangs on the country roads, and even have plots of land, although most of their livestock has been taken over by Ethiopian neighbors.

with, and sometimes independently of , British authority.

The streets, which are thronged with British soldiers and officials, still bear fascist slogans. The Italians are also leaving behind a system of mails and telegraphs which will be temporarily maintained by the British.

NOV 15 1941

It is the Emperor's wish to "rid the country of every possibility of Italian influence," the Times journalist states.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Ethiopian Emperor Runs Sub-State Under British

NOV 15 1941

Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia is operating his government within the framework of the British authority, according to a statement appearing in Tuesday's New York Times, quoting a London correspondent who entered Addis Ababa with the British a few months ago.

The writer states that the more than 40,000 Italians in the country, not counting war prisoners, are being evacuated as quickly as possible with their positions being taken over by Ethiopians.

When there are no natives available, Greeks, Armenians or Indians, the strongest non-Italian foreign elements in the country, take the positions.

Want No Italians

Responsibility of government, says the correspondent, is with the British, but the Emperor, surrounded by his ministers and retainers in his palace, is setting up his own administration, which sometimes functions concurrently

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

BRITISH PLAN TO MAKE ETHIOPIA A PROTECTORATE

NOV 15 1941

(By Our London Correspondent)

LONDON, England, (censored), Nov. 13—British policy in Abyssinia, which has been the subject of discussion in the House of Commons recently, is explained by Prof. A. Berriedale Keith, foremost authority on Constitutional law and international affairs at Edinburgh university.

(1) In this crisis of our affairs, when American sympathy is essential, it is disconcerting to learn from The Times special correspondent in Addis Ababa that the Emperor is to be required to enter into an agreement utterly inconsistent with the first point of the Atlantic Charter, in which we disclaim aggrandisement, territorial, or other.

PROTECTORATE FOR EMPEROR

(2) It is stated that under the new regime the Emperor himself is to be required to accept the advice of a British agent, while the local governors will equally be required to act as instructed by British political officers. We are, in effect, to exercise a protectorate, such as Lord Cromer exercised over Egypt, or as is now exercised in Malaya.

(3) Our protectorate is not justified by the aid we have given to the Emperor to regain his kingdom. It seems to have been forgotten that we are still under the obligation, sanctioned by Act of Parliament, of Article 10 of the League Covenant to "respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence" of Ethiopia, and that the assistance we have given to the Emperor was evoked by the urgent necessity of securing his assistance in our task of saving our territories and the Sudan from Italian conquest, and securing our hold on the Suez Canal. Lord Milner and Lloyd George as far back as 1919 had warned the Cabinet of the gravity of the danger to the Empire if Italy became possessed of Ethiopia.

TO BE MADE PUPPET RULER

NOV 15 1941

Concluding his appeal to the Foreign Office that Haile Selassie should not be turned into a puppet ruler but treated as a full sovereign, Professor Heith says: 'It is to be hoped this plan of placing the Emperor under tutelage will be abandoned, and that we will forthwith adopt the only course compatible with honor by concluding a treaty of alliance and establishing diplomatic relations, with arrangements for the grant of advice and aid in external and internal affairs alike, the Emperor to remain free to accept or reject that advice. He should be given as he desires, the aid of skilled officials to replace those massacred by the Italians, but they should be his servants, and execute his policy, not the orders of the British government.

"His enlightenment is well known and his action regarding slavery has received just praise. . . The difficulty of the rapid eradication of domestic slavery is sufficiently shown by the fact that it was abolished in the British territory of Sierra Leone only in 1926, and that legislation against it was found necessary in 1930 in the Gambia and the Gold Coast."

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

HAILE'S VERDICT TO DETERMINE NATION'S FATE

England Places Judges, Prosecutors In Courts; Disarms Troops

NOV 22 1941

(By Our London Correspondent)

LONDON — (Censored — Abyssinia is facing a new political crisis. Pressure is being brought upon the Emperor to accept a British administration under an agent with compulsory power in the capital and European administrators in the province.

Should Haile Selassie agree, Ethiopia's independence as a full sovereign state will be destroyed. Commenting upon the grave situation facing the country, the Ethiopia News says that "The administration of Ethiopia is in the hands of British Crown Colony official soldiers not working under the Foreign secretary (Mr. Eden) as would be the case if Ethiopia were recognized as an allied country, but under the war office as though Ethiopia were still a part of Italian territory, just like Italian Somaliland, Eritrea, and Lybia."

Patriots Disarmed

Ethiopian armies are being forcibly disarmed, and "The Times" has disclosed it is intended to disband the Ethiopian patriotic troops, including (1) the patriots who fought for five years alone against the Italians; (2) forces trained in the Sudan and other British territories under Anglo-Ethiopian auspices; (3) forces trained by British missions sent into Ethiopia to assist Ethiopia resistance to the Italians. Aready force has been used to disarm our Ethiopian Allies, who gladly welcomed British troops but refused to disarm . . .

"The Times" says it is intended to raise new armies in Ethiopia, not under the auspices of the Emperor, but under the British agent.

British judges have been appointed to preside over Ethiopian courts with British barristers as prosecutors.

NOV 22 1941

The administration is, in fact, being taken out of the hands of the Emperor and his people, says the newspaper.

Not To Return

Dr. C. W. Martin, the Abyssinian minister who went to India when the British government refused to restore his diplomatic status following Italy's entry into the war, will not be returning to London.

He is in Dehra Dun, India. He has applied for visas for himself and children to be ready to return to Abyssinia, but the British authorities have refused visas either to proceed to Addis Ababa or to return to London, says the "Ethiopia News."

Dr. Martin's eldest sons, Joseph and Ben, were murdered by Italian Fascists during the massacre of Abyssinians in Addis Ababa following an attack upon Marshal Graziana, Viceroy, in 1936. Both boys were engineers and studied in England before they returned to Abyssinia to serve in the air force against the Italians.

Ras Gugsa Fights British

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Selassie's Daughter To Make Appeal in Broadcast

FEB 22 1941

LONDON — An appeal to America on behalf of the Ethiopian Red Cross was scheduled to be made in a special broadcast at 10:30 a. m. (Eastern standard time) Thursday, February 20, by Princess Tsahai, daughter of Emperor Haile Selassie. The princess, who will speak over the network of the British Broadcasting Company and American stations, is a graduate nurse of Queen Charlotte's Hospital here.

Princess Tsahai is 19 years old, and expects to return to Ethiopia and establish improved nursing methods there. A British Red Cross unit is already operating in Ethiopia.

ROME—Ras Gugsa, Ethiopian traitor and disgraced son-in-law of Emperor Haile Selassie, is again in the news. This time, according to a report by the Italian official news agency, Stefani, Ras Haile Selassie Gugsa and Ras Seyum Mangasha are rallying their forces "somewhere" in Ethiopia to help the Fascist armies stem the tide of the British and Ethiopian sweep to victory.

Summoning all Ethiopians with the beat of their sacred drums to rise in defense of their conquerors, the Italians, Ras Mangasha, is reported to have declared: "People of Aduwa, know that everywhere — Rome, Addis Ababa, Asmara, I say everywhere—the Italian Government has respected and honored me, showing the greatest courtesy. My devotion to Italy is unlimited and I, followed by yourselves, will go against her enemies bearing the Italian flag in my right hand."

In the Italo-Ethiopian war (1935 to 1936) Ras Gugsa betrayed his country and father-in-law, Emperor Haile Selassie, and went over to the Fascist side. His reward by the Fascists was great. He was made governor of Tigre Province at a monthly salary of 20,000 lire, or $1,010; given to luxurious Fiat automobiles and pompous trip to Italy, where he was promised the throne of Ethiopia, which never matured.

Gugsa, who is about 26 years old, is a pop-eyed and fuzzy-haired individual. He is fond of gaudy uniforms, flashy clothes and sweet-smelling perfumes.

In the meantime, it was unofficially reported here from Cairo that the Ethiopian patriots have ousted the Italians from the important stronghold of Dangela, 175 miles from Addis Ababa and 50 miles south-west of Lake Tana. The capture of prisoners and large stores of war materials has been reported.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

U. S. Air Bases In Liberian Republic

DISPATCHES from Washington point out the likelihood of the establishment of an air base in Liberia by the American government. It would not be surprising if another far-flung American defense base were placed in the African republic, for strategic reasons all to well known to readers who've followed the war developments and the statements and actions of President Roosevelt.

It would be rather appropriate for Liberia to be such a base and thereby serve the cause of democracy and freedom, since it was set up as a republic under American auspices so that freed slaves in this country could have freedom, independence, and an opportunity at self-government.

Liberia has not been directly touched by the present war, and probably for the reason of its traditional relationship with this powerful nation.

Liberia is reported reliably to be strongly anti-Nazi, and naturally, for everything about the totalitarian governments is inimical to its interests and foreign to its own principles. If the necessity arises, it can be taken for granted that Liberia will cooperate fully with the United States in any defense move. It would be a gracious gesture of gratitude for it to do so.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Neutrality Is Official State

By ALVIN E. WHITE

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—Liberia, the Negro republic of western Africa, is in no immediate danger from Nazi influence, according to officials of the department of state who have had the situation under close observation for some time.

Immediately upon the declaration of war, Liberia issued a statement on its neutrality, which has been strictly enforced. So much so that the Liberian government has almost bent over backward to keep from offending the warring nations.

British officials, however, have not been very helpful in the enforcement of this neutrality and in one instance there was a very close shave, causing the United States government to back up the Liberians in their stand.

COUNTRY SUFFERS ECONOMICALLY

Economically, the Liberians have suffered from the war in that their trade with the adjacent French possessions has been cut off. French territory almost completely surrounds Liberia with the exception of the northwest border which adjoins Sierra Leone, a British territory.

At the time, the few Germans who were left in Liberia, merchants and traders who had been there for years, were doing their best to keep the little trade they had. Intense trading was done with a product known as 'piassava' a hemp like material which is manufactured from fibers of a Liberia plant. Germany had been buying this when the British stepped in through their charge d'affaires and precipitated a very unpleasant situation.

Because the British maintain a strong blockade of the West African coast, it is almost impossible for any vessels other than those of the British and her allies to enter the few ports Liberia has. At the same time, Britain maintains a widespread blacklist of nations suspected of dealing with the Axis powers and once threatened to put Liberia in this category. Only the insistence of this government is said to have prevented such a step.

Information from this section of the West Coast is rather meager, it is reported, since the United States maintains a man at Daker, in the Sengal and another at Lagos, some thousand miles apart in a rough wild territory.

FIRESTONE RUBBER INTERESTS

United States interests in Liberia are centered in the Firestone Rubber plantations, which have increased their output several hundred percent in the past four or five years; the Bank of Monrovia, and the United States Trading Company. Few Americans are in the country, so no problem of evacuation would be involved should there come a time for such action. Scattered throughut the country are a few Americans—"drifters" as the state department calls them— who would naturally seek to get back to this country in the event of trouble.

A short while ago, there was some trouble about the natives, but this was quickly put down and now Liberia seems to "be on the right side of the fence" according to department.

One of the difficulties Liberia faces, like the United States, is transportation. The lack of facilities to transport the few products of the country has proven a serious handicap. However, it is interesting to note that the development of the port of Marshall, just below Monrovia, has been one of the outstanding achievements of the country to date. Marshall has surpassed Monrovia as a seaport and although a smaller town, has made great progress in the past few years.

STERN MEASURES TAKEN

Little evidence of political intrigue is found in Monrovia, so stern are the measures adopted by the government. Although all of the first class nations have representatives in the little town, there is little political entanglement and the general situation is well in hand.

Entrusted to the care of Lester A. Walton, the affairs of this government are capably administered.

Reports to the state department cover a wide range of topics, much of which is confidential and cannot be released to the general public. However, Liberia has not been considered as a possibility for the construction of air bases, although there have been many reports to that effect.

Any fear the Liberians may have that Germay and the Axis powers are headed toward the country may be dispelled, it is reported, because the Axis has its hands full elsewhre at present, anl any drive on the African counties would have to be a concentrated effort, involving the territory in Africa, but any moves in this direction would involve Germany directly with the United States, which will not brook any infringment upon Libera nor its sovereign rights nor territory.

Columbia S C State
August 25, 1941

A BASE IN LIBERIA?

An interesting possibility increasingly discussed is an American base in Liberia; the utility of which, obviously, would relate to possible German activities at Dakar and in the Azores and Canary islands. Probably the necessary consent of the Negro republic would be obtainable under some pressure, because it was under American patronage it was founded and the country has continuously enjoyed more or less of countenance and aid from the United States. The establishment of such a base on the west coast of Africa would be regarded by Hitler as definitely an "overt act" against the Axis, which in fact it of course would be. Unprosperous Liberia probably would much prefer not to be drawn into the quarrels of the great powers. Its back country continues undeveloped; there are no railroads and almost no practicable highways, though the construction of a main arterial highway was begun in 1940.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

U. S. Protecting Negro Republic, But British Unfriendly

Lester A. Walton, Roosevelt's Envoy, Said Capably Handling Situation Fraught With Danger To Little African Nation

By Alvin E. White

WASHINGTON, Sept 4 (ANP)—Liberia, the Negro republic of western Africa, is in no immediate danger from Nazi influences, according to officials of the department of state who have had the situation under close observation for some time.

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Any fear the Liberians may have that Germany and the Axis powers are headed toward the country may be dispelled, it is reported, because the Axis has its hands full elsewhere at present, and any drive on the African countries would have to be a concentrated effort, involving the stirring up of the natives. Germany has had designs on regaining its former territory in Africa, but any moves in this direction would involve Germany directly with the United States, which will not brook any infringement upon Liberia nor its sovereign rights nor territory.

Norfolk, Va. Pilot
August 24, 1941

Roberts Park, Peake Park

The Housing Authority's selections, on the recommendations of its Negro advisory committee, of Roberts Park and Peake Park as the names of its first two Negro slum clearance projects in Norfolk has the happy effect of connecting these enterprises with old Norfolk history and of commemorating the notable work of two Norfolk-born Negroes of the early 19th Century.

Neither Joseph Jenkins Roberts nor Mary Peake was long associated directly with Norfolk, nor does either appear to have lived here many years, though the one was born here in 1809 and the other in 1823. Joseph Roberts was to spend most of his life in Liberia, to which he had gone as a colonist or as a trader and of which he became the militia commander and, in 1841, the governor. This was during the period when American Colonization Society was in control. He became the first President of the Republic of Liberia in 1848 and remained in office until 1856, and again was President from 1872 to 1876 during difficult days when the freeing of the slaves in the United States had reduced the interest of colonizers in Liberia. There is an abundance of evidence of his contributions to the early growth of this African country.

Mary Peake's life was more sharply restricted. Having had the advantage of education herself, largely because of her English father, she taught Negroes in Hampton in the 1840's and later in Kecoughtan, and she is credited with helping to organize classes in Newport News and Old Point. The WPA Writers' study of *The Negro in Virginia* records that "the most publicized school for Negro children during slavery was that established by Margaret Douglass, a white woman from South Carolina, who organized classes in Norfolk in 1853 for free Negro children," but it adds that "Mary Peake's school provided the first instruction for all who desired to attend." She died in 1862 at the age of 39.

The housing projects which will carry these two names are yet to be constructed, although both are definitely planned and work on the first will begin this autumn. But the decision that in some sense they shall commemorate these two Norfolk-born leaders of the Negro race is so fitting that it will surely meet with approval among both the white and Negro population of Norfolk.

Norfolk Va. Pilot
August 31, 1941

His Memory Deserves Honor

From the Petersburg Progress-Index

The Norfolk Housing Authority has given the name of Roberts Park to a new slum clearance project in that city in honor of Joseph Jenkins Roberts, a Virginia-born Negro who became the first president of Liberia and probably the most distinguished figure in the history of the Negro republic. The Norfolk *Journal and Guide*, a well-known Negro newspaper, states that Roberts was a native of Norfolk, and while some writers call him a native of Petersburg, Norfolk is usually stated as the place of his birth. However, President Roberts was reared in Petersburg, attended the old Methodist Church on Union street, and went to Liberia with a party of free Negroes assembled in this section well over a century ago.

That his name should be given a slum clearing project for people of his race is fitting and gratifying, for although the United States was not the scene of his activities he was a credit to the progress of his race in this country and proof of its ability to produce leaders of a high order. The name of Booker T. Washington has been given so many Negro institutions that it is time other leading members of his race be pressed into service for these purposes, and certainly the Appomattox River boatman who ably guided the early history of Liberia is one who deserves such honors.

Ilanga Lase Natal
(Natal Sun)
Durban, Natal,
South Africa

Native Labour Problem

AUG 28 1941
AUG 28 1941

At a farmers' meeting at Bergville, last week the important question of Native Labour was discussed The Magistrate of the district was asked to address the meeting. He said the Government was of the opinion that in districts where large numbers of Natives were employed on farms, a representative body, nominated by the Local District Farmers' Association, together with the local representative of the Department of Native Affairs and under the Chairmanship of the Magistrat should be formed to deal in an advisory capacity on all matters connected with farm labour.

In our opinion this suggestion was incomplete as an ommission was made in that the section most directly concerned has been left out in the suggestion, that is, the Bantu labourers themselves are left out of consideration and their views are not to be represented. We beg to point out that the suggested representation of the Native Affairs Department may not always represent Bantu opinion. It may be possible that the representative of the Native Affairs' Department views things as the farmers in the District.

The time has now come when the Bantu labourers' views on labour conditions should be sought and favourably considered. This lack of Bantu labour has its causes, many of which may be better expressed by the Mantu himself rather than the representative of the Native Affairs Department for the reason that he lives in another sphere. In our opinion that body should call for Bantu opinion from members of the Bantu race who have obtained those views from the Bantu themselves.

The fact that most Bantu labourers do all they can to escap from farm labour is not without reason. Conditions on the farm are in most cases oppressive to this class of labourers. Housing and food arrangements are mostly far from satisfactory. The Muntu labourer prefers to go to work in towns because there he can at least work under favourable conditions. They are expected to work not less than eight hours a day and in summer they begin work at six o'clock and continue to six o'clock in the evening.

AUG 28 1941

Long service is not always considered on monetary terms. A man with a family to feed, clothe and educate as well as supply with medicine in case of illness, is not taken account of on the farm.

In that meeting the suggestion was made that it would be advisable to consult Bantu chiefs, but in our opinion this advice would also not be fair if the chiefs had not first consulted the people directly concerned, that is, the labourers themselves.

AUG 28 1941

Some farmers do not deserve a good labour supply by reason of their cruel treatment of their labourers. The truth of this is revealed in the fact that some farmers do not have to beg for labourers while some are always in need of it. This is due to the way they themselves treat their farm labourers. The other class think a humane treatment of their Bantu labourers is spoiling them and thus want to get their labour under slave conditions.

Imvo Zabantsundu
(Bantu Opinion)
King William's Town
South Africa

Working On The Mines

MAR 29 1941

NATIVES STILL COMING FORWARD.

You may have read or heard that the Natives are going to the Mines in increasing numbers. That is true; and at the end of last January there were as many as 382,933 employed on the gold and coal mines in the Transvaal.

This is another record; meaning that never before have there been so many Natives working there on the Mines.

There are reasons for this. One reason is that the Natives working on the Mines send word in their letters to their families that they are comfortable, that they are well fed, and that they are well paid and regularly. If it were not so, the Natives would write differently. But in their letters home they report things as they find them.

Another reason why more and more workers go to the Transvaal is that these hear at first hand about the conditions on the mines from the Natives who come home on holiday. These reports are trustworthy.

MAR 29 1941

Good food and plenty of it, good wages which are paid regularly, and health observance—these are amongst the features that make the Mines a popular employment for Natives. The quality and quantity of the food continues; the wages are paid with unfailing regularity; and the Natives are encouraged to keep keep healthy.

On the Mines there is much to interest the Natives; they need not find time hanging on their hands, as the saying goes. For instance, games of different kinds can be played, football, tennis and cricket being amongst these; and they are encouraged to learn First Aid, about which you have read a good deal in these articles lately. Then every week there is a free bioscope entertainment.

It would not be surprising if, before long, 4000,000 Natives are working on the Mines.

Ilanga Lase Natal
(Natal Sun).
Durban, Natal,
South Africa

Working On The Mines

SUCCESS OF THE

W.N.L.A. BAND.

MAR 15 1941

One of the first things in the establishment of the W.N.L.A., Band was of course the purchase of a complete set of musical instruments. These were bought from England and were of the best kind. At the same time African bandsmen were advertised for, and there were many applications, because it was known that the band would be a good one, there would be "brothers" as fellow-bandsmen, and the pay would be regular. Out of these applications, twenty-three bandsmen were chosen. Of these 17 were Basutos, 3 Shangaans, one Xosa, and two Zulus.

You will like to know what manner of instruments they play. Here is the list: One E flat cornet, six B flat cornets, four tenor horns, one baritone and two tenor trombones, one bass trombone, two Euphoniums, two B flat basses, two double B flat basses, one side drum and one bass drum.

—: ooo :—

MAR 15 1941

When you have the good luck to hear this W.N.L.A. Band play you will wonder how the bandsmen learned music so well. The reason is that they had musical "ears"—which means that they would play in tune; moreover, they had a love of music to begin with. That made it all the easier for them to practise patiently and intelligently and perseveringly.

The clever Bandmaster, Capt. Vincent Barwood, has brought out the best in these African musicians. He wrote scales for them in musical notation on a blackboard. They practised hard. He would not allow them at first to play nothing but scales; and these bandsmen grasped the fact that the better they played their scales the better would they play their pieces. In other words, all the good movements, all the evenness that they could show in their scale playing would later be heard to advantage in the rendering of the set pieces. The Bandmaster himself can play any instrument in the band, and the bandsmen have great respect for him. He kept all the men doing scales for six weeks, and then came the day when he gave them a quick march to play. They were proud bandsmen. After that they never looked back. And all the time discipline has been maintained in the band. That is the British way.

Ukusebenz' Emigodini

UKUCHUMA KWE W.N.L.A. BAND.

MAR 15 1941

Into engezinye okwaqalwa ngazo ekumisweni kwehele lababethi beW.N.L.A., kwaba ngukuthenga izinto zokubethwa eziphelele. Zathengwa eNgilandi kungezohlobo oluphambili kakhulu, kwathi ngaso lesosikhathi kwabe kubizwa abansundu bokubetha, babaningi abasabelayo ngoba kwakwazeka ukuthi ihele lababethi leli lalizoba ngeliphambili, kwakuzobakhona ukuba laba ababethi bathathisane njengabomuzi munye, nemali bayithole njalo ngezikhathi ezimiyo. Kulabo ke ababesabele, kwakhethwa ababethi abangameshumi amabili anantathu, kulaba abayi17 kwaba ngabeSuthu, amaShangana abamathathu, lalinye iXhoza, zambili iziNzale.

Nizothanda ukwazi ukuthi babethani. Nazi ke izinto abazibethayo: E flat cornet; amaCornet ka B flat ayisithupha, amaTenor horns amane, yiBaritone eyodwa, namaTenor Trombones amabili, neB ss Trombone, namaEuphonium amabili, namaB flat basses amabili, namaDouble B flat basses amabili, nesigubhu esibethwa nganxanye, nesigubhu seBass.

MAR 1 9 1941

Mhla wabanenhlanhla yokuzwa ababethi bebetha, uyomangala nje ukuthi ababethi ukubetha okuhle kangaka bakufunda kanjani. Isizathu ukuthi banezindlebe ezikuzwa masinya ukucula, okungukuthi babekwazi ukuba bashaye ngokuvumelana, futhi ke bekuthanda njena ukucula zibekwa. Loku kwakwenza kwabalula ukuba bafunde ngesineke, ngendlela esile, bebekezela.

Okunguyena obaphethe, ohlakaniphile uCapt. Vincent Barwood usehle wakhiphela obala konke lo ko okuhle kulababababethi. Wayebabhalela amaScales eBlackboard, bafunde ngamandla nabo. Wayengabavumeli ekuqaleni badlale noma yini enye ngaphandle kwamaScales, befunda ababethi ukuthi uma amaScales bewabetha kahle bayokukwazi ukuba kuthi nokunye abanikwa kona bakubethe kahle. Loku kusho ukuthi konke ukubethwa kwezigaba zokuculwayo okuhle, konke ukuvumelana ababena ko ekudlaleni amaScales kwakungathi kamuva kuzwakele kahle uma sebebetha loko abebekhethelwe ukukubetha. Yena luqobo umphathi angabetha noma yiyiphi into yokubethwa kulezi ezibethwayo lapho; ke, nababethayo bamhlonipha kabi.

MAR 15 1941

Wabahlalisa bebetha amaScales amasonto ayisithupha, lwaze lwafika usuku mhla ebanika iMarch ekhawulezayo ukuba bayidlale. Baziqhenya lababababethi mhla loko. Kabaphindanga babheke emuva ngemuva kwaloko. Ngaso sonke lesosikhathi bebehleli behamba ngomthetho. Yindlela yamaNgisi ke leyo.

Imvo Zabantsundu
(Bantu Opinion)
King William's Town
South Africa

Working On The Mines

APR 5 1941

WORKING ON THE MINES.
THOUGHT FOR THE NATIVES

Thousands and thouusands of Natives work on the gold and coal mines, and you will be glad to learn that the authorities do all in their power to prevent accidents. The Natives know this; they see for themselves what care the Whie man takes in order that accidents shall be avoided.

Accidents are seribus. nobody wants them; everybody wishes there were no accidents at all, and in 1913 the Prevention of Accidents Committee set to work to impress upon all mine workers, that for their own sakes, they must not allow accidents to happen if it were possible to prevent them. Warnings were put up and pictures were shown, teaching the vital importance of carefulness.

SAFETY FIRST became a motto, and it is not a selfish motto so far as the mines are concerned. It means taking care, using one's eyes, and being thoughtful not only for one's own sake but also for that of others. The result is that accidents on the Mines have for years been fewer and fewer.

Everything reasonably possible is done to prevent accidents on the Mines. The managements, the officials, and the whole of the staffs co-operate in order to ensure safety for the workers; and encouragement and support in these matters is given by the Government's Department of Mines, by the Native Labour Organisations of the Transvaal Chamber of Mines, and by the Prevention of Accidents Committee.

APR 5 1941

Because of the care thus taken the Mine workers go about their work, and do it, with confidence.

Ilanga Lase Natal
(Natal Sun)
Durban, Natal,
South Africa

Working On The Mines

FEB 8 - 1941

RED CROSS TEACHES THAT THE STRONG MUST HELP THE WEAK.

The Minister of the Interior and Public Health (Hon. H. G. Lawrence), when he recently presented the trophies on the occasion of the final Competitions of the Mine African First Aid Training, said that the Red Cross believes and teaches that the strong and healthy must help the weak and sick, and it is therefore the duty of the strong and healthy Africans on the Mines to learn First Aid, he said the strong and healthy Africans could help those who were unable to help themselves.

Now the Minister had been watching the final Competitions, had seen for himself the Mine Africans going through their difficult tests (attending to "patients" in the same way as if there had been a real accident or serious illness), and in the course of his speech afterwards he said he was so pleased to be present and to watch the Mine Africans preparing themselves for First Aid. He said he thought these Africans were wishing to say "Thank you!" for all that had been taught them in First Aid: and the way, he added, to show this gratitude was to make full use of the knowledge of First Aid thus placed at their disposal.

X X X

It must be remembered that all the teaching given, and all the work done, to advance First Aid on the Mines costs money, and the Minister called attention to this fact. He pointed out that the Mine Africans would not be able to buy the things needed, and therefore gratitude was due, he said, to the Chamber of Mines for giving some of the money required by the Red Cross—otherwise the Red Cross would not be able to do the work it did.

X X X

In the next article we shall give you some facts showing the w nderful progress made by Mine Africans in First Aid.

41/6.

Ukusebenz' Emigodini

ISIPHAMBANI ESIBOMVU SIFUNDISA UKUTHI ABANAMANDLA MABASIZE ABABUTHAKA.

Okunguyena kwaHulumeni ephethe izindaba zangaphakathi kwezwe, kanye neMpilo yezwe, (Umhlonishwa H. G. Lawrence) ngencathi enikeza imiklomelo, kamuva nje, ngomhla wemincintiswano yokuphetha yabansundu abasabenza eMigodini abafundiselwa uSizo Lokuqala, wathi iSiphambano Esibomvu sifundisa ukuthi abanamandla nabaphilile kusweleke ukuba basize ababuthaka nabagulayo, ngakho kungumsebenzi wabanamandla nabaphilile abansundu abasebenza eMigodini ukuba bafunde uSizo Lokuqala, ngoba abansundu abanamandla, futhi abaphilile bangasiza labo abangezisize bona.

FEB 8 - 1941

Wayekada ebukela imincintiswano yokugcina, wazibonela yena mathupha abansundu baseMigodini bechusha ekuvivinyweni o kulukhuni (belungisa 'iziguli" ngendlela esongathi impela kuvele ingozi noma umuntu ugula kabi), waze wathi lapho esekhuluma kamuva, wathi ujabule kabi ukuba abeknona abukele abansundu beMigodi bezilungiselela uSizo Lokuqala. Wathi ucabanga ukuthi laba abansundu babefisa ukuba bathi: "Siyabonga", ngakho konke loko ababefundiswe khona ngoSizo Lokuqala. Wathi indlela yokukhombisa lokokubonga ngukusebenzisa ngokuphelele lolulwazi loSizo Lokuqala abase benikezwe lona.

FEB 8 - 1941

X X X

Makukhumbuleke ukuthi yonke imfundiso nomsebenzi owenziwayo ukwandisa uSizo Lokuqala eMigodini kubiza imali, kusho uMhlonishwa. Wathi makwenziwe loku kuqashelwe. Wathi abansundu beMigodi babengeke bakwazi ukwenza uSizo Lokuqala uma kwakungabanga khona imali yokuthenga izinto zokubafundisa. Ngaloku kusweleke ukuba babongwe abe Chamber of Mines ngokunikela imali nabo kuleyo eyayifunwa yiSiphambano Esibomvu—ngaphandle kwaloko iSiphambano Esibomvu sasingeke siwenze umsebenzi waso.

X X X

Kwelizayo siyoninika amaqiniswana akhombisa ukuthi abansundu sebeqhubeke ngendlela eyisimanga kanjani oSizweni Lokuqala, baseMigodini.

41/6

Mochochonono
(The Comet)
Maseru, Basutoland
South Africa

Working On The Mines

Thought for the Natives

APR 12 1941 No. 92/9

Thousands and thousands of Natives work on the gold and coal mines and you will be glad to learn that the authorities do all in their power to prevent accidents. The Natives know this; they see for themselves what care the White man takes in order that accidents shall be avoided.

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APR 21941

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Because of the care thus taken, the Mine workers go about their work, and do it, with confidence.

56a-1941
Mochochonono
(The Comet)
Maseru, Basutoland
South Africa

Working On The Mines

First Aid is Regarded with Respect

No. 87/22

MAR 1 - 1941

On the Mines, First Aid is always spoken of with respect and even honour, because of what has been proved not a matter about which something is "going to be done", not a matter of "fine words" without any useful action, but something about which there have been the clearest proofs, the most beneficial results. It has all been proved. Instance after instance has occurred where the knowledge of First Aid has been a boon indeed; goodness knows the number of times on the Mines that what looked like a little thing, say a scratch or something like that, has been prevented from getting worse or developing into mischief for one reason or another, simply by prompt application of cleansing (cleang) the flesh near the injury and bandagling if necessary. First Aid has been thoroughly organised on the Mines.

MAR 1 1941

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First Aid once learned is never forgotten altogether but it is necessary at least every three years to refresh ones memory by taking another course of instruction. It is considered that the training remains sufficiently fresh for that period because it is so strict; and after what you have read in past articles and are going to read in these columns, you will say that it is a good thing that the training is strict. The instructons in the subject are all experts, and though they are strict—they have to be in order to win attention and to ensure learners concentrating on the teachings yet they are kind and most encouraging; they have a deep respect for, a love of, First Aid. They know what good it does and can do. They realise that in the event of an accident on a Mine or anywhere) even on the veld or on a road) a fully qualified Native mine worker could and would do the wise thing pending the arrival of the Doctor. Not long ago you read in one of these articles how a motor accident happened in East Griqualand and two Mine workers (Natives) who were on holiday there at the time, happened to be near the scene. They were fully qualified in First Aid, and they rendered help and assistance to the injured until the Doctor came. The conduct of these two Natives was spoken of in the highest terms.

MAR 1 1941

x x x

First Aid is something clean and helpful; something good. There is nothing selfish about it, and the very training in it keeps the mind active and bright. The Native Mine workers who qualify in First Aid are interested in it because they are taught so well. A high standard is set and there is no departure from it: everything must be done well. And the Native Mine workers who qualify realise right from the very start of their study that they are acquiring knowledge, precious knowledge, that will be useful to them as long as they live. All this is true. Is it any wonder then that First Aid is spoken of on the Mines with respect and even honour.

x x x

Next week we hope to give you some figures showing the progress that First Aid has made on the Mines.

Imvo Zabantsundu
(Bantu Opinion)
King William's Town
South Africa

Working On The Mines

MAR 15 1941

SUCCESS OF THE W.N.L.A. BAND

One of the first things in the establishment of the W.N.L.A. Band was of course the purchase of a complete set of musical instruments. These were bought from England and were of the best kind. At the same time Native bandsmen were advertised for, and there were many applications, because it was known that the band would be a good one, there would be "brothers" as fellow-bandsmen, and the pay would be regular. Out of these applications, twenty-three bandsmen were chosen. Of these 17 were Basutos, 3 Shangaans, one Xosa, and two Zulus.

You will like to know what manner of instruments they play. Here is the list: One E flat cornet, six B flat cornets, four tenor horns, one baritone and two tenor trombones, one bass trombone, two euphoniums, two B flat basses, one side drum and one bass drum.

When you have the good luck to hear this W.N.L.A. Band play you will wonder how the bandsmen learned music so well. The reason is that they had musical "ears"—which means that they would play in tune; moreover, they had a love of music to begin with. That made it all the easier for them to practise patiently and intelligently and perseveringly.

MAR 15 1941

The clever Bandmaster, Captain Vincent Barwood, has brought out the best in these Native musicians. He wrote scales for them in musical notation on a blackboard. They practised hard. He would allow them at first to play nothing but scales; and these bandsmen grasped the fact that the better they played their scales the better would they play their pieces. In other words, all the good movements, all the evenness, that they could show in their scale playing would later be heard to advantage in the rendering of the set pieces. The Bandmaster himself can play any instrument in the band, and the bandsmen have great respect for him. He kept all the men doing scales for six weeks, and then came the day when he gave them a quick march to play. They were proud bandsmen. After that they never looked back. And all the time discipline has been maintained in the band. That is the British way.

Ilanga Lase Natal
(Natal Sun)
Durban, Natal,
South Africa

Working On The Mines

MAR 8 - 1941

"THEY SHALL HAVE MUSIC WHEREVER THEY GO".

It was a fine idea to have a Brass Band whose members should all be Africans, under the conductorship of a highly-trained White Bandmaster.

Much thought was given to the formation of this Band, to be known as the W.N.L.A. Band, and, eventually the plans were complete. There were many things to see to and to do, but everything went well. This was to be a Band for the Native Mine workers.

An important step was taken by the W.N.L.A. when they decided to engage Capt. Vincent Barwood as Bandmaster. He was trained at a famous British Army institution, Kneller Hall, and he became Bandmaster of the Scots Greys.

MAR 8 1941

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The music that some of the Africans had for the most part was heard from concertinas, Jews' harps, autoharps and calabashes, or from gramophones and the wireless. Any of these is better than nothing, but what a joy it was when the Mine Africans could hear at their Compounds the W.N.L.A. Band, with the cornets, euphoniums, trombones and tubes.

MAR 8 1941

In next weeks' article we will tell you something about the success the W.N.L.A. Band has achieved and how the Native Mine workers appreciate a visit from the Band to the Mines. The music is a joy to listen to.

Ilanga Lase Natal
(Natal Sun)
Durban, Natal,
South Africa

'Working On The Mines

MAR 22 1941

W. N. L. A. BAND IS VERY POPULAR.

This W. N. L. A. Band goes to play at the Compounds on the Mines as often as possible. The Band is in great demand—naturally. The listeners appreciate the bright well-rendered music—it makes them walk on air, as it were and at the end of a concert they always want to know "when are you coming again?"

MAR 22 1941

The bandsmen of these occasions always wear uniform, and they have a bearing and behaviour which wins them a good name. When the Mine Natives' First Aid training competitions were held at the W. N. L. A. Compound (headquarters), Johannesburg, last October, the Band entertained the visitors with lovely music, and one of the pieces they played was "There'll Always Be An England", and they played it remarkably well.

MAR 22 1941

This W. N. L. A. Band is another instance of the way that the Mines study the Natives. The bandsmen are all-time musicians. Except on Monday, a day-off for them, they practise every day from 9 to 12 in the morning, and from 1.30 to 4.30 in the afternoon. On Saturday afternoons and Sundays they give concerts as arranged for them, and the Mine Natives at every Compound love to have a visit from the Band. As mentioned, the bandsmen wear uniform, which makes them look smart, and the W.N.L.A. have two buses specially built, one to convey the members of the Band to the Mines for giving concerts, and the other to carry the instruments.

MAR 22 1941

The W. N. L. A. Band has played outside Johannesburg and the Transvaal on important occasions, one of which was the coronation in Basutoland.

The W. N. L. A. Band is a proved success.

Imvo Zabantsundu
(Bantu Opinion)
King William's Town
South Africa

Working On The Mines

MAY 29 1941

NATIVES STILL COMING FORWARD.

You may have read or heard that the Natives are going to the Mines in increasing numbers. That is true; and at the end of last January there were as many as 382,933 employed on the gold and coal mines in the Transvaal.

This is another record; meaning that never before have there been so many Natives working there on the Mines.

There are reasons for this. One reason is that the Natives working on the Mines send word in their letters to their families that they are comfortable, that they are well fed, and that they are well paid and regularly. If it were not so, the Natives would write differently. But in their letters home they report things as they find them.

MAY 29 1941

Another reason why more and more workers go to the Transvaal is that these hear at first hand about the conditions on the mines from the Natives who come home on holiday. These reports are trustworthy.

Good food and plenty of it, good wages which are paid regularly, and health observance—these are amongst the features that make the Mines a popular employment for Natives. The quality and quantity of the food continues; the wages are paid with unfailing regularity; and the Natives are encouraged to keep keep healthy.

MAY 29 1941

On the Mines there is much to interest the Natives; they need not find time hanging on their hands, as the saying goes. For instance, games of different kinds can be played, football, tennis and cricket being amongst these; and they are encouraged to learn First Aid, about which you have read a good deal in these articles lately. Then every week there is a free bioscope entertainment.

It would not be surprising if, before long, 4000,000 Natives are working on the Mines.

NO. 92

Imvo Zabantsundu
(Bantu Opinion)
King William's Town
South Africa

Working On The Mines

MAY 29 1941

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This W. N. L. A. Band goes to play at the Compounds on the Mines as often as possible. The Band is in great demand naturally. The listeners appreciate the bright well-rendered music—it makes them walk on air, as it were—and at the end of a concert they always want to know "when are you coming again?"

The bandsmen on these occasions always wear uniform, and they have a bearing and behaviour which wins them a good name.

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King William's Town
South Africa

Working On The Mines

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NO. 91

Ilanga Lase Natal
(Natal Sun)
Durban, Natal,
South Africa

Working On The Mines

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Imvo Zabantsundu
(Bantu Opinion)
King William's Town
South Africa

Working On The Mines

NATIVES KEEP ON GOING THERE.

When you take a long journey you have a reason for doing so. You have given thought to the matter.

Now when a young Native decides that he will go to the Mines to work he has several reasons for making that decision.

First he wants to earn money, and he knows what to do with it when he has saved up. Secondly, he wishes to work where he will be well looked after, kindly, he would like to see something of the great world outside his kraal or dorp or reserve.

About the money a Native earns on the Mines there is no question about it: it is good pay, out of which he can save up. Is not the proof of the pudding in the eatings? Ever so many Natives save up money out of their earnings; and when they go back to their kraals, either for a holiday or to stay there for good, they are better off financially than before. And this is a thing to remember; the Mines encourage Natives to save up.

Saving up some money each month makes the Natives comfortable in their minds, gives them a feeling of pride and contentment as a result of their own honest labour. All this helps to give the Mines a good name.

That the Natives are well looked after on the Mines has been proved. The meals are good and regular, the food being of the kind for health and strength, making fat, and the drink is wholesome and nourishing. Most of the Natives actually weigh more when they go home to their kraals than they do before, and they keep in good health on the Mines because they also sleep well at nights.

Then there is that feeling of adventure about going out into the great world; to see what it is like, to hold one's own in the course of life. Well every mother's son has, in a sense, to fend for himself, but on the Mines there are brothers to keep the newcomers from being too lonely, and there is so much of interest in the way of music, games, and free bioscope every week, that the Natives are glad they decided to go to work on the Mines.

Working On The Mines

MORE ABOUT EXPERIENCE

When Africans are going to the Mines to work there—when they are leaving their homes for he first time—they are entering upon a phase of life. It is what is known as going out into the great world.

A feeling of confidence comes to the Africans when they meet the Native Recruiting Corporation's Officials at the recruiting stations, because these officials speak the Native language. The Africans can ask any questions they like—and they do—and these are answered in the same language. The fact is appreciated by the Africans.

On the Mines the Africans see so much that interests them, they have their own work to do, and they see others busy at their jobs. Time passes quickly.

Wise Africans choose the right kind of "Brothers" for their close friends. Experince—in the sense of wisdom and good judgement—comes to be their guide in their undertakings, and should it be that they want trustworthy advice or guidance they can without hesitation go to Compound Manager, who knows their language. He is looked upon by the Africans as a "father", and rightly so, for from his boyhood he has known them and their ways and their habits of thought. It is because he understands the Africans and can speak their language that he is often entrusted with the important post of Compound Manager.

NO. 107

Umteteli Wa Bantu
Johannesburg
South Africa

Working On The Mines

THE VALUE OF EXPERIENCE

You are interested, and naturally so, in reading about the Africans working on the Mines; and you are glad to know that they have good food and good drink and well—sheltered sleeping quarters, and that the Mines arrange music on the wireless and once a week a free bioscope entertainment. And besides these things, the Mines encourage the Africans, when they have done their shifts, to play games.

So it is little wonder that your menfolk who are working on the Mines have good health.

And the Africans obtain useful experience, an asset indeed. Africans are by nature observant, and one of the first things they see when they are working on the Mines is the orderly way in which things are done. There is a reason for each piece of work.

On the Mines, as you know, there are thousands and thousands of Africans at work, and yet each has his own particular job to do. They know their duty and do it well and ordeliness (or organisation) is the basic reason for this. Punctuality is, of course, a feature on the Mines.

When men work hard and enjoy their work, they strengthen their minds. They do not feel tired; no, they keep fresh and learn more and more, and one of the things on the Mines to which they take is the study of First Aid. Very many of the Africans qualify in this important subject and take pride in their teams competing in the First Aid Competitions on the Mines. The knowledge of First Aid that these Africans acquire is likely to be useful to them—and others—wherever they are.

NO. 106

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NO. 106

Ilanga Lase Natal
(Natal Sun)
Durban, Natal,
South Africa

Working On The Mines

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Ilanga Lase Natal
(Natal Sun)
Durban, Natal,
South Africa

Working On The Mines

IMPORTANCE OF SAVING UP MONEY

You will have understood from these articles what a wise thing it is for Africans to save up money out of their monthly earnings. It is a fact that certain amounts saved up each month mount up to a lot of money. And the knowledge of money thus saved up puts the owners of it in a comfortable frame of mind. They feel that they are worth something; they realise that they have some money not only for themselves, but also for their families.

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When the time draws near for the Africans to leave—that is, when they are completing the number of shifts for which they are engaged — they can draw enough money on their last two tickets to pay their rail-fares home and their taxes, if necessary, and also any other expenditure that may be absolutely essential. Up to now, as you have read, under the Deferred Pay system they have not drawn the full amount of their pay each month, a portion having been saved up for them each month, and it has become a habit with them to manage quite well on the smaller amount, there being, as already indicated, a feeling of pride that the part of the earnings which they have not drawn is all the time being saved up for them.

And thus, when they are going home they are in a position to buy their railway ticket for the journey and to buy little presents for their families.

It is then in particular that the Africans are so glad that they have had their money saved up for them, and they know that when they present the necessary voucher at the right office they will receive the total amount due to them, without any deduction whatsoever. The Africans have complete confidence that the Mines pay them every penny they have earned. 41/23.

Ilanga Lase Natal
(Natal Sun)
Durban, Natal,
South Africa

Working On The Mines

WARM TUNICS FOR ARFICANS WHO WORK UNDERGROUND

Winter has passed, and with the summar sun shining on the veld you do not think of the recent cold days and nights.

But you will be glad to know that the Mines had a thought for your menfolk during the cold weather last winter.

The Mines provide tunics for all the Africans working underground—to keep them warm. These tunics do not cost the Africans a single penny—they are provided free—and ever since they have been wearing them, their chests have been strong and colds have kept away.

Africans living at home in the sun do not wear tunics, and when they go to work on the Mines they may not think it necessary to wear them. But the Mines know that the Africans will have better health by wearing warm, comfortable tunics, and the boss boys are instructed to see that the Africans do not just carry them over their arms when going on or coming off shift, but they WEAR THEM.

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It is in ways like this that the boss boys are so helpful to their "brothers." It is part of their duty to see that the Africans wear the tunics that have been provided free for them.

The wise newcomers in partic

Icala eling'andile lizakuthethwa eJohannesburg labelungu abakhulu ebathathu, o m u n y e yiManaging Director yaseAlexander Film Co-mpany nabanye ababili okuthiwa bantshontshe imali yalowomsebenzi. Kube yilowo wabambisa nge£1,000, inkulungwane yaopondo ukulindela icala bephandle. Kungathi izwe se-

Ilanga Lase Natal
(Natal Sun)
Durban, Natal,
South Africa

Working On The Mines

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Mochochonono
(The Comet)
Maseru, Basutoland
South Africa

Working On The Mines.

Importance of foot comfort

No. 75/2

WHEN a Native goes to work underground on a Mine he *has* to wear boots, as was mentioned in a former article, you will remember; and you will agree, from what you have already read, that it is absolutely necessary for the protection of his feet that he should then wear boots. Naturally, if he has never worn a pair of boots before, he will feel a bit awkward at first, but he soon becomes accustomed to them.

And here is good news. The Mines have officials who take an interest in Natives wearing boots for the first time.

x x x

During the past few years a very great deal has been done to provide *foot comfort* for the Natives. This is wise.

The Natives realise what trouble has been taken on their behalf in this matter of Boots. They are able to buy best quality at the lowest possible price.

If ever you should hear that Natives are "exploited" by the Mines over boots, you can laugh at the idea It is simply not true.

The N.R.C. Boot is guaranteed and consequently is the best obtainable, irrespective of price.

When a Native is wearing boots on the Mines for the first time in his life, if his feet at first should "vex" him — if for instance there should be any chafing of the skin, however slight — he can have his feet inspected and receive expert attention. This is not done to "fuss" him; it is done so that his feet can be kept healthy, so that *he can be comfortable.*

If he does not ask to have his feet inspected and attended to — if he goes about suffering in silence — then it is, to put it bluntly his own fault.

The shape of the "last" and the construction of the boot have gone a long way towards ensuring foot comfort, and after a few weeks the feet of the Natives have got accustomed to the constraint of wearing boots. Natives should suffer no inconvenience when wearing boots in future; in fact they soon realise that it is a pleasure to wear boots.

Readers have been so interested in this subject that more information will be given in next week's article.

Ilanga Lase Natal
(Natal Sun)
Durban, Natal,
South Africa

Working On The Mines

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Mochochonono
(The Comet)
Maseru, Basutoland
South Africa

Working On The Mines

Opportunity to save up mon

No. 98/2

One of the reasons why Africans working on the Mines are enabled to save up money out of their earnings is because their food and quarters are supplied them free They have no anxiety about where the next meal is coming from; it is there Similarly they do not have to go searching for a room to sleep in; adequate and comfortable quarters are provided for them.

It is very easy to spend money but hard to save it. The safest way to save it on the Mines is to go on "deferred pay". The system is entirely voluntary on the part of the Africans. And they have learned to appreciate its value.

x x x

To help to keep the Africans happy, the Mines have arranged bioscope shows for them once a week in each compound, and the Mines take a good deal of trouble in selecting suitable pictures.

The Africans enjoy the recreattions that in one way and another are brought to them on the Mines where they are working By enjoying these free of cost to themselves, the Africans have the more opportunity to save up out of their earnings

The Mines have a good name for helping Africans to save up.

Mochochonono
(The Comet)
Maseru, Basutoland
South Africa

Working On The Mines

No. 97/3

Services Of Africans Are Recognised

You have read in these articles about Organisation on the mines and what it means, how plans are made for efficient working and how things are done in an orderly manner there.

Africans who work on the mines see for themelves the effect of the orderliness, how it gets things done, how it makes for progress.

The number of Africans working on the mines keeps on steadily increasing Word has gone from kraal to kraal, dorp to dorp, reserve to reserve, that the Africans receive good treatment. That is one reason why they keep on coming to the mines They also know that they can save up money.

x x x

Very many of the Africans, after working the number of shifts which they undertake to do, come back to the mines for another term of service to save up more money.

The wages and conditions of service, the housing, the feeding, the medical care, and the recreation and social amenities on the mines make working there attractive to the Africans

That vital feature Organisation, which you have been reading about helps in the RECREATION of Africans as well as in the working of shifts Hours are arranged for games, for which grounds and material are provided and once a week a night is set apart for a free bioscope entertainment. And, remember, there are many mines; so that much thought has to be given to prevent disappointment on a single mine. The White bosses think of the comfort and happiness of the Africans working on the mines.

Organisation is to be found throughout the Mining Industry. Various Branches are connected with the parent body, which is the Transvaal Chamber of mines, and each year this important body holds a big indaba. This happened the other day, and in his wise words the white man who was President for the year remembered the Africans working on the mines. He said it had been a difficult year but the behaviour of the Africans had been highly gratifying.

x x x

The officials conducting the Mining Industry are mindful of their responsibilities towards Africans, and they Appreciate the way Africans carry out their duties on the mines.

Mochochonono
(The Comet)
Maseru, Basutoland
South Africa

Working On The Mines

How Africans can save up money

No. 99/2

YOU will remember reading in last week's article about it being very easy to spend money but hard to save it.

The Mines are anxious to see Africans save up out of the money that they earn, so that when they take thier discharge and go home, they have something to be able to say of employers, that is of the White bosses who are responsible for the runing of the Mines, that they really do desire to see the Africans saving up. The Mine authorities recognise that Africans who are saving up, that is, putting by some money each month, are happy and contented; more than those who spend their money carelessly and therefore do not have a penny to call their own.

One reason in particular why those Africans who steadily save up are contented and have ease of mind is because they know that, if for any reason money is urgently wanted in their homes, they have got it ready for safe despatch to their relatives.

Another reason why Africans are proud and glad to have saved up is that, when they leave the Mines for home on holiday or to stay there, they have a nice little sum of money to do what they like with, and also they can afford to buy a few small presents which will bring pleasure to their people at home.

x x x

Next week we hope to tell you about what is considered the best way for the Africans to save up out of their earnings on the Mines. It is known as Deferred Pay; and you will be surprised when you learn how much money is paid out in this way to Africans engaged by the Native Recruiting Corporation (NRC) for work on the Mines The Deferred Pay system is entirely voluntary, that is to say the Africans who use it do so of their own free will.

Mochochonono
(The Comet)
Maseru, Basutoland
South Africa

Working On The Mines

Advantages Of The Deferred Pay System

No. 101/2

YOU have been looking forward to reading more about this Deferred Pay System on the Mines.

No wonder the Africans like it.

They like it because they know their money is safe, every penny of it. They have learned by experience that they can trust the Mines about their earnings and about their saving Up."

Remember, the Deferred Pay is entirely voluntary; that is to say, the Africans need not go in for it unless they wish to do so of their own free will.

But they see the advantages of it, and one of these is that by letting the Mines save up some of their money each month for them out of their earnings, it gradually gets more and more and they can have it when they go back to their homes.

x x x

Very many of the Africans working on the Mines are quick to see that if a large part of their money is saved up for them each month they cannot waste it while away from home. We all know how easy it is to spend money. There is a saying that it burns a hole in the pocket. But if their money is saved up for them each month it cannot burn a hole in their pockets. The money is safe And when the Africans ask for it, either when they are going back to their homes or for any good reason, it is always there for them

x x x

The Mines were very wise to start this Deferred Pay System. It means a lot of extra work for them, but it pleases the Africans and adds to their sense of security and comfort on the Mines

Next week, some more about this Deferred Pay System

Mochochonono
(The Comet)
Maseru, Basutoland
South Africa

Working On The Mines

Deferred Pay System Helps Africans to Save Up

No. 102/2

Africans who go to work on the Mines soon get to know the meaning of Deferred Pay. They soon realise that by this system they can have a portion of their earnings saved up each month for them till they return to their homes.

Everything is done in a business-like way, the result of organisation; and the Africans know that the Mines treat them honestly over their money.

x x x

The Deferred Pay system is a great success and it has done a great deal to make Africans feel comfortable and contented.

They know they are saving up if they use the system. Good-natured "brothers" are always willing to explain to a recruit anything that he is in doubt about, and if he wishes to have any special information he can always ask the Compound Manager, who is as a "father" to the Africans

But the fact is that when Africans are recruited, the system of Deferred Pay is explained to them so clearly that they know what they are doing.

x x x

The plan of identifying an African—that is, making sure that the right man receives the money is so good that the Deferred Pay which the Mines have saved up for him cannot be paid to the wrong party. Even if the Voucher (necessary document) which the African has had given him should be stolen, it would make no difference eventually, because the right African would still receive the money due to him. It would in due course be handed to him at the office where he has to apply for payment.

The Africans working on the Mines have faith in the Deferred Pay system. It has proved itself to be good.

Ilanga Lase Natal
(Natal Sun)
Durban, Natal,
South Africa

Working On The Mines

FEB 1 1941

"LIFT UP YOUR HEARTS TO THE RED CROSS."

As you remember, the work of training Mine Africans in First Aid falls a good deal to the lot of the South African Red Cross Society. And the Minister of the Interior, the Hon. H. G. Lawrence, impressed upon Mine Africans, on the occasion of the finals in the First Aid Competitions, how valuable is the knowledge that they (the Mine Africans) thus gain. He asked them to treasure this knowledge and training. He said this is of national importance, because [and this is a point that we ourselves have made in former articles] it would improve the health of the African people in their kraals. "Take it with you, therefore, into your homes and among your own people," he said

The Minister went on to ask: Why is the Red Cross and the Prevention of Accidents Committee doing this First Aid work, and why is the Chamber of Mines supporting them? And this was the answer the Minister gave to the question: Because they wanted the Mine workers to be healthy and put in a position to help themselves and because they did not want any of the people to suffer unnecessary pain.

GOOD WORK BY THE RED CROSS SOCIETY

The Minister paid a tribute to the work of the Red Cross and asked all his listeners, whenever they saw the Red Cross, to be thankful of it and to respect the fine men and women who kept it going, because throughout the world the Red Cross stands for what is good and beautiful.

There is no Colour question, said the Minister, with the Red Cross, whose workers do not mind whether you are White or Black, whether you are thankful or ungrateful to them; and the Red Cross asked for no reward did not say: "Can you pay us back for what we do?" No; all that the Red Cross asked was: "Are you ill? Are you wounded? Are you in pain?" If anybody was ill or wounded or in pain, then the Red Cross, came and soothed the sufferer. "If," said the Red Cross, "if you are too weak to come to us we will seek you out and come to you."

"Therefore," said the Minister, "lift up your hearts to the Red Cross," and (he added) they should "also be grateful to the Chamber of Mines who gives some of the money that is required by the Red Cross or else it would not be able to do the work."

—: oo :—

There is still something more to tell you about the work of the Red Cross, and you will be glad to read it, because the Mine workers—the men from your homes—have learned so much in First Aid from the Red Cross. Therefore look out for next week's article.

Mochochonono
(The Comet)
Maseru, Basutoland
South Africa

Working On The Mines

Native keep on going there

APR 26 1941 No. 92/5

When you take a long journey you have a reason for doing so. You have given thought to the matter.

Now when a young Native decides that he will go to the Mines to work, he has several reasons for making that decision.

First, he wants to earn money, and he knows what to do with it when he has saved it up. Secondly, he wishes to work where he will be well looked after; thirdly, he would like to see something of the great word outside his kraal or dorp or reserve

x x x

About the money a Native earns on the Mines, there is no question about it. it is good pay, out of which he can save up. Is not the proof of the pudding in the eating? Ever so many Natives save up money out of their earnings; and when they go back to their kraals, either for a holiday or to stay there for good, they are better off financially than before And this is a thing to remember; the Mines encourage Natives to save up

Saving up some money each month makes the Natives comfortable in their minds, gives them a feeling of pride and contentment as a result of their own honest labour. All this helps to give the Mines a good name.

That the Natives are well looked after on the Mines has been proved The meals are good and regular, the food being of the kind for health and strength, making fat, and the drink is wholesome and nourishing. Most of the Natives actually weigh more when they go home to their kraals than they did before. And they keep in good health on the Mines because they also sleep well at nights

Then there is that feeling of adventure about going out into the great world; to see what it is like, to hold one's own in the course of life. Well, every mother's son has, in a sense, to fend for himself, but on the Mines there are brothers to keep the newcomers from being too lonely, and there is so much of interest in the way of music, games, and a free bioscope every week, that the Natives are glad they decided to go to work on the Mines.

Imvo Zabantsundu
(Bantu Opinion)
King William's Town
South Africa

Working On The Mines

SERVICES OF AFRICANS ARE RECOGNISED

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The wages and conditions of service, the housing, the feeding, the medical care, and the recreation and social amenities on the Mines make working there attractive to the Africans.

That vital feature Organisation, which you have been reading about, helps in the RECREATION of Africans as well as in the working of shifts. Hours are arranged for games, for which grounds and material are provided; and once a week a night is set apart for a free bioscope entertainment. And, remember, there are many Mines. so, that much thought has to be given to prevent disappointment on a single Mine. The White bosses think of the comfort and happiness of the Africans working on the Mines.

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The officials conducting the Mining Industry are mindful of their responsibilities towards Africans, and they appreciate the way Africans carry out their duties on the Mines.

MAY 3 1941
MAY 9 1941

Ilanga Lase Natal
(Natal Sun)
Durban, Natal,
South Africa

Working On The Mines

AFRICANS STILL COMING FORWARD

MAR 29 1941

You may have read or heard that the Africans are going to the Mines in increasing numbers. That is true; and at the end of last January there were as many as 382,933 employed on gold and coal mines in the Transvaal.

This is another record; meaning that never before have been so many Africans working there on the Mines.

X X X

There are reasons for this. One reason is that the Africans working on the Mines send word in their letters to their families that they are comfortable, that they are well fed, and that they are well paid and regularly. If it were not so, the Africans would write differently. But in their letters home they report things as they find them.

Another reason why more and more workers go to the Transvaal is that they get first hand about the conditions on the mines from the Africans who come home on holiday. These reports are trustworthy.

MAR 29 1941

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Good food and plenty of it, good wages which are paid regularly, and health observance — these are amongst the features that make the Mines a popular employment for Africans. The quality of the food continues; the wages are paid with unfailing regularity; and the Africans are encouraged to keep healthy.

On the Mines there is much to interest the Africans; they need not find time hanging on their hands, as the saying goes. For instance, games of different kinds can be played, football, tennis and cricket being amongst these; and they are encouraged to learn First Aid, and by this you have read a good deal in these articles lately. Then every week there is a free bioscope entertainment.

MAR 29 1941

X X X

It would not be surprising if, before long, 400,000 Africans are working on the Mines.

11/12

Ukusebenz' Emigodini

BASEZA ABANSUNDU

Mhlaumbe senike nezwa noma nafunda ukuthi abansundu baya eMigodini ngokwanda njalo nje. Liqiniso lelo, ngoba ekuphaleni kuka January yena lona babe beyizi 382,933 abasebenza emigodini yegoli kanye neyamalahle eTransvaal.

Lesike ngesinye isibalo esiphakeme, okusho ukuthi kakuzange kekwenzeke ngaphambili ukuba babe baningi kangaka abansundu abasebenza eMigodini.

X X X

Kukhona izizathu ezibanga lokhu. Esinye ngesokuthi abansundu abasebenza eMigodini bayaye bathumele izincwadi emakhaya komkabo bathi bahleli kahle, bathi badla besuthe, bathi baholelwa kahle futhi ngezikhathi ezimiyo. Uma kungenjalo bangabe kababhali kanjena abansundu. Kodwa bathi uma bebhalela emakhaya basho njengoba izinto bezifica zinjalo eGoli.

Esinye isizathu esibanga ukuba bande abayosebenza eTransvaal ukuthi bazizwela bona ngenhlalo eMigodini bezwa ngabavela khona besazohlaba ikhefu. Laba bayaye basho into umuntu angayethemba ukuthi iliqiniso.

Ukudla okuhle, okuningi, nemali eyanele ekhokhwa njalo, nokubhekelwa impilo — konke loku ngezinye izinto ezibanga ukuba iMigodi ithandwe ngabansundu. Uhlobo lokudla lusaloku luluhle njalo nje, nemali ikhokhwa ngesikhathi sayo njalo, nabansundu bayakhuthazwa ukuba bahlale bephilile.

Kuningi okuhlaba umxhwele abansundu eMigodini, kabakwesweli okokwenziwa; badlala imidlalo ngemidlalo, ibhola, neTennis, neCricket, bakhuthazwe ukufunda uSizo Lokuqala esenefunde okuningi ngalo kulezizinhla kamuva nje. Kuthi masonto onke kubekhona iBhayiskopo ngesihle.

X X X

Kungeke kumangalise ukuba kuthi kongakabiphi ebese beyizi 400,000 abansundu abasebenza eMigodini.

11/12

Working On The Mines

NATIVES LEARN TO TAKE CARE OF THEMSELVES

Natives working on the Mines learn to use their commonsense and so they keep out of harm's way.

From the time they arrive as "new boys" they are encouraged to follow carefully the instructions they receive about doing their work in the right way. And they wisely obey.

It is by doing their work in the right way that they keep happy—and safe.

The instructions that "new Boys" receive are the result of experience.

One thing that they are told, for instance, is that they must, before going to work underground have a box of matches on them; and another thing is the wisdom of wearing hand guards and hard hats during underground work. These protect the Natives from getting hurt.

Another thing that they are told is—never to enter the working place before the White boss says it is all right. He always examines it and makes it safe before he allows the Natives to enter it.

You have read about the pictures put up at the Mines that tell the Natives what to do and what not to do. The Natives are advised to look at these pictures and learn from them.

All the instructions given to the Natives about taking care of themselves are easy to understand, and by obeying them the Natives, as indicated already, keep well and happy; and if they save up, they have money in hand which they finish their contract and go back to their homes.

NO. 96.

Mocnochonono
(The Comet)
Maseru, Basutoland
South Africa

Working On The Mines

Natives learn to take care of themselves

MAY No. 96

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Working On The Mines

MUSIC AND DANCING ARE GOOD FOR HEALTH

When the Africans engage to work on the Mines they are likely to know in advance something about the duties that they will be called upon to undertake; some "brothers" are sure to have told them.

Naturally the work comes first; it has to be done and it is done. Working hours are fixed and, as we told you the other week, the Africans soon settle down in their new surroundings. They get accustomed to the discipline which on the Mines means doing things in a systematic, orderly way; and they themselves see the necessity for strictness.

But it is not all work, for just as the hours of duty are regular, so are the hours of play and rest.

Africans can listen-in to music on the Mines and they enjoy it; and if, when the shifts are done, some "brothers" get together and wish to have a sing-song they can do so—and a very good thing it is for everybody to sing, at the right time and in the right place. Indeed, so far back as the year 1588 a great English musician, William Byrd by name, said: "The exercise of singing is delightful to nature, and good to preserve the health of man."

Dancing comes naturally to to Africans. They delight in it, and it makes them glow with health. They are what you might call born dancers. On the veld you can see some of them even walking with a lilt, that is, a spring in their walking movements, and this indicates a cheerful outlook on life, a happy temperament.

The Mines encourage the Africans to dance, at the right times, and the Africans love a special dance. Then their picked dancers perform, and these are watched with interest and pride by their "brothers". If it is an occasion out of the ordinary a number of Europeans are sure to be present.

The Africans display rhythm as they dance, and the great Greek philosopher Plato said two thousand years ago about rhythm: "It is a force that enters most powerfully into the inner recesses of the mind and imposes order and comeliness upon it."

The Africans on the Mines enjoy their dances.

Working On The Mines

WISE AFRICANS GAIN USEFUL KNOWLEDGE

Africans who have previously been living in their kraals, and who now find themselves working on the Mines, have very much to interest them, that is, to keep their minds bright—which is one of the ways to keep well.

They see many many "brothers," and the wise Africans use discretion as to whom they make close friends with.

It is a new life for the Africans, right from the veld, to be amongst a large population. Everything at first seems strange to them. But it is a fact that they soon settle down in their new surroundings. They are interested; they are "curious" in a sensible way about [illegible] and all the time the presence of 'brothers' helps to make them at ease. Then they get interested in their work, and when they have done their shift they enjoy their recreation. Food and drink are always ready for them at regular hours, and sleeping quarters are provided and these are facts that help to make them comfortable in their minds.

What appeals to the Africans on the Mines is the orderly manner in which the work is done. Method is the guide for everything, and nothing is left to chance. All this makes for safety.

The Africans observe this "Safty First," this planning for the protection of all who work on the Mines, and they thus have the opportunity to acquire much useful knowledge—which nobody can take from them.

You have for instance read about the way the Africans learn First Aid. They make progress in this because they are so well taught and because they themselves are willing learners. They are really interested; they are learning things they never knew before.

In many ways the wise Africans, when working on the Mines, acquire knowledge which will be useful to them all their lives.

END.

56b-1941

The Union
Cincinnati, Ohio

TEACHERS OF INDIA STRIKE!

APR 10 1941

Bombay, India — (CNA) — Three hundred primary school teachers, including fifty women, in the schools of Gujerat, Bombay presidency, have gone on a hunger strike, demanding payment of back wages.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

JAPAN AND THE NEGRO

AUG 16 1941

The popular fallacy that Japan—by reason of its non-Nordic classification—is interested in the black races should be discarded by all those who entertain such sentimental bunkum. Throughout their long history the Japanese have systematically avoided any association with the Negro race that might cause the white world to identify them with the descendants of the dark continent.

They, like their German partners, look upon Negroes as inferior people. This was their attitude long before Hitler published his "Mein Kampf" and Nordicism became a fanatical creed of the Nazis. Many of us can recall the statement made by a visiting Japanese professor who was interviewed on the radio when he arrived in New York some years ago. He was asked in the course of the interview what he thought of the American Negro. This was his reply:

"American Negro? No flag, no money, no consequence."

While there is much truth in this cryptic statement with regard to the position of the Negro in the western civilization, it reveals at the same time the light in which the black man is held in the land of the Rising Sun.

A country which perpetuates its ruling class by a consistent, ruthless denial of economic and political rights to the masses cannot be expected to have much affection for a down-trodden race. Modern Japan's territorial expansion is nothing more than imperialism in an advanced stage. The incorporation of this policy into the ancient eastern program of self-sufficiency is a direct consequence of the impact of western culture and ideals upon the Oriental mind.

AUG 5 1941

The West, however, with the exclusion of the authoritarian states, has laid down some basic political theories which give the masses hope for better days. Although democracy, both in America and England, is yet in the academic stage of governmental theories, it affords a sound political premise from which the common people can argue their claim to political, economic equality and social freedom. Whereas Japan with an inflexible consitution offers no such outlook to its propertyless, poverty-stricken masses.

Thus when Tokyo joined the Rome-Berlin Axis, it was a natural alliance of like-minded rulers. All three share in common the belief that the individual is subservient to the state. Having practiced for years its own brand of Fascism, Japan entered into the fold of the western totalitarianism without any reservation.

Nazi Germany has devoted special attention to the propagation of the theory of inferiority of the Negro race. Since this is one of the fundamental tenets of the Fascist philosophy, it goes without saying that by accepting membership in the Axis powers, Japan accepted also their anti-Negro policy.

Those of us who have observed Japanese students on the campuses of such universities as Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Chicago, Illinois and Southern California know that they have nothing to AUG 16 1941 with Negro students. They are even less friendly than the hard-shell southerners from Georgia or Mississippi. Such an attitude is a demonstration of a deep seated antagonism that is nurtured by the Nipponese against the sons of Ham.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

DUPING THE JAPS

Hitler has won his successes to date by following the hoary maxim of divide and conquer. In this he has been aided immeasurably by the stupidity of his opposition. Nations distant from him have hoped that someone else would win the war for them, in some cases have actually swallowed pacts of non-aggression and alliances with the conqueror. Having neutralized distant victims until their time comes, Hitler than concentrates upon the immediate objective close at hand. Those forced to bear the brunt of his attack unaided feel themselves deserted, betrayed by others who should be their friends, while those far away are drugged by promises, or a false sense of security derived from distances alone.

OCT 22 1941

A notable example of Hitler-duped nations is Japan. With the Nazis fantastically championing Aryan supremacy, making no attempt to conceal contempt for anyone not of their own particular branch of the Caucasian race, the Japs have none the less become their allies. As The Baltimore Evening Sun observes:

OCT 22 1941

"What mystifies students of Hitler's racial theories is why the Japanese leaders have persuaded themselves that an Axis triumph would mean anything good for Japan. All the records show that Hitler and his fellow fanatics have nothing but contempt for the Japanese and intend that they should ultimately have no part in ruling the Orient. Just now Japan enjoys favor on the well-known Hitlerian maxim 'murder one enemy with the help of another' but after a Nazi victory we may be sure that Hitler would revert to his original feeling about Asiatic races."

OCT 22 1941

Yet, with the tragic example of Italy before her as evidence of what happens to anyone who pals around with Hitler, Japan is playing his game in the Far East. She seems on the verge of committing hari-kari as the tool of a hypocritical ally whose aim is world domination and whose concept does not tolerate the idea of equals anywhere.

The Yellow Peril

DEC 8 - 1941

'It Has Come at Last'

World-Telegram N.Y./N.Y.

By GEORGE WITTE,
World-Telegram Staff Writer.

Many older-generation Americans nodded their heads sagely today and announced to their friends with the satisfaction that comes of a long period of unfruitful waiting:

"What have I been saying all these years? The Yellow Peril! It has come at last."

It was soon after the Spanish-American War, which saw the Stars and Stripes planted in Japan's front yard—the Philippines—and led to John Hay's historic proclamation of America's Open Door policy toward China, that talk first arose of "the inevitable war with Japan."

Japan's triumph over Imperial Russia in 1905 added fuel to the dark prophesies of the American Cassandras and the next year a book entitled Banzai, which told of a clash in the Pacific between the United States and Nippon, gained wide circulation in this country and fired the imagination of zealous patriots.

DEC 8 - 1941

It was not until 1908, when California, disturbed by the influx of cheap Japanese labor, enacted legislation restricting the entry and residence of members of the yellow race that the possibility of war passed from the realm of fiction to that of realism.

The California law and the intense anti-Japanese feeling accompanying it placed President Theodore Roosevelt and his administration in an embarrassing position. There were angry demonstrations against the United States in Tokyo and other large Japanese cities and the Japanese press fanned the people's indignation by bluntly declaring the California law had been dictated by a feeling of superiority by the white races over the yellow races, which they branded as an insult to the Japanese.

Philander C. Knox, Secretary of State in the Taft administration, however, succeeded in calming the perturbed Nipponese in 1911 to the extent that the Tokyo government signed a "gentleman's agreement" voluntarily to limit emigration to the United States. This was a typical Japanese "face-saving" compromise, since it still permitted some Japanese immigration and Japan "voluntarily" imposed the restrictions.

* * *

Largely as a result of Japan's being on the side of the Allies and against Germany, talk of the Yellow Peril died down during World War I and the subsequent post-war period. It was not until 1931, when the Japanese inaugurated their present Greater East Asia program by invading Manchuria in a surprise attack similar to that carried out against Hawaii yesterday, that Americans again began to look upon Japan as a potential menace of peace in the Pacific.

Henry L. Stimson, the present Secretary of War, who then was Secretary of State in the Hoover administration, was the first to foresee the perils to the Western powers if Japan's imperialistic ambitions in China were not nipped in the bud. He drafted a sharp note to Tokyo. But the British government failed to back it up and the Japanese ignored Mr. Stimson's protest beyond sending a polite note of acknowledgment.

* * * DEC 8 - 1941

Despite Japan's invasion of Jehol and attack on Shanghai in 1933, the United States as well as the European powers and the League of Nations took no effective step toward stopping her in the appeasement period before 1939, and this passive attitude gave the Tokyo military the green light for their attack on China.

The Yellow Peril was gaining gigantic proportions only in the last few weeks that the possibility of gasoline and scrap iron for Japan's war machine across the Pacific until a few months ago. It was American people.

Yet the United States continued to ship war with Japan was again brought home to the

56d-1941

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

NEGRO YOUTHS STUDY OFFER TO FLY FOR CANADA

JAN 10 1941

Rap 'Broken Promises' of U. S. Defense Chance.

[Reprinted from yesterday's late editions.]

Three hundred Chicago Negro youths who have the required two years of college and the physical qualifications for acceptance as flying cadets in the army are seriously considering enlistment in the Royal Canadian Air force, according to A. L. Foster, executive secretary of the Chicago Urban league. The league is an agency working for the betterment of Chicago's colored population.

Several of the young men already have made plans to go to Canada. One, who finished third in a flying course conducted last year by the Civilian Aeronautics bureau at the University of Minnesota, has been approached by the British consul here with an offer that he accept full expenses to the nearest Canadian recruiting station, Foster said.

Broken Promises Charged.

"Our boys have grown mistrustful of the administration," Foster said. "Too many promises made just before election time remain unfulfilled."

JAN 10 1941

Foster referred to President Roosevelt's announcement last Oct. 9 that, as part of his expanded defense setup, he would maintain the strength of the Negro personnel of the army on a proportionate population basis; establish Negro organizations in each major branch of the service; accelerate the training of Negroes as pilots, mechanics, and technicians in aviation, and form Negro aviation units.

"The administration has made nothing but empty gestures thus far," said Foster. "In an attempt to pacify us it gave us a fine Waco training plane at the Harlem airport. [The Civil Aeronautics bureau and the army air corps jointly conduct a special flight instruction project for Negroes there.] This is the same type of training plane in use at the flying fields for white boys. We appreciate having it. But thus far only 20 boys have been accepted to use it."

Protests Against Discrimination.

The young men accepted for this special project undergo many hardships, Foster said. They do not receive the $75 monthly paid to flying cadets at other fields, they are not supplied with uniforms or other flying equipment, and they are deprived of the advantages of medical and dental attention, board, and lodging, he said.

"All of the boys at the Harlem field wear the same flying suit," he said. "Training flights are delayed while one boy takes off an outfit and another one gets into it."

The large percentage of Negroes on Chicago's relief rolls was cited as the best argument for accepting more Negro youths at the recruiting offices. The Chicago Relief administration reported yesterday that 27 per cent of Chicago's Negro population is on relief compared with 3½ per cent of the white population.

The lack of training facilities for Negro draftees was cited by State Draft Director Paul H. Armstrong recently as the reason why only a limted number of Negroes will be called for service in January.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Do They Mean Negroes?

It has always seemed funny to us that certain business institutions and places of amusement go to such length to advertise using the public press and the radio, then when someone who has read the ad or heard the invitation turns up, he is refused because of his color or for some other reason.

This was brought to mind because of an appeal from the army for 16,500 men for the air corps. A dispatch from Washington contained this story:

FEB 8 1941

"The army asked for 16,500 volunteers today (January 26) for the expanding Air Corps and related branches, stressing that men registered for the draft were eligible.

"Instructions to recruit this number for three-year enlistments by March 1 were dispatched to the nine corps area commanders in the continental United States.

FEB 8 1941

"Regardless of the rapid expansion, there is to be no reductions in qualifications for ground crews men with at least a High School education are still sought for enlistment.

"A substantial backlog of applications from young men who want to be military fliers promises an ample number of cadet candidates at the start of efforts to increase the annual rate of training from 7,000 to 12,000 pilots a year.

"The fledgling flier must have two years college education or its equivalent."

While the army is begging for this number of men for the air corps, Negroes, well qualified in every respect are being forced to go to Canada to join the Royal Air Force if they insist on serving their military life in the air corps . . . and they are passing the rigid physical and technical tests without difficulty. We urge Negroes, who are still interested to volunteer for this service, and if they are refused, we'd like to hear about it. We have been told there is NOT to be any jim crowism in our National Defense program.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Canadian Negro Youth Looks To United States

FEB 13 1941

TORONTO, ONTARIO—(ANP)—That a number of capable, progressive young Negroes here are migrating to the United States, and that others who consider themselves less fortunate continually look towards their sister country to the south as a land of opportunity and are bending every effort towards eventually getting over the border also, was brought out by Mrs. Viola W. Carter in a recent speech at Toronto university.

Mrs. Carter, prominent social worker of New York City, newly appointed director of the Home Service association, a welfare agency ministering to the Negro population of this city stressed the fact that Negroes in Toronto are denied work opportunities in virtually every vocational field.

Such discrimination against them has naturally led to a low standard of living and is the cause of crime and delinquency in the Negro community.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

CANADA'S VITAL DEFENSE ABSORBS COLORED YOUTH

MAR 26 1941

Industries Are Rapidly Training Negro Citizens

MONTREAL—(A N P) — In a special interview with Dr. K. I. Melville, colored assistant professor of pharmacology of McGill university Medical school and one of Montreal's leading citizens, it was learned that Canada's defense industries are rapidly training and absorbing Negro youths as fast as they qualify and apply.

The brilliant and noted scientist said, "Heretofore colored youths after finishing high school had to be contented with whatever porter or red cap employment that was available. The doors of industry were definitely barred in general to Negroes save in a few exceptional cases. Today, he is welcomed at the various Montreal Technical institutes and trade schools where he is taught whatever trades he desires to learn. Machinists, tool makers and pattern makers are a few of the crafts in which he is rapidly becoming proficient."

MAR 26 1941

Continuing, Dr. Melville stated, "After finishing, he is given employment in his craft in one of the war connected industries. A number of them have already been assigned to the Vickers Aircraft and the Fairchild Aircraft."

The munitions industry which is expected to reach its peak by summer will take many more.

At present in St. Paul-Armint, Quebec, there is being constructed a vast munitions plant. This will be a city within a city housing, feeding and employing probably between 75,000 and 100,000. The Foundation Company of Canada is one of the leading contractors for this project.

Thus war conditions have resulted in definite progressive steps being made by the Canadian Negro. Already a factor in the Army, he is participating as skilled artisans and technicians and in this manner is becoming an integral part of Canada's defense.

Negro Labor News
Houston, Texas

The Negro In Canada

(What is Canada like from a Negro's point of view? Is it the land of freedom from prejudice and open opportunity of which we sometimes hear? Jim Hewlett, Associated Negro Press correspondent, has just made a study of Queec, the portion of Canada inhabited by French-speaking Canadians. His story of how the 5,000 Negroes living there fare is absorbing, factual, and informative.)

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MONTREAL, Quebec—(By Jim Hewlett for ANP)—The Negro of the province of Quebec has no political power. He is economically important. He lacks a virile, aggressive, intelligent leadership and it is legal to discriminate against him in the province.

SEP 29 1941

There are no Negroes in the provincial or city government service.
; a)?t(n9se

There is not a single colored medical doctor, lawyer, or dentist reported practicing his profession in the province and only one church, the United Church of Canada presided over by Rev. Estes.

There is no branch of the NAACP. The Elks are inactive. The Canadian Legion post has lost its charter. There is some activity manifest in the UNIA and Odd Fellows, but aside from the Negro Community centre of which D. P. Sykes is secretary, there is no organization to combat the increasing wave of prejudice and to concern itself with the problems of the youth which are indeed manifold.

Of the million and a quarter inhabitants of Montreal, the teeming metropolis of the province, there are approximately 5,000 Negroes consisting of a large number of British West Indians, Canadians from the provinces and a few Americans. One family was reported living in Quebec City but practically all of the rest are concentrated in Montreal or its localized ghetto walling the Negroes within as in such typical American cities as New York and Chicago. They can be found in practically every section of the town except the ultra-exclusive sections which maintain a color bar.

The result is the colored brother lacks a racial consciousness and is too widely scattered to be a political significance. Integrations has produced some interracial association and intermarriage at the expense of a feeling of racial unity.

The working population consists mainly of pullman porters, red caps, garage mechanics, musicians and lavatory attendants in night clubs. The Canadian Civil Service has no Negroes in its employ. The employes must be bi-lingual, i. e., be able to speak both French and English because of the large French-speaking population in the province. This plus the lack of initiative acts as a deterrent to those who might apply.

SEP 29 1941

At the present time defense work has given a few more employment.

Negroes have fared better in the business world. Rufus Rockhead, daper West Indian and proprietor of Rockhead's Paradise. has enjoyed a marked success during the past 10 years in the cabaret and tavern business. At times he has furnished employment for over 100.

Dr. Grant of St. Louis, is a successful chiropodist with a suite in the Marine Building, on the corner of Peel and St. Catherine, the heart of Montreal.

Fletcher Gray, a tailor, noted for his expert weaving, usually has from eight to ten in his employ.

Wilson's Boston Cafe, Morman's Barbecue, Lancey's Shoe Repair and the Snack Shops of Madison and Packwood have done their bit to dispel the idea that Negroes can't succeed in business if they ''deliver.''

Outstanding other personalities are Dr. Melville, noted scholar and assistant professor of pharmacology at McGill University and James A. Gay, veteran newspaperman who has been in Montreal for 36 years.

Wth regard to the twin evils, prejudice and discrimination, there is less on the surface than in the states. A few years back, Frank Christie was refused service on the grounds of color in the York tavern, connected with the Montreal forum, a sports arena. The defense lawyer contended ''He was not a fit person to be served'' leaving the color angle out. Christie won in the lower court and the tavern was fined $25. On appeal by the defense, the supreme court of Canada sitting in Ottawa, ruled with the York Tavern's defense lawyers and reversed the decision of the lower court. Thus it is legal to discriminate in the province.

SEP 29 1941

Summing up, the future of the Canadian Negro would seem to lie in the establishment of efficient small businesses catering to all since the white Canadian suffers no qualms in spending with those who give service. The encouragement of the youth to become qualified and apply for positions in the civil service and finally to arouse himself from his inherent apathy and lethargy and utilize the benefits and opportunities coincident with integration to the best of his ability.

56e-1941
Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Martinique May Be Key Defense Point

JAN 18 1941

Seizure of the Island Advocated By Officials

WASHINGTON, D. C., (ANP) —Unless diplomacy of the highest type is used by the United States will find itself involved in the European war in spite of the declarations of leaders that such will not be the case, and in this instance the entry point will not be Europe, but a little island said to be the key to the entire defense of the Panama canal, now a possession of what is left of France. That island is Martinique.

Possessed of a great harbor at Fort-de-France, one of the best on the hemisphere, Martinique has now become the topic of general discussion.

Officials of the government are advocating the seizure of the island, which won fame as the home of one of the wives of the famous Bonaparte. One editorial writer says, "same as to Martinique and the rest of the fragments of the French empire in this part of the world. Only we shouldn't ask Marshal Petain to give these places to us; we should simply take them."

AGGRESSION URGED

Writing in Collier's Magazine, Frank Gervasi, crack writer on foreign affairs, says that the island itself is no bargain and the chief city is populated by about 50,000 Negroes and 3,000 whites.

He also advocates the seizure of the harbor, but not the adoption of the natives who would then become wards of the government and another economic problem to the United States.

Imbued with French nationalism and ideals and customs, it would be difficult, says this writer, to transfer these islanders to American standards, basing his deductions on the situation in Porto Rico, where he avers the Porto Ricans still cling to the Spanish traditions and customs and language.

WOULD BE PROBLEM

Martinique would present an even more difficult problem, it is said, for the 250,000 people, the majority of which are Negro in general racial characteristics, are the victims of disease, leprosy being one of the chief scorges; syphilis and other contagious sicknesses. The diseases also have made seriou inroad in the white population which has degenerated into a type slightly above the beachcomber, according to Gervasi.

However, none of this has to do wit hthe splendid harbor which would furnish admirable landing areas for hydroplanes and roads for warships to lie at anchor.

In the interior, the roads are mere paths, with one road being in a fair condition, but of little use as far as military usage is concerned.

JAN 18 1941

So the island of Martinique, with its one good harbor and its hundreds of drawbacks, looks to be the fatal step the United States would take to enter the great European imbroglio, regardless of all intentions to remain outside the fighting business.

And, if Uncle Sam takes this fine harbor, he will take unto himself another slice of empire inhabited in the main by a vast Negro population.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Panama President Would Castrate Colored Residents

NEW YORK — President Arnulfo Arias of Panama, in preaching a doctrine of race hatred, has gone so far as to advocate castration of all Negroes there, according to Richard O. Boyer, newspaper correspondent who has just returned from a visit there. JAN 4 - 1941

According to Boyer, Arias, who is definitely anti-American and pro-Nazi, does not consider Negroes and Chinese born in Panama to be Panamanians. His chief advisor and private secretary is Carlos Yasaza, former consul to Hamburg and a reputed Nazi sympathizer.

Boyer reports:

"The Panamanians hate the Americans but they hate to an even greater degree the Jamaica Negroes who have been imported by the American government to do common labor on the canal and its defenses.

"The Americans declare that the Panamanians are loafers, that they can't do or won't do a good day's work."

Globe and
Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

70,000 PANAMAIANS LOSE CITIZENSHIP; NO SPANISH BLOOD

JAN 10 1941

PANAMA CITY, Jan. 9 (ANP)— When Panama's new constitution became effective Thursday, it left 70,000 to 90,000 persons without a country. They are the children of Negroes whose language of origin was not Spanish, and the children of Asiatics.

The constitutional provision is retroactive, denying citizenship to persons of those bloods born after Nov. 3, 1903, the date of Panamanian independence from Columbia.

The majority of those denationalized are of British West Indian extraction, descendants of laborers imported to help dig the Panama canal.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

BRITISH DEMOCRACY

JAN 25 1941

Asserting that citizenship of the British Empire was the greatest heritage of the black man, Chief Justice Graham Paul of Sierra Leone, West Africa, ordered the imprisonment of two native editors for publishing seditious matter in the African Standard.

The two young men, George Thomas and Sydney Beyle, editor and assistant editor respectively, of the organ of the West African Youth League, were tried during the September sittings of the Supreme Court on charges of reprinting in the African Standard an article taken from a New York paper criticizing the British government for sending Wallace Johnson, an African trade union leader to a concentration camp under the colony's defense regulations.

The prosecution found that such an article published during wartime amounted to sedition. But before passing sentence, Judge Paul addressed the accused, saying:

"I make these sentences concurrent so that you will both have purged your offenses in time to start the New Year with a firm resolution to make yourselves loyal and exemplary citizens of your country and the British Empire. And, if in the years to come, you have anything to do with the Youth League, I hope you will direct your energies in making that League worthy of being allowed to shelter behind that other Youth League — the greatest youth league in the history of the world—I mean the league of these young people from all parts of the world different in race, creed and colour, who are today wearing His Majesty's uniform, and who are leaving their homes, enduring privations and hardships, risking even losing their lives in defense of what is their greatest heritage—citizenship of the British Empire. Now that you are on your way to prison, I hope that you will take your punishment like men—be the better for it and come out determined to earn the respect of your loyal fellow countrymen and the whole community."

It seems that Britain has one law for the colonies and another for the motherland. For, no attempt, as yet, has been made to even silence such London dailies as the Times and the News Chronicle which continue to criticize in unrestrained terms various acts of the government. If just criticism of ill-considered governmental acts is seditious then most London editors should be imprisoned. But England, unfortunately, still believes in democracy for the wealthy white citizens, and slavery for the poor blacks. No, Justice Paul, liberty is the black man's greatest heritage—not British serfdom.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

NMU Asks Hull to Halt Jim-Crow in Venezuela Ports

Negro Seamen Refused Shore Leave, Smith's Letter to Secretary of State Declares—Urges Action to Protect Men

JAN 3 1941

The National Maritime Union today requested Secretary of State Cordell Hull to use his office in seeking to halt discriminatory practices of Venezuelan civil authorities against Negro seamen on board American vessels calling at Venezuelan ports. In a letter to Hull, Ferdinand C. Smith, NMU secretary, said that Negro seamen on American ships were being refused shore leave in Venezuelan ports by order of the Venezuela Government.

He enclosed copy of a notice posted by Captain John F. Charlton, of the S.S. Gulfhawk on a recent voyage informing the crew that the following crew members were not to be allowed shore leave:

1. Citizens of belligerent countries.
2. Members of the Negro race; and
3. Members of the Yellow race.

LETTER TO HULL

Smith's leter to Hull follows:

"I am writing to you at this time, in behalf of the membership of the National Maritime Union, concerning a situation which should be brought to your attention for immediate adjustment.

"An act of gross discrimination is being perpetrated against Negro citizen seamen entering the ports of Venezuela. I am enclosing a copy of a notice placed aboard the M.S. Gulfhawk, Gulf Oil Corporation, by the master of that vessel, which already has given rise to much ill feeling and discontent among all the members of the crew.

"Such a practice is, to say the least, inconsistent with the democratic ideals and principles of the American people, and I sincerely trust that you will take the necessary steps to have it discontinued and to afford proper protection to these citizens of our country."

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

"COLORED NATIONS DRAW COLOR LINE AGAINST NEGROES"

Noted Historian Calls It "Craziest Thing In This Crazy Modern World"—Says Latin-American Republics Have Laws On Matter.

JAN 4 - 1941

By J. A. ROGERS
(Noted Historian and Columnist)

NEW YORK, Jan. 2—Of all the crazy things in this crazy modern world, color prejudice takes the cake. And when colored folk and those nations, which are predominantly colored, draw a color line against colored peoples there is hardly a name for such insanity.

I am thinking more directly of the growing tendency of the Latin-American nations to imitate Australia, an original black man's land from which all colored people are now barred. Most of the Latin American republics have laws written and unwritten, barring foreigners of African ancestry.

Until recently, and perhaps even now, Aframerican tourists had considerable difficulty getting into Cuba. Nevertheless, the Negro's role in the winning of Cuban independence was second to none. Cuba's most renowned commander was a Negro—Antonio Maceo. And his greatest white commander and her first president, Maximo Gomez, was also of Negro ancestry, according to Sir Harry Johnston.

Mexico too, used to make it difficult even for Negro tourists to enter. Thanks to the efforts of the West Indies National Council, the N.A.A.C.P., and the radical Cardenas government, this ban has been removed. The Lawyers' Association of Mexico, itself, took up the case and denounced the ban as unconstitutional and unjust. It pointed out further that the greatest Mexican leader in the fight for independence, one for whom a Mexican state was named, and who was also Mexico's third president. Readers of Your History will recall this Negro's name.

Panama, whose population is much mixed with Negro and Indian, and which also had a Negro president, discriminates strongly against foreign-born Negroes. Its immgration laws permits free entry of white people but bars all Negroes whose original language was not Spanish. It has gone even further.

In 1940, Panama wrote this most unjust discrimination into her constitution...and made it retroactive. Now a Negro, even though born in Panama, cannot be a citizen, if the mother-tongue of his parents was not Spanish. Thousands of native-born Panamaians have thus been de-citizenized.

Talk of grandfather clauses and Hitler's anti-Jewish laws! And what's worse? The Jews, who are strong in Panama, were in favor of the anti-Negro law.

Still another nation who has long barred Negro migrants is Venezuela. Yet Negroes did more than any other to free Venezuela from Spain.

GREATEST MILITARY GENIUS IN VENEZUELA

Venezuela's greatest military genius was a Dutch West Indian mulatto — Manuel Carlos Piar — whose victory over the Spaniards at San Felix turned the tide of battle in favor of the rebels. Piar was named second in command by Bolivar but, Piar, feeling that he ought to be first, and stirred also by the injustices to the Negroes who were fighting with the rebels, incited the Negroes to revolt, and was shot by Bolivar.

Still another great Venezuelan general was Laurencio Silva, a full-blooded Negro, who, despite the strong prejudice against blacks, received from Bolivar, the latter's own aristocratic niece, Felicia, in mariage. Yet another Negro famed in Venezuelan history was Pedro Camejo, a giant black, better known as "El Negro Primero," because he was always the first in battle. Once when Bolivar asked him to name his reward he said, "All I want is a little tobacco from the enemy's camp."

Again, but for the help given to Bolivar by Alexander Petion, first president of Haiti, Venezuela might not only not have been free but Bolivar's own career might have been cut short. Twice when Bolivar was almost down and out, and took refuge in Haiti, Petion gave him money enough to carry on the fight, asking only that Bolivar free the slaves of Venezuela, when independence was won. Petion's monument stands in Venezuela today. I could go on to name a score of illustrious Venezuelan Negroes, at least five of whom were presidents.

Finally, Bolivar, who was one of the three great liberators of the New World...the other two being George Washington and Toussaint L'Ouverture...is said to be of Negro ancestry himself. But, says S. G. Inman, an authority on Latin-America: "It is often considered unpatriotic to say so...this, no doubt, because of the desire to appear well in the eyes of the European and the North American."

COLOR DISCRIMINATION EXISTS IN LATIN AMERICA

There has always been color discrimination in Latin-America. But it was never anything like that of the United States, which, prior to what has just happened in Panama, was the only country in the New World to have laws on its statute books against its own native-born citizens.

Why this growth of Negrohobia in Latin-America now? Largely to please white Americans and white American capital. The United States, strongest of the republics, is "white," and if the Latin republics are to get American support, they too must be "white," that is, meet white Americans as equals.

Abraham Lincoln, when he thought of the injustices of slavery, said that the Civil War would go on until every drop of blood drawn by the lash should be repaid by one drawn by the sword. Similarly, I am wicked enough to hope that this war will go on until Fascism based on a white epidermis shall be shattered into a million pieces.

Along with Hitler and Mussolini must also be swept out jim-crow, the Anglo-Saxon god, which existed centuries before Hitler, and which, unless we act militantly now and unite our forces, will continue to grow long after Hitler is gone.

56e-1941
Afro-American
Baltimore, Marylan

The Black President of Guatemala

Believe-It-or-Not Ripley pointed out recently that Rafael Carrera, president of the Central America Republic of Guatemala (just south of Mexico) for twenty years, officially bore the title of "Neustro Senor" or Our Lord.

Rafael Carrera

That makes him a spiritual predecessor of Father Divine, but more than that, Rafael was what was known as a half-breed. His father was Indian and his mother was African ("Negress," Ripley says).

MAR 8 . 1941

Dana G. Munro, the American historian, seems to agree with Ripley. He calls Rafael a half-breed, a peasant who led a popular uprising, became president for life in 1844 and died in 1865.

Disagreeing, an English historian, W. H. Koebel, calls President Carrera a full-blooded Indian, a strangely powerful man.

Both historians agree that during his rise to power, whites were massacred ruthlessly, as was the case in Haiti. It's funny that historians should disagree about the parentage of Guatemala's president, but here is where we come in.

MAR 8 1941

We look to our own professors of history at Howard, Lincoln, Morgan State, Hampton, and Virginia State to give us the facts and the evidence.

From Plymouth Rock to the Straits of Magellen, one-half of the history of African participation in America has not been told.

They must not leave us to depend upon occasional friends like Ripley or inaccurate observers who have little or nothing at stake.

Time
Chicago, Illinois

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Dream's End

Recurrent dream of many a homeless European and most refugee relief organizations is of pioneering colonies in the New World where refugees may live off the land, build themselves self-supporting communities. So far the only place this dream has come even close to reality is the Dominican Republic, whose boss, Rafael Leonidas Trujillo, offers land and conditional citizenship to sponsored immigrants. There nine refugee settlements have been set up, eight for Spanish Republicans, one (mostly) for German Jews. But last week, looking the colonies over, reporters found the realities none too pleasant.

MAR 3 - 1941

Of the eight Spanish colonies, started in 1939, five have already folded. Reasons: disease and barren land. On the remaining three are settled 400 of the 1,300 Spanish refugees in the Republic. On the northern Atlantic shore is the Sosua colony where about 250 refugees from the Nazis live, supported largely by charitable U. S. Jews.

At a Spanish colony, newsmen found conditions only a degree better than a concentration camp: 120 people without adequate tools, medical supplies, clothing or food trying courageously to coax a living from 20 arid acres, four milkless cows, a few pigs and chickens. A political fight has frozen the funds supposed to support the colony, which sinks deeper in debt every time it buys the meagre rations of coffee, rice and beans it lives on. Only bright spot was the morale and spirit of the colonists themselves who, ridden with anemia and malaria, work desperately hard, hold classes for natives.

At Sosua, backed by a bankroll of more than $1,000,000, things are somewhat better. The colonists have a good-sized dairy herd and some hope of raising cash crops on the excellent land. But Sosua, too, has problems. The colony has been expensive, unproductive to date, and is now in the throes of reorganization. There are 124 unmarried colonists, only twelve unmarried women, and around the settlement stand frantic signs saying "We Want Women." The non-Spanish-speaking refugees are continually getting into small squabbles with the Dominicans. The colony needs more farmers and fewer intellectuals. Above all it needs some kind of agricultural miracle to raise it above the poorhouse economy of the Caribbean.

MAR 3 1941

Casting up accounts, observers decided that refugee colonies need more than dreaming. Concretely: cash, expert planning, hard-headed management.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

STATE DEPT. PROBES COLOR BAR AT VENEZUELAN PORTS

JAN 19 1941

NEW YORK, Jan. 16—The state Department has asked the American Embassy at Caracas, Venezuela, to investigate the barring of Negroes and Chinese seamen from any port of entry to that country where American ships may call.

Announcement of the action taken by the State Deaprtment was contained in a letter sent to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People by Harold D. Finley, assistant chief of the Division of American Republics. The association had asked Secretary Hull to persuade the Venezuelan government to withdraw an order, a copy of which was posted on an American vessel, "U. S. Gulf Hawk," denying passes to Negroes, Chinese, and any member of the ship's crew belonging to a "belligerent nation."

The State Department's action represents a departure from the position taken on a previous occasion when the N. A. A. C. P. protested the barring of American Negroes from a South American Republic with which our government was on friendly terms. In October, 1939, when the association protested the immigration law operating in the Republic of Panama, which barred American Negroes, Chinese, Arabs, Turks, Hindus, Syrians, and Lebanese, the State Department refused to interfere on the ground that international practice would be violated, since the United States also regulated the entry of nationals from other countries into America. In the case of Mexico, where early in January, 1939, the N. A. A. C. P. protested against regulations governing American Negro tourists entering Mexico, it developed that Mexican consular agents had adopted American practices against Negro tourists entirely without the authority of the Mexican government. The Mexican government several months ago, made it plain that its consular agents were directed to permit travel passes to Negro tourists into that country without hindrance.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Bahamans Told They Can Become Members of RAF

MAY 7 1941

NASSAU, Bahamas—(ANP)—"There is no color bar in the R.A.F.," said T. A. Toote here Monday. Mr. Toote is a member of the committee appointed by the government to examine applicants into his branch of servi

MAY 7 1941

Sidney Farrington, white, chairman of the committee, said "a few of the colored men who have offered their services have now been recommended and they will be accepted if they can pass the physical examination. Constable Jordan passed one of the highest in academic and mental ability but unfortunately he did not measure up to all the rigid physical requirements."

Farrington and Toote said that the committee is awaiting instructions from England and hope that some of the colored applicants will be in the next lot to leave the island.

56f-1941

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Julian Passes Final Tests, Now In Canadian Air Force

JAN 12 1941 567 war JAN 12 1941 JAN 12 1941

.. By JOHN H. THOMPSON

NEW YORK—(A N P)—Col Hubert Fauntleroy Julian, erstwhile Ethiopian air ace, who achieved this distinction by never fighting an air battle while in Ethiopia and styled Harlem's 'Black Eagle" by ridiculing daily papers, jubilantly announced to reporters this week that he had passed the final tests at Ottawa, Canada, as a pilot in the Royal [illegible] Force. He received his commission this past week.

Attired in an expensive flying coat of real leather, direct from his Bond street tailors in London, minus the monocle he cutomarily wears, Julian told reporters he hoped to be in London within the next few weeks, wanted to fight his heralded air duel with Reichmarshall Goering at the first opportunity, berated the Associated Negro Press for sending out articles which he said held up his exploits to ridicule.

Said the redoubtable "No-Way

Says He Hopes To Be in London Within Few Weeks

Corrigan," whose first and only attempt at a non-stop crossing of the Atlantic ended in Flushing Meadows, "I don't give a hoot for all the Negro papers in the world. The white press is what makes me. No matter what the Negro papers say about me I am still the biggest Negro in the country, have more money than any other Negro and don't ask any one for favors but the white people. As long as the white papers give me a spread once in awhile I am satisfied."

Considerable mystery has been evinced here in Harlem as to the probably sources of Julian's seemingly unlimited supply of funds. The veil of mystery was partly lifted here this week when Julian hinted that he was involved in one of the numerous espionage rings now operating in this country. He also passed out hints that he was not going to England to engage in flying but would be a member of the British Intelligence Service.

It is known here that Julian was called into the secretary of state's office in Washington recently and reprimanded for talking too much about affairs of state. It was wondered here why a private citizen of any country would be called down by a government official unless his activities as an espionage agent were known. An unknown citizen's utterances on any question could not have any bearing on any international situation, it was pointed out.

JULIAN SILENT

And Col. Julian, the best dressed, most expensively attired Negro in Harlem, gives no inkling to the true facts. An incidentally, in an effort to ascertain what country Julian claims citizenship, he was last listed as a citizen of Turkey. A native of the BWI, he changes citizenship like a snake does his skin and with less apparent effort. No matter what country to which he claims allegiance, he finds no difficulty in coming in and out of the United States. It is known he refused citizenship in Italy following the conquering of that country.

He recently gave a demonstration of his flying ability for reporters of the Amsterdam News, a local weekly.

Julian is reported to have had to use considerable influence to win his commission in the RAF.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

MAR 1 1941

COMMISSIONED BY BRITAIN

Second Lieut. C. A. M. Moody, who is the first colored colonial to receive a commission in the British army under the recent ruling of the Colonial office. He has been gazetted a second lieutenant in the Royal West Kent Regiment. Mr. Moody is the son of Dr. Harold Moody, well known race leader in Great Britain.

West Africans In The R. A. F

FEB 3 - 1941

Mr Ernest C. T. Herman, the writer of this article, is a Native of Warri.

He passed his London Matriculation in 1936 and was formerly a Tutor and Scout Master at the Baptist Academy, Lagos.

Mr Herman is now studying Electrical Engineering in Manchester, England.

"These are fine fellows," said a man to me as we switched our conversation to the contributions of the coloured peoples of the Empire to the war.

Five West Africans have been in the news lately.

They have enrolled in the Royal Air Force and are soon to commence training.

The young men are Messrs. V. A. Oke, S. K. Nelson, C. O. Williams, J. B. Amissah and G. Nanka Bruce.

Incidentally, the first three are Nigerians and the last two are from the Gold Coast.

It is believed by some that they are the first West Africans, and perhaps the first Africans for that matter, to enter the R.A.F.

To the city of Manchester, therefore, belongs the honour of being the first to enrol Africans in the R. A. F.

FEB 3 - 1941

The "Daily Sketch" created a sensation of surprise and admiration when it published the news of these daring men and a photograph showing them as they were signing the papers.

Many friends have spoken to me about these men and have expressed hopes that they would succeed in the great adventure to crush Hitler.

This is indeed a promising beginning and an indication that Africans may hope for better times under the aegis of the Union Jack after we have won the war.

The African has always been willing to offer his hope to fight in a noble cause, especially where it is for the right of life, liberty and the enjoyment of abundant happiness.

FEB 3 - 1941

He has descended from a long line of fighters, men who ruled more gloriously than the barbarous dictators of our century, who are swift to shed blood, whose tongues are deceitful, and whose feet walk on the paths of destruction.

In the wake of these dictators the heart rending cries of misery, want, and death forever ascend a testimony against them until the day of judgment.

The African has always been sincere in his offers of co-operation, for he has learnt through the centuries that man can only hope to live peacefully and progressively by joining forces with his fellow men against aggression and wanton privilege.

But somehow his motives had always been misinterpreted and misrepresented.

He had no consideration in any of the three fighting services—Army, Navy and Air Force.

His colour had always been against him.

And that is not his fault.

Who dares to blame Nature for his creation?

Every living thing which has blood in its veins has a definite colour—be that white or red, black or yellow.

FEB 3 - 1941

Man always makes a mountain of a mole hill and a wide gate to look like a narrow crevice.

That our Empire is discarding some rotten ideas, snobbishness is patent, but why it requires the exigencies of a long war to bring this about cannot be understood.

That we are surely heading toward a better Empire in which all its peoples, especially for the sixty millions in the tropics, will be united in common bond of brotherhood is probable.

In planning for the Empire, after the war, Africans must have an important consideration.

The future policy of the British Government with regard to the West African Colonies should be based on brotherliness in all sincerity.

Except the Africans are encouraged and helped out of the past that still lingers over them, the Empire will always have a weak link somewhere.

We cannot afford to let the Africans remain backward if our Empire must present a progressive front to the world.

Mussolini knows how Africans can punish cruel and hated men such as he is.

In East Africa, West Africans are contributing a by no means small effort to hasten the crushing defeat of Fascism.

"Fascism," say these five West Africans, "has never been known in Africa.

FEB 3 - 1941

"We are joining the R. A. F for two reasons—the first, to rid the world and Africa of the threat of a Fascist bondage and, the second, to prove to our British brethren that we in Africa can fly."

EDITOR'S NOTE: Mr Tunde Alakija, another West African from Lagos, has also joined the R. A. F.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

BRITAIN O.K.'S WEST INDIAN'S WAR OBJECTION

SEP 27 1941

Plea Of American Wife Aids Mate Who Refuses To Fight For Crown

LONDON. — Dr. Guy Errington Kerr, one of the best known Negro medical practitioners in England who has a practice in the exclusively white district of Cheem, Surrey, appealed as a conscientious objector when called upon to fight for his king and country here recently.

Dr. Kerr, who was born in the West Indies, and who is married to the former Gertrude Gamblin, daughter of a well known Tuskegee grocer, appealed to the London tribunal saying that he objected to taking life, on humanitarian grounds.

"I lived in the United States in the 1920's when gangsterism was rampant," said Dr. Kerr who left America and came to England to escape race prejudice.

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"Some doctors entered into agreement with the gangers—which in many cases made their practices lucrative—to treat these men when they were wounded in gun battles with the police.

SEP 27 1941

"I feel," said Dr. Kerr, "that these doctors were as guilty as their gangster patients were in the crimes they committed."

It was Mrs. Kerr who made the best witness for her husband, however. A graduate of Tuskegee institute and of Fisk university, she was formerly girl reserve secretary in the Indianapolis Y.W.C.A. She said that when her husband was 19 and in the United States he had stopped a mob from lynching a man by talking to them. Since then, Mrs. Kerr told the judges, the doctor has been convinced it is never necessary to use violence.

Mrs. Kerr so impressed the judges with her husband's sincerity that they decided to exempt him from all forms of combatant service, but directed that he should be employed on non-combatant duties. The Kerrs have a beautiful home and garden in Surrey.

Negroes Whipping Italy

MAR 1 5 1941

That black Africans must be a very bitter one for Italy to take. Taking their cue from the Germans, the Italians declared that the Negroes of Africa were uncivilized and cowardly, easy to conquer and much in need of civilizing at the hands of the New Empire of the Romans. Now it seems that these semi-savages are too much for the civilization of Rome and that they are teaching these same Romans some lessons in how to retreat before a victorious army chiefly supported by Black fighters.

We are of the opinion that most people, especially in the southern part of the United States, are prone to overlook the fact that Italy is being beaten in Africa by black men. We read the papers about how the Italians are fleeing in panic before the English and how they are being taken as prisoners by the tens of thousands but nothing is said about the fact that many of the soldiers are the majority in many instances, are black natives under the leadership of white English officers in the higher brackets.

History tells us that black men fought nobly and well in the legions of the Old Roman Empire of which the present would-be empire is only a very poor imitation. It is a sad commentary upon the leadership of Italy today that they are being whipped in these modern times by the descendants of the brave Negroes who helped their race to conquer the world a few short centuries ago. Ingratitude is here punished with providential irony.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

NAZIS DON'T TRUST NORDIC WOMEN WITH COLORED RUSSIANS

OCT 25 1941

LONDON, (Censored), Oct. 23—One of the problems giving Hitler a big headache is how to keep the Russian prisoners from the Asiatic republics of the Soviet Union seperated from German wo[illegible]

It seems that so many of the Soviet prisoners are Asiataics—colored Red Army fighter with Tartan and Mongolian blood that the Nazis are afraid to put them to do agricultural work despite the shortage of labor because as Dr. Ley, leader of the Nazi Labor Front recently explained, "the Fuehrer has insufficient faith in German womanhood." Contact between the Nazi women [illegible] villages and these Asiatic prisoners might create complicated sexual problems.

OCT 25 1941

56f-1941

Vichy Government Abrogates Equality Of Negro People

West African Pilot
OCT 7 - 1941
Page 1

LONDON (BM).—The black populations in the French Colonial Empire who, since the Revolution of 1789, enjoyed political equality with the whites, are now disfranchised.

Under the new Constitution which has converted Democratic France into a full fledged Fascist State and pledged to support Hitler's "New Order" in Europe, all Negroes will now be considered the subjects of Vichy.

Senegal, in West Africa, Guadeloupe and Martinique, in the West Indies, and French Guiana, on the mainland of South America, will no longer be represented by Negro Deputies in the French Parliament.

The present black representatives, Mr Galandou-Diouf, the Negro Deputy from Dakar; Mr Gratien Candance, the scholarly black Deputy from Guadeloupe, and Mr Meneville from Guiana, as well as the mulatto Senator, Mr Henri Lemery, have all been expelled.

At the time when France collapsed and the Bordeaux Junta was negotiating to hand over parts of the Colonies to appease Hitler and Mussolini, these men refused to expose the intrigues of Marshal Petain and Mr Laval.

They denounced Mr Felix Eboue, Negro Governor-General of French Equatorial Africa, for continuing the struggle on the side of General de Gaulle.

OCT 7 - 1941

As a reward, Marshal Petain promised them high offices under the new government set up at Vichy, following the signing of the Armistice.

Mr Lemery was made Minister for the Colonies and given the task to recover the Equatorial territories which Governor Eboue detached from Vichy control and placed under the Free French Movement.

He failed to under-mine the influence of Mr Eboue among the Africans and was dismissed from office.

Later, it was reported that he was placed under arrest, but this was denied by a Vichy spokesman, who, however, confirmed his dismissal from the head of the Colonial Ministry.

The fate of the other coloured Deputies is unknown.

One thing is certain, their citizenship and parliamentary privileges have been rescinded.

And under the new regime, former Deputies will receive no salary or pension.

Colonials living in territories still under Vichy control will be governed in future by officials directly responsible to Admiral Jean Darlan, who supersedes General Weygand as Vichy "boss" over French Africa.

Native Chiefs will be used as agents in the villages to impose the orders of the Vichy officials.

They will collect the taxes out of which they will receive a commission in lieu of salary.

Recruiting forced labour for military purposes will also be assigned to the Chiefs.

Already, thousands of Natives have been rounded up and set to work on fortifications at Dakar under German engineers.

It is alleged that Hitler might take over this naval base as soon as the work has been completed.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Censored by the Ministry of Information, London.

56f-1941

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

MAR 14 1941

BAIT TO CATCH NEGROES OFFERED IN BRITISH NEWS

ANP Writer Tells How Much Better Off Race Will Be "After War Has Been Won"

By Rudolph Dunbar
London Editor Associated Negro Press

MAR 14 1941

LONDON, March 13—Olaf Stapleton the philosopher, stated recently: "War, though a huge calamity, is also a great opportunity. It clears the ground for new buildings, new ideas. War brutalizes, but it may also humanize." True. Those are great words. For colored peoples in the British empire, this war will be the means of freeing them from most of the tyrannies of imperialism.

One of the most heartening signs of the day is Anthony Eden's statement in the House of Commons concerning the position of Ethiopia.

The Foreign Secretary's statement conveyed words of magnificent promise. In London it is thought that it would be impossible to exaggerate the importance of the step taken by the Foreign Secretary. Far more than the future the Abyssinian will almost certainly hang upon the decision: perhaps the future of the whole African Continent.

Great praise is due the British Government in recognizing Haile Selassie as His Imperial Majesty to the throne of Ethiopia. This recognition, however, is overdue but nevertheless, it will be welcomed by the colored peoples of the world and indeed, all right-minded white people as well for its promises reparation for a terrible injustice. History has its strange injustices; In June 1936, Lord Simon (then Sir John Simon) said, "I am not prepared to see a single ship sunk . . . in the attempt to restore Abyssinian independence." MAR 14 1941

Future Status of Abyssinia

The future status of Abyssinia must necessarily await the end of the war. I am able to state from authorative source (the nature of which I am not permitted to disclose at present) that, Abyssinia will be given assets of incomparable value after the war. In some circles it is thought that an entirely new chapter in European-African relations has been begun; and that, although no one can yet read the end of it, it cannot but be happier than any that have gone before.

The Emperor of Abyssinia was a progressive ruler. His desire to carry out the reforms his country needed was stronger than the State apparatus at his disposal. He was concerned to obtain foreign assistance to modernise his government. It may be assumed that this help is destined to be given him within the framework of an international agreement at the conclusion of peace. No modern industrial country can live without foreign markets and raw materials therefore, it stands to reason that Abbyssinia must get a loan and technical help. Loans, however, can exploit and enslave especially when it comes to the point of raising black men to the same economic standard as white men.

I reproduce here a magnificent editorial which appeared in the "News Chronical" a leading London Daily which has championed the cause of Abyssinia ever since the outbreak of the Italo-Abyssinian war.

News Chronicle Editorial

"It must have given Mr. Eden a good deal of pleasure to announce in the House of Commons that the British Government would welcome the reappearance of an independent Ethiopian State and that it recognized the claim of the Emperor Haile Selassie to the throne. In January, 1939, a British Premier toasted "the King of Italy and Emperor of Ethiopia" in Rome. That was a black moment for the friends of true peace and international law as it was for the dignified Negus in retirement. Today we live in more strenuous but infinitely more hopeful times. The Emperor's faith and patience will soon be rewarded and the ideals which perished when we allowed Italy to invade Abyssinia will be reborn.

MAR 14 1941

Note well the details of Mr. Eden's statement: "Gone are the days when we might have tried to turn the misfortunes of a rival Power to our own imperial advantage. We have no territorial ambitions in Abyssinia." These words coming from Hitler, would have been derided by the world But the British Government, speaking for the British people, means what it says. From the time being, of course, the military operations in Abyssinia will require temporary Measures of military guidance and control by British. These are to be carried out in cooperation with the Emperor, but the promise is given that they will be brought to an end as soon as the situation permits.

The Emporor himself has stated hen when petace has been made he will still need help and advise in economic and political matters. This, ni the poinion of the British Government, "should be the subject of international arrangement." This is the right line.

If there should prove to be an appreciable time-lag between the final pacification of Abyssinia and the conclusion of general peace, it might be wise for us to underline our disinterestedness by suggesting that the Emperor should choose some non-British advisers in addition to those British advisors with whom he will undoubtedly wish to work. When the war is over, the trusteeship of the white man in Africa will provide one of our greatest problems and greatest opportunities. If it is wisely and unselfishly tackled, as this statement on Abyssinia gives hope that it may be, civilization will have taken a long step forward. The ideal we must aim at is the international control of all colonial administration, with free and equal trade rights exercised in the interests as much of the native population as of the nations which require raw materials and markets.

So far, the British Government has been reluctant to specify its war aims in any detail and in some parts of the world that reluctance has called forth criticism. But it will not be lost upon the world that in the case of Abyssinia, while the issue of the greater struggle is still undecided, we are already seeking to put into practical force an aim which must be regarded as one of the most important of all if we are to build a new international free jealous rivalries and the greedy exploitation of backward people."

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

MAR 29 1941

TRICKING THE TRINIDADIANS

England, the self-styled Mother of Democracy, is running true to form in Trinidad by trotting out a new constitution for that unhappy colony.

Whenever the terribly exploited serfs in any of Britain's colonial slave pens grow militant and seem on the verge of revolt, John Bull goes into his appeasement act to make them believe they are going to get self-government.

Britain's Secretary of State for the Colonies has now decreed that the Legislative Council will contain as many nominated as elected members.

For the benefit of the unitiated, let us point out that in the few places where colored people vote in the British Empire there are usually more nominated than there are elected members of the legislature, and the nominated members are all officials appointed either by the governor or the Colonial Office.

Thus, if all elected members vote against a government measure, they lose just the same because the nominated members always vote for the government, with the governor casting the deciding vote in case of a tie.

While the new Trinidad Constitution equalizes the nominated and elected personnel, the governor still casts the deciding vote on the closely-contested legislation; but even if he did not, the workers would still lose because most of them are disfranchised by property and wage qualifications cleverly designed to keep the poor from the polls.

After all, are they not merely "the lesser breeds without the law?"

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

MAR 27 1941

Haile Selassie Tells Troops to Be Merciful To Italians Captured in Fighting in Ethiopia

LONDON, March 26 (UP)—Emperor Haile Selassie, now leading his Ethiopian tribesmen in battle against the Italians, has issued a proclamation urging them to refrain from indulging in any "cruelties" against Italian captives.

The Negus yesterday established headquarters in the Ethiopian town of Burye, about fifty miles northwest of the Italian military base of Debra Markos and about 170 miles from Addis Ababa. Burye had been taken from the Italians by native forces.

MAR 27 1941

Richard Austen Butler, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, informed the House of Commons today that Royal Air Force planes were dropping copies of Haile Selassie's proclamation upon native centers and native troops throughout Ethiopia.

The proclamation says:

"I charge you solemnly to receive kindly and protect those Italians who may surrender to you without arms and not to retaliate with the cruelty that they inflicted upon our people, but to show yourselves to be honorable, humane soldiers.

Conduct at Adowa Cited

MAR 27 1941

"Do not forget that when the valiant Ethiopians made the Italians prisoners at the Battle of Adowa [in 1896] they handed them over to the Emperor without doing them any harm, thus earning for Ethiopia honor and a good name."

Mr. Butler recently informed Commons that Britain could not consent

to any mass evacuation of the 200,000 Italians non-combatants from Italian East Africa unless Italy submitted to a "general surrender."

His statement at that time followed reports that the Italians, fearing a bloody massacre of Italian colonists, were attempting frantically to remove them from Ethiopia to escape the native Ethiopian rebellion.

In recent days it has been reported that the Italians are attempting to remove men, women and children from Addis Ababa over the heavily bombed railroad from the Ethiopian capital to Jibuti, on the Gulf of Aden Coast.

Natives Cut a Key Road

Dispatches from Khartum, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, today stated that Ethiopian insurgents led by a black-bearded priest had cut the key road linking the Italian stronghold of Gondar, north of Lake Tana in Ethiopia, and the Eritrean capital of Asmara.

The Italians recently have been sending heavy reinforcements along this road to the besieged defenders of Cheren, Eritrea. The road was cut by the capture of forts on both sides of the Takkazye River.

So important is the road that the Italians are expected to make a strong counter-attack in an effort to regain it. But it was believed certain that the Ethiopians would be able, in any event, to hold their positions close to the road and harass any Italians trying to use it.

The fighting priest was reported to have become an implacable enemy of Italy when the Italians burned his church.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

The English And Color Prejudice

APR 1 3 1941

By WILLIAM E. PICKENS

Dear Reader: The article by George Padmore in the March Crisis magazine, moves me as much as it moves you. Only I am moved because I know that the article is a considerable distortion about the character of the English in England—while some of you, perhaps, may be moved by the shocking, even though false, intimations of the article that the English are as bad toward colored people as are the Americans, or even as bad as Hitlerites would be if they could. Even the title of George Padmore's Crisis article is a misstatement: that "Hitler Makes British Drop Color Bar." Hitler has not made the British do anything about the color question: we might as well say: "Hitler makes Haile Selassie and Eboue, and other African blacks who have brains in their cranial, rush to the side of the British and fight the Axis powers."—If ever Hitler gets into position to make the British do anything about colored people, he will make them put the Negroes into such a hell of slavery as the world has not yet known.

Two years ago I sat in George Padmore's office in London, when the elder statesman, Mr. Chamberlain, was running to and fro, from London to Munich and Berchtesgaden, trying to persuade Herr Hitler not to start a war, for which Britain and the rest of the world was totally unprepared, save alone for the superiority of the British fleet. At that time I told Padmore and his radical associates, white and black, that it was certainly to the credit of the English civilization that these black men were able to keep their office open and carry on, just short of treason, on that corner in London. In Berlin or Rome or Moscow, their heads would have been in one hole and their bodies in another, long before war started. And in Mississippi—well, in Mississippi, so to speak, they would have been since been in Minnesota—or else.

APR 1 3 1941

Once I had more than 60 lecture engagements all over England, and in Wales and Scotland—in all of the larger cities and in many of the smaller and even the smallest places—where the English are English indeed. Also I have been all over the United States, over and over again in most places—so that this I know to be the fact: That, for the Negro, the worst place in England is better than the best place in the United States. There is race prejudice in both countries, and in most others. When one people holds down another, there always develops prejudices against the under group—and the Englishmen, especially those who went abroad as colonials, have had a long conditioning in the business of governing darker races. The colonials abroad in the empire are therefore more nearly like Mississippians—but the English in England are different. The best cities in America, from the Negro's standpoint, are worse than the worst places in England. Seattle, San Francisco, New York are far behind London in the practice of liberality toward Negroes. Seattle is almost wide open to colored Americans (if they are not Orientals), but not quite. Two years ago in London, and many times before, I could roam through the whole town, and stop and step into any public place, and eat and drink, and without receiving any discourtesy could crowd shoulder to shoulder with the thronging English people, without a ripple of displeasure. The only city under the American flag that I have so far found like that is Honolulu, Hawaii—and I am wondering what may have happened there since we have now crowded about 50,000 soldiers and sailors from continental United States into that island fortress.

The anti-British complexes in Padmore's article would give the unknowing the impression that London is like Atlanta or Washington. That is a false impression. None of these places, including London, is quite fit to raise a black child in, but up to this minute London certainly tops the list.

APR 1 3 1941

Not until this present war have the British been training black boys from their empire for service in the air corps, and neither has the United States. They have not before needed to do so; and white folk in England are just like the people of any other race anywhere, that in times of peace and plenty only the locally dominant race (Japanese in Japan, pale faces in Mississippi) is inducted into the "fancy" military services, like airplaning and sea-going. In times of peace, when soldiering means only marching through the streets, in well tailored clothes, with rattling drums, blaring horns and flying flags—with no enemy in sight or mind—then, Dear Reader, that is always the privilege of the chosen people, and only a few of them.

But when real war comes, with its trenches and mud, and lice and maggots, and winged death—then the service base is broadened. To say that the enemy is to have credit for "making a people do such a natural thing, has about as much sense in it as to say: "The prospective lice and maggots have compelled the British——." And notice: when the British begin training their black boys for the air corps, they put them in as individuals, training them along with the white English boys—wasting no good money and energy on silly and expensive jim crow. But when the United States starts the Negro for the cavalry or the air service, there is a black cavalry regiment in Kansas and a Negro air unit in Illinois. None of these people is perfect, but the British are ahead—just as truly as they were ahead on the subject of human slavery, refusing to return our run-away Negroes from Canada, and ruling in their bewigged courts that when a slave sets foot on "English soil" and "breathes English air," he becomes "ipso facto free."

Padmore's article is good, but very misleading for an innocent reader. Padmore is a British citizen, and like many others from the West Indies, who have at some time been kicked by some unworthy British colonial, his feelings against the whites of his empire has become bigger than his world statesmanship. Feeling will influence but should not be allowed to dominate sound thinking—Think of Eboue, tall black man from the Caribbean, now governor of French Equatorial Africa; he is taking all the heart of Africa out of the Vichy camp and into the Free French democratic movement. Think of Haile Selassie, emperor of Abyssinia, exile of six years because of the faithlessness of a league of nations; he is now fighting side by side with British comrades, not only for British victory but for Abyssinia. These black men are hard-headed. Hard headed blacks everywhere will choose the same side—for the anti-British side in this fight, from Japan to Germany, and from Moscow to Mussolini, means death to black leadership, and to the black masses it would mean what is far worse than death—SLAVERY.

Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

Colour Bar In British Boxing

AUG 9 1941

According to SAPA's Reuter the question of coloured boxers fighting for British championships was raised recently when Tommy Martin, who is fighting Jack London in an eliminating contest for the Empire heavyweight title, protested that he was not allowed to fight for the British title, has had an echo in Parliament.

The British Home Secretary, Mr. Herbert Morrison, in a written reply to a question, said: "While I am in entire sympathy with the view that there should be no discrimination against British subjects on colour grounds, I understand that there are differences of opinion on the question whether spectacular fights between opponents of different colours ought to be encouraged and that it is for this reason and not from any prejudice against coloured boxers that there is a rule of the British Boxing Board of Control applying, not to all boxing competitions but to contestants for the championship of Great Britain.

56f-1941

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Dreiser, Robeson Greet British Peoples Parley

JAN 9 1941

(Wireless to the Daily Worker)

LONDON, Jan. 8.—Theodore Dreiser, noted American author, and Paul Robeson, great Negro singer, have cabled their greetings to the Peoples Convention which opens in London Sunday, it was announced here today.

Dreiser acclaimed the convention's stand for a people's government to replace the imperialist regime of money and privilege.

Robeson hailed it for its "courageous struggle for the freedom and well-being not only of the English but all peoples."

Dreiser's cablegram declares:

"Warmly and hopefully I salute the British Peoples Convention. For I keenly desire that the money and privilege and so power and war-mad imperialist groups that now controls England and the British Empire be replaced by a people's government—a government of the farmers and workers and clerks of England—and no others. For your imperialist group lives and functions for itself—not for your advancement or liberty. It has done nothing for you, nor for the five hundred million inhabitants of the Empire. Nor will it. Set it aside. End this money and privilege war and help the world to a new day. Our American five per cent who control the money of America will fight you—but the ninety-five per cent of the Americans who make America what it is, will come to your aid. Yours very truly, Theodore Dreiser."

JAN 9 1941

Robeson's message read:

"All my warmest greetings to People's Convention. Feels strange not being there to do my bit. From here we eagerly follow your courageous struggle for the freedom and well being, not only of English but all peoples. Magnificent. Carry on. Salud. Paul Robeson."

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

EBOUE CALLED THE HERO OF FREE FRANCE

FEB 15 1941

West Indian Patriot Strikes First Blow Against Nazism

Adolphe Felix Sylvestre Eboue, civil governor of Chad, rich province in French Equatorial Africa, who was dismissed last September by the Vichy government, was described last week by the famous war correspondent Ireland Stowe as one of the bravest men, black or white, and the first man to strike a decisive blow against the advocates of subservience to Hitler and Nazi Germany.

Eboue, a six-foot, dark-skinned, ex-Martiniquan, and the first black man anywhere to become governor, lost his post when he led a revolt against the authority of the Petain government and joined the "Free France" group of Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

Writing in the Daily News, Mr. Stowe said:

"More than by any other individual or group of individuals, one man saved the vast resources and spaces of the French Congo for the defenders of self-government, free men and free speech. Through an almost incredible bit of poetic justice the man who did this was a black man, and a native of the French West Indian island of Martinique.

Trusted Leader

"In its tolerance and lack of racial bigotry the French republic educated him and reared him in both social and political equality. It made him a trusted leader of its colonial civil service in West Africa, a chief administrator in Guadeloupe and finally the civil governor of the extremely strategical province of Chad in northermost Equatorial Africa.

"Because of his upbringing under applied democracy and because of his devotion to the freedom that France gave him as a black man, Adolphe Felix Sylvestre Eboue became the first man anywhere in the farflung French colonial empire to strike a decisive, incalculable blow against the advocates and practitioners of subservience to Hitler and Nazi Germany.

"Today six-foot, dark-skinned, ex-Martiniquan Adolphe Eboue is governor-general, not merely of Chad province, but of all French Equatorial Africa with its 912,049 square miles of territory—a kingdom which is probably dozens of times larger than any black man has ever ruled before. It is his job to govern 3,500,000 natives and many thousands of whites as well, but he enjoys the unqualified respect of Frenchmen and natives alike. After all, he is a Frenchman. Curiously enough, a Frenchman from the Americas.

Highly Strategic Center

"If the pro-Vichy, pro-Nazi French authorities in Dakar could browbeat Governor Eboue into falling in line and abandoning Chad to the puppet government of Petain and Laval, German and Italian troops might one day invade the Sudan from Chad province and so conquer Egypt from the rear.

"Eboue's capital was Fort Lamy a highly strategic military center undoubtedly the most important in north-central Africa. Air lines from both Timbuctoo to the west and from British Nigeria to the southwest converged at Fort Lamy, then continued on the direct route to Britain's Sudan fortress of Khartoum.

"Fort Lamy was also a vital center for French African troops. With these facts clearly in mind, Dakar informed Governor Eboue that emissaries from Vichy were en route to Fort Lamy and ordered him to declare adherence to the Vichy capitulation at once.

"Close friends here describe Eboue as quiet and big, for years a star player of rugby football, a man of exceptional forcefulness and will power.

Joined Gen. de Gaulle

"The bravest black man, and certainly one of the bravest men, black or white, in the vast French colonial empire responded entirely in character. Immediately he sent back word to Dakar that no emissaries of the traitorous Vichy regime would be received by him; that none of them would be allowed inside Chad province and that any or all who set foot within his province would be arrested on the spot for treachery.

"Simultaneously, without consulting any neighboring provinces of the French Congo and without going into a huddle with politicians anywhere, Governor Eboue announced officially that Chad province had joined the 'Free France' movement of Gen. de Gaulle. All his troops, white officers and native men, stood by him. It was the first 'revolt' for freedom anywhere in the French colonies. Incidentally, none of the Vichy emissaries were so lion-hearted as to attempt to enter Chad. There, for the first time, Gen. de Gaulle had French soil upon which he could fight.

Leadership Paved Way

"The leadership of Martinique's native son touched off the spark that prompted all of French Equatorial Africa to declare its fidelity to the French republic. It paved the way, especially in the capital of Brazzaville, for the arrival of another loyal Frenchman shortly afterward. He was Gen. de Larminat, formerly French chief of staff in Syria. He reached the French Congo in disguise, but found that most Frenchmen there were completely in accord with Eboue's action in Chad. Grave doubts existed, however, about resident Gov. Gen. Husson.

FEB 15 1941

"At 2 o'clock in the morning a young, slender, monocled French officer named Capt. Bonnet went to the governor-general's mansion. He told Husson that the French Congo had risen for 'Free France' and Gen. de Gaulle. The governor-general protested, declared that the Congo empire would support Vichy and shouted for the arrest of Bonnet. Without so much as jarring the monocle from his eye, the mild-looking little captain knocked the politically minded M. Husson down. Within 10 minutes he was under lock and key.

"This is how and why Gen. Edgar Rene Maries de Larminat became high commissioner of French Equatorial Africa and M. Eboue, the man who saved the French Congo, became its governor-general."

Haile Selassie Raises Flag At Hidden Ethiopian Outpost

New York World Telegram
JAN 24 1941

By the Associated Press.

SOMEWHERE IN ETHIOPIA (via Khartoum), Jan. 15.—(Delayed)—Former Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia proudly raised the red, yellow and green flag of his former kingdom in a hidden mountain clearing here today, then set off to the interior to head British-aided Ethiopian tribesmen fighting their Italian conquerors.

The conquering Lion of Judah, driven from his throne in 1936 by Premier Mussolini's troops, came back to Ethiopia in a British army plane.

He flew from Khartoum, British headquarters in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. Accompanying him were a British liaison officer, Ras Kassa, his former War Minister and a dignitary of the Ethiopian Church.

JAN 24 1941

The Negus, exultant and determined, gazed down searchingly as the plane circled over the wooded hills of his former kingdom, seeking the landing field prepared by his soldiers. Then the pilot swung his craft through a narrow clearing, its wings clearing trees on either side by a bare 10 feet.

A British staff major greeted the ex-Emperor and accompanied the party on an automobile trip to an Ethiopian encampment, where dignitaries taking part in the welcoming ceremony included the former crown prince of Ethiopia.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

A RUSSIAN SPECIALIST IN CONSULTATION

MAR 15 1941

MAR 15 1941

Robert Robinson, American-born member of the Race, photographed while in consultation with a professor in Moscow Machinery Construction institute on a machinery construction project. Mr. Robinson is a specialist at the huge Moscow ball-bearing plant and was elected six years ago is a deputy to the Moscow Soviet, governing organ of the city of Moscow. Aside from his work at the ball-bearing plant, Mr. Robinson is a candidate for an engineer's degree in machinery construction at the above-named institute.—Chatwood Hall photo.

PARIS IN HITLERVILLE

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

JAN 23 1941

JAN 23 1941

MISS JOSEPHINE BAKER

Internationally famous song and dance star, is back in France, they say, upon the approval of Herr Hitler and starring in a show in Marseilles. She was brought back as a means of giving a show-hungry public that threatened unrest

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56f-1941

INDIA'S NATIVES ROILED OVER "JIM CROW" OF BRITISH

MODERN FARMER

"Democratic Rule" In South Africa Found Not So Hot By Dark-hued Visitors.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

CAPE TOWN, S. Africa, Feb. 20 (ANP)—This city's Indian colony is in a great furore as result of a series of insults heaped upon a group of Indian students who stopped here recently, enroute to Calcutta, from a trip to England.

Spokesman for the students was D K. Basu, prominent barrister of Calcutta. So great was the indignation aroused over the treatment accorded Basu and companions in all places of business catering to the general public, that a protest was made to General Jan Smuts, premier of the Union of South Africa.

Relating their experiences, Mr. Basu said: "The P. and O. ship 'Strathallan' arrived in the Cape Town harbour, and the passengers were allowed to go ashore in the afternoon.

MAR 15 1941

"We hired a taxi and asked the driver to take us to the centre of the town. Immediately we came out of the port, we were stopped by the police, who asked us to show our passes to the office, which was very near that place. Before entering the office to our great surprise, we saw that 'Europeans only" was written on the wall of the office.

"After getting down from the taxi, we wanted to have cold drinks. We entered a restaurant which was near at hand. But the waiter there asked us to clear out, as being dark people we could not have drinks there. Similarly we tried in 10 or 12 restaurants, but without success. In one, the waiter did not object to serving us, but the manager was against it.

"Nearly all the places the reply was that the law of the country would not allow them to serve a brown man, and we were asked to go to the native quarters.

"In one or two restaurants we saw that the European stewards of our ship were allowed to go in and have drinks though we had to come away.

"Then we tried to go to a cinema to see a picture. The girl at the counter asked us to wait and sent for the manager. The manager asked us about our nationality, and on hearing that we were Indians, he said he would not allow us to enter.

"Even the urinals are specially reserved for Europeans, and we were not allowed to enter there either.

"We went to the native quarters. They were dirty, and there was not sufficient light in the streets."

As a result of the incident, a telegram was sent Premier Gen. Smuts from Lahore, India, by Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, president Imperial Indian Citizenship association, pleaded the cause of his countrymen. He wired: MAR 15 1941

"Thanks for your cable and assurance that measures for improving the position of Indians in South Africa are under constant review. With regard to your belief that lots of Indians in South Africa are in many respects happier than in India, you are perhaps referring to their material position. They may be so, but you and I believe that between man and man there should be social justice, and our aim should be a nation of free men and women. Human dignity requires equal opportunity for political, economic and national expression and right of shouldering responsibilities. Until such facilities are afforded to Indians in South Africa true happiness cannot be established. I deeply appreciate your good wishes for progress of India, which I heartily reciprocate for every section of South Africa.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Rene Maran, Famed Author, Nazi Fugitive

By MERCER COOK

MAY 31 1941

Somewhere in Southern France, among the thousands of homeless refugees, is Rene Maran, France's greatest Negro author since Alexander Dumas. Just twenty years ago, M. Maran became one of the most discussed writers in the world when his "Batouala," France's "Native Son," was awarded the famous Goncourt Prize.

When the Nazis took over, M. Maran and his wife were forced to abandon their comfortable apartment in Paris and flee to Bordeaux. As all the banks were closed, he was practically penniless on arriving in this southern French city where he had studied as a boy and where he had published his first book of poems in 1911.

Threatened Suicide

As the German onslaught moved closer to Bordeaux, M. Maran was obliged to seek another refuge. In a desperate letter to the writer, mailed via the Clipper on June 18th, 1940, just after France capitulated, he vowed that he would commit suicide before he would allow the Nazis to capture him. I have had no further word as to whether or not this dire threat has been carried out.

DR. MERCER COOK

There are several good reasons why the Germans would want him. First, he is a Negro, born fifty-three years ago on the island of Martinique. Secondly, he has been an outspoken critic of Hitlerism in books and countless newspaper and magazine articles. And third, he is happily married to a white French woman. The world knows what Hitler thinks of interracial marriages.

Notes on "Batouala"

It is regrettable that American Negroes know M. Maran only through the mediocre translation of his "Batouala." True, it is that this novel is important, for it was one of the first to expose abuses in French Equatorial Africa—abuses which France has since attempted to correct. But several of his other novels, like the "Book of the Brush" and "Oppressed Heart" are definitely superior. Many French schools include selections from the "Book of the Brush" in their curriculum.

His short stories, most of which have African settings, are also widely read in France. Two years ago, he wrote an excellent biography of the African explorer and abolitionist Livingstone. But nor of these books or stories has ever been translated into English.

Unlike most French Negro authors, Maran has preferred to write almost exclusively on Negroid subjects. For about fifteen years, he served in Africa as an official in the French Colonial Service, where his father had served before him. Thus he came to know, better perhaps than any other Frenchman, the problems and life of his African brothers.

MAY 31 1941

His books evince a love both for France and for the Negro, both of which he has criticized and praised impartially. For this he has been often misunderstood and attacked by white and black Frenchmen alike. Never, however, has he sacrificed or prostituted his artistry. And never has he swerved from his convictions.

Since the outbreak of the war, he has contributed regularly to the French Colonial News Bulletin, and several months ago he wrote me that he was preparing a volume on the three Dumas, the General Thomas-Alexander Dumas, who fought under Napoleon; Dumas the Elder, who wrote the "Count of Monte Cristo" and the "Three Musketeers"; and Dumas the Younger, author of "Camille" and many other successful dramas.

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.

Men And Women Of Color Continue Rapid Rise To Prominence In England

Officials Issue Memorandum That Applicants For Work Must Be Considered Regardless of Skin Color

Governmental Heads Make Effort To Abolish Prejudice

LONDON—(By Rudolph Dunbar for ANP)—Ivor Cummings' appointment on the staff of the secretary of state for the colonies following as it does closely on the engagement by the British Broadcasting corporation of Miss Una Marson from Jamaica as a West Indian program assistant, shows that there is a real effort beeing made on the part of the heads of governments to abolish color prejudice and to employ West Indians and Africans in positions worthy of their intellectual attainments and capacities.

Mr. Cummings, an African from Sierra Leone, has been secretary of Aggrey house (an institution primarily concerned with African and West Iindian students residing in or visiting London) for the last seven years. His father, a retired government medical officer, was the first African to be appointed under the secretary of state to what was then the Nigerian Medical service. During the past seven years, Ivor Cummings toiled ceaselessly to improve the conditions of the members of his race resident in Britian. The recognition of his work by the British Colonial office will be a source of great satisfaction to all West Indians and Africans in the British empire.

One of the high spots of Mr. Cummings' career was the coronation of George VI when scores of colored colonials invaded the metropolis. It was Cummings' particular task to see to the finding of suitable accommodations for all, and to see that the visit of his compatriots proved interesting and passed off without the occurance of any untoward events. In the execution of this work of so exacting a nature, he displayed exceptional taact and industry.

Color prejudice in Great Britian has been more prevalent not amongest high officials but among people of slender means and little education. Officials who have played an important part in colonial administration have unsually realized the importance of treating the Negro as a member of the British empire. The colonial student and the worker in Britian were often patronized by the higher stratum of English society.

Cummings assigned himself the delicate task of composing the differences between smaller officials and ignorant renters on the one hand, and people of color whom they had subjected to humiliating treatment on the other. Many Africans and West Indians whose first feelings of loyalty and sympathy towards Britian, threatened to be alienated by the behaviour of uncomprehhending English people, were thus able to obtain satisfaction. Cummings relates a story which is a good example of the way ignorant subordinates attempt to win the approbation of their superiors by insulting and ostracising men and women of color. It also demonstrates the will of cabinet ministers to right misdemeanors committed to the prejudices of colored people.

In his official capacity Cummings reported to Ernest Bevin, the minister of labor, cases in which the staff of various labor exchanges had refused to make any serious effort to find employment for people of color. Mr. Bevin denied that any instructions had been given to the ministry of labor officials to justify them exercising any such discrimination. Mr. Bevin at first found it hard to believe that there could be any foundation for Cummings' complaints, but upon hearing of being produced, Mr. Bevin immediately issued a special memorandum to the effect that in all cases of employment dealt with through labor exchanges, equal facilities should be accorded to all applicants alike irrespective of the particular color of their skin.

In acting with such promptitude. Mr. Bevin was performing his duty as a member of the reconstructed national government whose members in the last year have shown repeated veration whenever their subordinates have concealed from them, similar acts so obviously to the detriment of their role as the leaders of a democratic form of government fighting against totalitarian tendencies from without and within.

The immediate benefits derived as a direct result of Cummings' intervention have been felt by the people of color who are now being readily engaged in government training centres, as armament workers, and in temporary government appointments of a clerical nature.

Mr. Cummings was previously seconded to the ministry of labor to help deal with the welfare of some Jamacian technicians who had recently arrived in England. These men were without suitable clothing and unaccustomed to the British climate. Thanks largely to Mr. Cummings' attention, they suffered hardly any sickness and their families which they left behind in the West Indies are well looked after. The British government has in this connection provided the men with an expatriation allowance each of $5 per head.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

SILHOUETTES

By RALPH T. JONES.

Anent India.

There is a certain faction in the United States which seems to exist for the sole purpose of criticizing everything Britain does, in blackening the name of everything directly or remotely British.

Some of these congenital anti-Britishers go so far you'd believe they would be quite pleased if Nazi Germany won the present conflict, if Nazi firing squads were busy all over the world, if every man and woman in the world became nothing but a slave to the Nazi machine, provided Britain was sure to be crushed in the process.

One of the favorite spots of criticism these fanatics like to air when talking against Britain is, "Why doesn't Britain give India her freedom? Why doesn't Britain make India a self-governing, independent country, like Canada? Why did Britain fail to fulfill her promise, made during the first World War, to do this very thing?"

And they think they've posed an unanswerable argument. Thereby, though they don't realize it, they display their complete ignorance about India, about Indian politics, about the social order in India and about recent India history.

For the truth is that the one big stumbling block to independence for India is India herself and her political and racial factions. There are other reasons, but this is the big, insurmountable one.

Varied Races.

It must be remembered that the population of India is made up of various races and various religions. The caste system there is based upon this mixture of races and religions. It is an exaggeration, even, of the racial differences in our south, between Negroes and whites.

Then there are the religious differences. There are, for instance, the Moslems and the Hindus. The Hindus are in the majority, but the Moslems would never submit to government which would give the Hindus the power of a majority. They have for this very reason refused to do anything but oppose all suggestions for India self-government. They are powerful, too, powerful enough to create serious problems. If India was left to herself, there would be one of the bloodiest civil wars the world has seen, soon.

The most powerful individuals in India are the princes. In many sections the population regards the local prince with a reverence and devotion that harks back to the medieval customs of serfs and overlords in Europe.

Those princes enjoy certain privileges and powers under British rule of the country which they fear they would lose if the British withdrew. And they are so strong they could quite possibly take over rule of the entire country, without the British there, and toss the average Indian back into the misery of the dark ages, before the white man came.

It must not be forgotten that the much publicized Ghandi and his followers, too, constitute another serious stumbling block. They call themselves the "noncooperatives" and they are just that. Particularly are they nonco-operative when it comes to anything to do with aiding the British to increase the self-government functions of India and her people.

Demand, But Refuse To Accept.

It may be said definitely that had it not been for Indian obstructionists themselves, India would at this moment be enjoying a very full control of her own affairs. From the period of the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms after the last war down to the time of the Simon commission and the government of India act of 1935, which made provision for eventual dominion status, the main obstacles to home rule for India have not been English politicians, but Indian Nationalists.

While constantly voicing their demands for self-government, they have steadfastly refused to accept it in progressive stages. By the acts of 1919 and 1935, the British government offered to India the same progressive training in self-government that Canada and other of the dominions had undergone. This the Indians refused to accept, and the responsibility for this refusal must rest in good part on the shoulders of Gandhi, whose influence over leaders of the Indian National Congress is still very considerable.

56f-1941
Globe and
Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

BRITAIN GIVES NO DEMOCRACY, EITHER TO WORKING CLASS WHITES OR BLACK SUBJECTS, HISTORIANS ARE SAYING

Harry Elmer Barnes, In New York Telegram, Calls Present Leaders "Stooges for Financial Moguls"

MAR 7 1941

CHICAGO, Ill.—John Goode, writing for the Associated Negro Press in an article which lauds the kind of Democracy which Abraham Lincoln envisoned in his "government of the people, by the people and for the people," summons recent writings of eminent white historjans to prove that the very antithesis of this ideal is represented in the "Democracy" which Great Britain practices and for which the common people of the United States are about to be called upon to defend with their money and probably their lives.

MAR 7 1941

He quotes from Harry Elmer Barnes, eminent American Historian, who wrote in the New York Evening Telegram of August 8, 1939 as follows:

"Great Britain is ruled today by a Tory social and economic autocracy, which is probably the most arrogant, smug, selfish and self-centered group dominating any world state in our time. They are even less interested in humanity and social justice than the Fascist leaders for whom I have less than any admiration.

"A rotten borough system, almost as bad as that which existed before 1832, prevents representative government from functioning in England. In a sample area of England in the last general election the Tories had 1,500,000 popular votes to 1,000,000 for the Liberals and Laborites. But the Tories elected 84 members to the House of Commons, while their rivals elected only one. This is on more Democracy than one of Hitler's fake plebiscites.

"In England today the house of commons does not represent the people, the cabinet does not represent the House of Commons and the Big Four—Chamberlain, Halifax, Hoare, and Simon—that ostensibly run England do not represent the Cabinet. FINALLY THE BIG FOUR THEMSELVES ARE NO MORE THAN STOOGES FOR THE POWERFUL AND OPULENT TORY ABSENTEE LANDLORDS, MINE OWNERS AND FINANCIAL MOGULS." Thus speaks an authoritative American historian.

Up to the first world war the condition of the common people in England was not so bad. Satiated by the immense profits wrung from the 500 million colonial people by the most ruthless exploitation in history, the British ruling group deemed it wise to keep their own workers contented. During the post-war period, however, conditions have been worse. Having fought to make the world safe for Democracy, they found they had made it worse for themselves. Millions out of work for years—the depressed areas—a large number of the people under-nourished. Conditions in the dominions was somewhat better, but definitely worse than in pre-war times.

MAR 7 1941

In an article entitled "India Won't Wait," in Collier's Weekly magazine, June 8, 1940, Jim Marshall writes:

"India has graying grandmothers of 35, sweating 72 hours a week in Ganges Delta Jute Mills for forty-eight cents. India has 26,000 people dying on Bombay streets every year from starvation and worse. India has a population close to 400 Million. Most of these live on the land in incredible dirt, poverty and ignorance. Their average income is $13.50 a year. A high city wage is twenty cents a day. Since the conquest, billions of dollars in wealth have been taken out of the country to England, and the PROFITS of ENGLISH FIRMS in India runs around A BILLION DOLLARS A YEAR, little of which stays in India. IN ADDITION, India pays for the 60,000 white soldiers the British keep in the country and for the Indian Army."

"Judged by our yardstick, India, where more than half the people in the British Empire live, is just as far from Democracy as it is possible to be."

Before the second world war, millions of Chinese suffered under British exploitation. A first-hand account of the cruelty and intensity of that exploitation is given by Vincent Sheehan, at one time the best reporter in the whole world, in his book, "Personal History."

It is probably true that the natives of Africa have suffered most from the English ruling group. Certainly they have received very few benefits from the wealth taken from the country. Gold, diamonds and many raw materials. Thousands sent to work in the mines for three and five years by making some small payment to their chiefs. Deprived of all rights, not allowed to own any of the land where he once owned everything, taxed for the very right to live, he is at the mercy of the landowners, factory and mine owners. MOST CERTAINLY DEMOCRACY DOES NOT EXIST IN BRITISH AFRICA.

The British East Indian possessions, including Burma, Ceylon etc. were taken by the sword and have been kept by the sword. The share of these people in their government is extremely small, the benefits from it, smaller.

MAR 7 1941

The thinking man may ask why this country is so vociferously hailing Great Britain as a Democracy. when we have a good example of the way of life of people in the British Empire right at our own doorstep—the West Indies. Here two and a half million people live under the British flag—white, 3.5 per cent East Indians, 12.5 per cent; Negroes, 82 per cent.

Barbados, population 188,000 and the Bahamas, population 65,000, have Assemblies, elected on a restricted franchise, but decisions of these Assemblies are frequently overruled by a second Chamber, nominated by the Governor. The rest, population 2,250,000, are Crown Colonies, responsibility for their administration resting with the Colonial Office at Whitehall. Thus the greater part of them have no voice in their government.

MAR 7 1941

FOR THE PEOPLE. As to the benefits they get from their government, according to the Commission appointed to investigate the riots and strikes in the years 1934-36, the average day's pay ran from 30 cents for agricultural laborers to one dollar for workers in the asphalt industry in Trinidad. This pitifully small amount barely enabled them to keep body and soul together. The poverty and squalor of the people was so terrible that even the Commission felt obliged to condemn the conditions. Contributing to this state of affairs is the fact that while on the one hand employers are usually associated in some forms of organization, employees are for the most part innocent of trade unionism.

Inasmuch as eight ninths of the population of this coutnry is white, the American white worker may say, "Why should I worry about the troubles of a lot of colored people? That's why they were put on earth, anyhow. To serve us white people." Ah—but he should. If for nothing else but to protect his own standard of living. When the woman in the jute mills of India works seventy-two hours for the weekly wage of forty-eight cents, how is the American employer going to pay him twenty dollars a week and compete with the Indian mills? When in a country of 400 million people the average yearly income is $13.50 and a high city wage is twenty cents a day, the wages of workers thruout the world are affected. If the native worker in the African Gold Mines (the largest in the world) gets only twenty-five cents a day, how can we stay on the Gold Standard and pay our workers five dollars a day? When the West Indian worker on the sugar plantation gets only thirty cents a day, that lowers the wages of all the sugar beet workers in America.

MAR 7 1941

In short low wages of any large group of workers, black, brown or yellow, generally affects the wages of some group in this country, because most of the things produced abroad are produced right here.

Since the great majority of people in this country are workers, it is difficult to see how their interests can be advanced by taxing themselves billions of dollars to aid the Empire which has caused the millions of workers thruout the world more misery and suffering than any similar group in the history of the world. The five billion dollars that same Empire still owes us from the last war came out of the pockets of the American taxpayers.

Rated by the yardstick that Lincoln gave us, the British Empire is a government of the people, for they certainly are government, but how?

By the People. By the Tory Social and Economic Autocracy which Harry Elmer Barnes so eloquently describes in the Evening Telegram.

For the People. Certainly not for the 500 million colonials, neither for the great majority of the white British subjects.

The Plaindealer
Kansas City, Kan.

BEST EDITORIAL OF THE WEEK

FEB 28 1941

FRENCH NEGRO PATRIOT

A Negro Frenchman emerges as one of the outstanding heroes of the war. This is Adolphe Felix Sylvestre Eboue, the first of the French Colonials to strike a decisive blow at the Nazis.

Today this native of the French West Indian island of Martinique is Governor General, not of one province, but of all French Equatorial Africa, a kingdom immeasurably larger than any Negro has ever before ruled. A man of exceptional forcefulness and will power, he exercises jurisdiction over a population of 3,500,000 natives as well as thousands of white, and enjoys their unqualified respect.

For, as Leland Stowe, special correspondent of the Chicago Daily News, says, he is, after all, a Frenchman. "More than any other individual or group of individuals, one man saved the vast resources of the French Congo for 'Free France'. Through an almost incredible bit of poetic justice the man who did this was a black man, a native of the French West Indian Island of Martinique. The French republic had educated him and reared him in both social and political equality. It had made him a trusted leader of its colonial civil service in West Africa, a chief administrator in Guadalope and finally the civil Governor of the extremely strategical province of Chad in northernmost Equatorial Africa. Because of this, Adolphe Felix Sylvestre Eboue became the first man anywhere in the far-flung French colonial empire to strike a decisive blow against the Axis."

Early last September, Eboue was in charge of Chad Province, the link between French West Africa (then about to repulse the overtures of General de Gaulle) and the overwhelmingly important Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, with its rich cotton-growing valleys. If the pro-Vichy French authorities in Dakar could brow-beat Civil Governor Eboue into falling in line and abandoning Chad to the Government of Petain and Laval, German and Italian troops might invade the Sudan from Chad and so conquer Egypt from the rear.

When the Dakar authorities informed Eboue that emissaries from Vichy were en route to Fort Lamy and ordered him to declare adherence to Vichy at once, Eboue replied that no emissaries of the "traitorous" Vichy Government would be received by him, that none of them would be allowed inside Chad Province, and that any or all who set foot in that territory would be arrested on the spot. He followed up this refusal by the flat declaration that Chad had joined the "Free France" movement. His troops, to a man, stood by him in that declaration against surrender to Nazism.

His leadership and example inspired all of French Equatorial Africa to declare its loyalty to the French republic, and paved the way for the arrival of another loyal Frenchman, General de Larminant, who reached the French Congo in disguise. Events moved fast. Resident Governor General Husson was placed under lock and key after protesting that he would support Vichy. De Larminant became High Commissioner of all French Equatorial Africa and Eboue, enemy of totalitarianism, became Governor General.

His French and native troops are consecrated to a cause they affirm is not lost and to a nation freedom, which may have been saved — oddly enough in darkest Africa, as Mr. Stowe says — by the example and courage of a Black Frenchman.

What a lesson is to be learned from this stirring chapter from contemporary history! The policy of the French republic to give advantages and responsibilities to French Negroes has been gloriously vindicated by this striking demonstration of the inherent capacity of the Negro to rise to situations that call for courage, initiative and leadership, as well as patriotism of the highest order. — INTERRACIAL REVIEW

Negro Labor News
Houston, Texas

TERRORIZING MINORITIES

DUSSELDORF, Germany, must be a dreadful town. A minority race in that town is condemned to live in terror from night to night, never knowing when their homes will be dynamited by unknown Storm Troopers. Threats and violence are faced on every hand. If these explosions came from foreign assault, Dusseldorf would be aroused, but as they are no more than the working of racial hatred at home, nothing comes of it, except more dynamitings at the expense of the minority.

MAR 8 1941

The situation in Dusseldorf, which is purely fictitious for present purposes, becomes the more impressive when we reflect that in Dallas, Texas, dynamitings of Negro homes within recent months now number more than a dozen.

We make much talk about freedom. We have had Brotherhood Week. We are getting ready to defend civilization. We make ourselves the champions of the minorities and of their rights to exist. We are bitter in our denunciation of German violence done to those who are too few and too powerless to help themselves. Well?

THE CONDUCT of the Negro race in Dallas under the incitement of all this violence has been highly commendable. The leaders of the colored people recognize, of course, that counter-violence would only bring down destruction. But the patience of the humble thousands who look to these leaders for guidance and to the white people for justice is unparalleled.

MAR 8 1941

Put yourself in the black man's place and ask yourself if you could match the calmness with which he goes about his business in this town. Could you?

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

WEST INDIAN EDITORS ARE SEGREGATED

NOV 23 1941

In Bermuda Hotels Again

LONDON, Nov. 19—Charges were made last Tuesday by Rudolph Dunbar, London editor of Associated Negro Press, that six colored editors from the West Indies were refused accommodations in Bermuda when the Pan-American Clipper made an overnight stop there because of unfavorable weather. The six editors were being brought here by the British government to learn about the war effort.

Hotels were said to have refused to provide accommodations for the colored members of the party, saying "American guests wouldn't like it." According to Ralph Mentor, editor of Vanguard and member of the party, discrimination against colored members began immediately after the plane had landed at the airport.

After being told by Pan-American officials that unfavorable weather reports had grounded further flights until the next day, arrangements were made by the airlines to furnish travelers rooms and board until the journey could be continued. Immigrations and customs officials began checking passports and baggage, taking the white members of the party first. These men, Graham Miller, M. DeCordover, A. A. Nathan, C. E. Hutchins, R. Moss and Oscar Wight, were sent to the Inverurie hotel along with other white non-members of the party.

No Colored Allowed

The colored members, Gale Cole, Gordon Wilson, Harewood and Mentor, were then carried through the necessary routines and then sent to New Windsor hotel. This hotel had been previously called up and asked for reservations for six persons, but when the party arrived, hotel officials refused to accommodate them because of their color.

However, several prominent colored people offered their homes as resting places for the six discriminated travelers. Rev. Smith offered accommodations for Wilson and Harewood; Mr. Vancrussun, a lawyer, accommodated Gordon; Gale and Cole were put up by Toddings, a white member of the party who had proceeded to Bermuda a few days ahead of the delegation. Mentor secured shelter at Canadian House hotel, the only colored hotel in Bermuda.

NOV 29 1941

Members of the party, after being subjected to insults by white hotels, planned to return immediately to their respective colonies but were dissuaded from this action. Leading citizens of Bermuda were up in arms about the incident, however.

It was said that when Gov. Lord Knollys heard about the incident he dispatched a formal apology by his aide de camp to the group the following morning just as the group was beginning the last leg of their journey. Three members of the colored group, Wilson, Harewood, and Mentor, told the aide de camp what they thought of the treatment accorded them and stated that the aide de camp could quote their remarks to the governor.

56f-1941

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Jewish Culture Flourishes in New Soviet Regions

APR 7 1941

By Sam Brown

(Special to Inter-Continent News)

MOSCOW, April 6.—The development of Soviet Jewish culture in the USSR was strikingly illustrated during the past week in Minsk at the conference on Jewish literature in Byelo-Russia which discussed the work of Jewish writers who have been living in Byelo-Russia these past two years and which reviewed the problems confronting Jewish literature.

The conference, the first of its kind, was a landmark in the history of Soviet Jewish culture. Side by side with Jewish writers from the eastern districts by Byelo-Russia were Jewish writers from Western Byelo-Russia, who only recently have been given opportunity to devote all their efforts to advancing Jewish culture and enriching the treasures of Jewish literature. They attended the Conference as equal members of the great army of Soviet writers as members of the Federation of Soviet writers.

Not only prominent Byelo-Russian writers and poets took part in the work of the Conference. The newly organized Jewish sector of the Byelo-Russian Academy of Sciences was also well represented. This new sector of the Academy is engaged in making a study of Jewish literature, language and folk-lore. It has set as one of its major tasks this year the study of Soviet Jewish literature in Byelo-Russia.

When speaking about the development of Jewish culture in the Soviet Union, it must be especially emphasized that the Leninist-Stalinist national policy as carried out in the USSR and as reflected in the Constitution not only of the USSR but also in the constitutions of all sixteen Soviet Republics, has brought about the flourishing of national culture of all 60 nationalities inhabiting the Soviet Union. This has been achieved thanks to mutual cooperation and friendship.

APR 7 1941

The facilities provided for the development of national culture of each Union Republic are of particular importance to the Jewish people. This can be seen from the distribution of the Jewish population in the Soviet Union. According to the 1939 Soviet census, the Jewish population of the USSR (excluding the Jewish population of the new Soviet districts) exceeds 3,000,000. Of these 948,000 live in the RSFSR, over 1,500,000 in Ukranian SSR, 375,000 in Byelo-Russian SSR, 1,000 in Azerbaijan, 42,000 in Georgia, approximately 51,000 in Uzbekistan and 19,000 in Kazakstan. This explains the need for Jewish cultural institutions in the major Soviet Republics and the coordination of their work. With the incorporation of the Baltic Soviet Republics the scope of this work has been considerably extended, as seen from the example of Vilna.

MANY IMPROVEMENTS

However, the development of Jewish culture and institutions is evident not only in the new Republics and districts. During the past few years the work of all Jewish institutions in the USSR made great strides forward. The first three months of 1941 brought about many improvements in this field. The work of various institutions is being coordinated on a wider scale.

APR 7 1941

For example, the Jewish sector of the Institute of Literature and Languages of Byelo-Russian Academy of Sciences now serves as a center for all Jewish institutions in that Republic. The vast resources of the Academy and the assistance of Byelo-Russian scientists will now be utilized in advancing Jewish culture to a much greater extent.

The first steps of the Jewish Sector show the scope of the work. Three volumes of Jewish folk-lore, including a volume on Western Byelo-Russia and a large volume on Soviet Jewish folk-lore have been prepared and are now in print. A Jewish-Russian dictionary containing 35,000 words has also been completed. A Jubilee Edition of "Soviet Jewish Literature in Byelo-Russia" is being prepared for 1942—the 25th anniversary of Soviet Power. Works on the Jewish literary heritage and a Jewish grammar are included in the plan of the Jewish sector as well as in the plan of the Academy Publishing House which will start publishing books in Jewish this year.

One of the tasks of the Jewish sector of the Byelo-Russian Academy of Sciences will be to examine the scientific works on Jewish literature, language and history and the right to confer scientific degrees for outstanding work in this branch of science.

This undoubtedly will attract a large number of young scientists who are devoting themselves to the study of Jewish language, history and literature, to this new center of Jewish culture in the Byelo-Russian Soviet Republic.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

The English People and Race Prejudice

By William Pickens

APR 19 1941

DEAR Reader: This article by George Padmore in the Crisis magazine, moves me as much as it moves you. Only I am moved because I know that the article is a considerable distortion about the character of the English in England—while some of you, perhaps, may be moved by the shocking, even tho false, intimations of the article that the English are as bad toward colored people as are Americans, or even as bad as Hitlerites would be if they could.

MR. PICKENS

Even the title of George Padmore's Crisis article is a misstatement: that "Hitler Makes British Drop Color Bad." Hitler has not made the British do anything about the color question, we might as well say: "Hitler makes Haile Selassie and Eboue, and other African blacks who have brains in their crania, rush to the side of the British and fight the Axis powers." If ever Hitler gets into position to make the British do anything about colored people, he will make them put the Negroes into such a hell of slavery as the world has not yet seen.

Two years ago I sat in George Padmore's office in London, when the elder statesman, Mr. Chamberlain was running to and fro, from London to Munich and Berchtesgaden, trying to persuade Herr Hitler not to start a war, for which Britain and the rest of the world was totally unprepared, save alone for the superiority of the British fleet.

APR 19 1941

At that time I told Padmore and his radical associates, white and black, that it was certainly to the credit of the English civilization that these black men were able to keep their office open and carry on, just short of treason, on that corner in London. In Berlin or Rome or Moscow, their heads would have been in one hole and their bodies in another, long before war started. And in Mississippi—well in Mississippi, so to speak they would have long since been in Minnesota—or else.

RACE PREJUDICE IN BOTH COUNTRIES

Once I had more than 60 lecture engagements all over England, and in Wales and Scotland, in all of the larger cities and in many of the smaller and even the smallest places, where the English are English indeed. Also I have been all over the United States, over and over again in most places—so that this I know to be the fact: that, for the Negro, the worst place in England is better than the best place in the United States, There is race prejudice in both countries, and in most others. When one people holds down another, there always develops prejudices against the under group, and the Englishmen, especially those who went abroad as colonials, have had a long conditioning in the business of governing darker races.

The colonials abroad in the empire are therefore more nearly like Mississippians, but the English in England are different. The best cities in America, from the Negro's standpoint, are worse than the worst places in England. Seattle, San Francisco, New York are far behind London in the practice of liberality toward Negroes. Seattle is almost wide-open to colored Americans (if they are not Orientals), but not quite.

APR 19 1941

Two years ago in London, and many times before, I could roam through the whole town, and stop and step into any public place, and eat and drink, and without receiving any discourtesy could crowd shoulder to shoulder with the thronging English people without a ripple of displeasure. The only city under the American flag that I have so far found like that is Honolulu, Hawaii, and I am wondering what may have happened there since we have now crowded about 50,000 soldiers and sailors from continental United States into that island fortress.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

DEMAND PROTECTION FROM SEGREGATION

APR 26 1941

Cites U. S. Policy In Panama Following Lease of Territory—West Indian Council Asks For Strong Action.

APR 26 1941

By Our London Correspondent

LONDON, Apr. 24.—(Censored)—Islanders have sent a petition to Lord Moyne, Secretary of State for Colonies, asking British protection against American rule in the areas leased as naval and air bases in the West Indies.

The appeal signed by W. A. Domingo of Jamaica, president of the West Indies National Council and Herman Osborne of Trindad, secretary, strongly urged that the British government takes steps to incorporate in the leases covering the bases specific and complete guarantees protecting the local populations from all forms of racial discrimination and segregation on the leased areas. In support of this demand reference was made to the letter on the subject sent to the Colonial Secretary of Jamaica by the People's National Party headed by the colored advocate, Norman Manley, K. C.

JIM-CROW POLICY IN PANAMA CITED

The petition says that "the West Indies National Council is extremely anxious to obviate any friction between the unarmed populations and Americans connected with the bases and is confident that this anxiety is shared by both the British and American governments. However, it is generally known that on the Canal Zone, leased by the Republic of Panama to the United States for military purposes, the very worst forms of racial segregation and discrimination are practiced. It is almost commonly known that a large porportion of the personnel of the United States armed forces is from sections of the United States where it is customary and legal for persons of the colored race to be segregated and subjected to uncivilized and undemocratic racial discrimination and persecutions."

APR 26 1941

GREAT MORAL RESPONSIBILITY

"By completely excluding the West Indian people from direct participation in the negotiations of the leases which will vitally affect theri lives, property and future development, the British government has inescapably assumed the heaviest moral responsibility for fully protecting the interests of the local populations of the territories in which the bases are being constructed . . The Council feels that it should not be difficult for the British government to secure the cooperation of the American Commission negotiating the leases to include clauses designed to meet the wishes of the local populations."

Christian Recorder
Philadelphia, Pa.

WEALTHY NEGRO LIVED IN RIGA, 600 YEARS AGO

APR 24 1941

Moscow, Russia—According to a (CNA) Release—Of unusual historical interest in a sentence appearing in an article on a local paper, bearing a Riga, Latavia dateline which mentions the fact that the midday winter sun in Riga "plays on the walls of an ancient mansion built some 600 years ago by a wealthy Negro has been and is much more ubiquitous than prejudiced historians are wont to give him credit. No details are available at the moment of writing as to who this Negro was or how he came to reach, or become wealthy in this far-northern Baltic country before America was discovered.

APR 24 1941

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Rogers Says:-

NAZIS ARE RACE HATERS BUT KAISER HAD COLORED ARMY OFFICERS

BY J. A. ROGERS

J. H. JENKINS of Washington, D. C., writes me as follows: "I was interested in reading your article in which you stated that now and then you chance upon a Negro who wishes a German victory. I feel, however, that if you analyze his psychological process you'll find that his is not really a desire for a German victory but rather a desire to see England suffer. Your description of English discriminatory tactics in Egypt together with various reports of English discrimination against darker peoples, prompts this trend of thought, I feel.

Mr. Rogers

"In the eyes of many they are happy to see an enemy suffer who has beaten them for years and take a chance on a possible greater enemy, who, as you state, may rob them 'wholesale.' This trend to me at least appears understandable.

MAY 3 1941

SEEK HITLER'S ATTIUDE

"WHAT IN reality is Hitler's attitude towards darker peoples When as he does in Mein Kampf describes them as half-apes does he refer to cultured American Negroes whom he has never known or to African savages in the raw? Why could photographs of black athletes talking to German girls openly on a beach in Germany appear in Flash Magazine (colored). This and other one of the athletes (black) walking along a road in Hitler's town with a German girl also appeared about a year ago.

"Why does Hitler line up with dark Japanese? And remembeer the Japs are no fools in lining up with anyone with ulterior motives. Is he willing to see Asia for Asiatics as opposed to England who has reportedly in the past established parks in Shanghai with signs excluding Chinese? Isn't Hitler's racial theory really directed against the Jews whom he hates? Please answer these questions in your column. I am not pro-anything. I wish to know the truth."

MAY 3 1941

THIS LETTER, in my opinion, depicts the state of mind of many Negroes. They are watching the spectacle of two of their enemies destroying each other and wonders which side they must back.

GERMAN SUPERIORITY

The German, as I knew him in his own country, was free from color prejudice; the English were not. And as regards the American I believe there is less color prejudice right now in Berlin than there is in New York City or Washington, D. C.

However, the creed of the Nazi party, and that does not always reflect the German mind, is distinctly anti-Negro. Indeed, the Nazi creed is that Germans are not only superior to Negroes and Jews but to all other whites.

Sometime ago I said in this column that a friend of mine told me that he saw mulattoes in the German army. It now turns out that they must have been white Negroid looking Germans, who had tanned themselves in the sun. I have seen these Germans in their native land, themselves in the sun, they were indistinguishable in color from Negroes.

MAY 3 1941

IN ANY CASE George S. Schuyler wrote, at the time, to the German Bureau of Information, New York City, and the reply was "The German Draft Law makes it impossible that mulatto soldiers are enrolled in the German army."

NEGROES IN ARMY

However, that does not mean that German mulattoes of military age, and there must be a few hundred of them, would be exempt from military service. No, they would ratther be used in the labor battalions, or in dirty work around the camps.

In the war of 1914, however, it was different. There were some Negroes in the German army, and a Negro officer or two. The Kaiser, who was an angel of mercy compared to Hitler, and who was very kind to Negroes, had two Cameroon Negroes in his bodyguard, one of whom, Hari Mambo, I knew personally. The bandmaster of his favorite regiment, Sabac-el-Cher, was a Negro, born in the Royal Palace; while, as I have shown in my "100 Amazing Facts About The Negro," another Negro, Henri Noel, born in Africa and adopted as a son by the Kaiser's grandfather, William I, was an officer in the German army. He was wounded in battle, became an invalid and the present ex-Kaiser cared for him tenderly until his death in 1931.

MAY 3 1941

AS FOR THE British Army, Negroes are enrolled, not only in the labor battalion but as fighting men. And there are now Negro flyers in the Royal Air Force, who train side by side with the white men. The Crisis and The Courier recently had pictures of the same.

56fd-1941
Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Former Ford Employe Now In Russia

MAR 1 3 1941

MAR 1 3 1941

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MAR 1 3 1941

Robert Robinson, American-born Negro and former employee of the Ford Motor Company, Detroit is pictured here discussing a machinery construction project with Professor Yakoviev of the Moscow Machinery Construction Institute in Moscow, Russia. Robinson was elected a deputy to the Moscow Soviet, highest governing organ of the city, six years ago. He is a specialist at the huge Moscow Ball Bearing Plant and specializes at the above named institute. (CHATWOOD HALL PHOTO.)

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

APR 7 - 1941

THE FALL OF ADDIS ABABA

Addis Ababa, capital of Ethiopia, fell on the very day Germany launched a new war in the Balkans. It is only five years since Emperor Haile Selassie, now preparing a triumphant return, fled from his palace and Italy annexed his country. Italian energy in the brief period of occupation has been spent chiefly on road-building. As in Libya, these well-laid military highways have served the British well. But it was the railroad leading up over the Ethiopian escarpment that brought the victorious South Africans to the city gates. Thus the one avenue by which Il Duce's armies might have escaped destruction became the instrument of their quick defeat.

APR 7 - 1941

As a symbol Addis Ababa is a prize beyond reckoning. This capital is the heart of an empire of 1,725,000 square miles, a vast region supporting 12,000,000 people. Its capture in what seems almost a single leap of ninety miles from the Awash River shows the complete demoralization of its defenders. Both in Ethiopia and Eritrea there are still isolated Italian forces, but their fate is sealed, for they have nowhere to go, no point at which to rally. Strategically the campaign in Ethiopia is over. At the best its sequel will be a quick mopping up, at the worst a hopeless attempt by the Italians to wage guerrilla warfare from hostile territory. The British conquest of Ethiopia promises early reinforcements both for their armies in Libya and on the Greek peninsula. Its effect on the time-table of the war will be substantial.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Hitler Has Lost War, African Chiefs Find After Ancient Ritual

APR 10 1941

Gold Coast Council Says Great Britain Is Victor

APR 10 1941

By RUDOLPH DUNBAR
London Editor, Associated Negro Press

LONDON—(ANP)—The habit of referring to Africa as the dark continent has become obsolete for the best news of the war so far has come from Africa. There are two quite considerable flashes of light from the "dark continent" which have just reached here. The governor of the Belgian Congo has been broadcasting to his people telling them that the Nazi, with their racial doctrines, are the enemies of the black man. The broadcaster was M. Albert de Vleeschauqer, Belgian colonial minister, and is one of the youngest statesmen.

Another sidelight on Africa is the disclosure of the mystic knowledge. Some time ago the people of Akan held a council at Accra, Gold Coast colony, and decided that Britain has already won the war. Oheneba Sakyi Djan, formerly an editor of the Gold Coast, explained recently that this not really wishful thinking, but the procedure is based on ancient ritual, observed by the Akans before they engage in war.

The Akans believe that "disaster befalls him who makes unjust war and wantonly destroys non-combattants." On both these counts Hitler seems clearly indicated but that is not enough. According to Akan ideas, Britain must win because the Akans hold that the forces of nature are only in favour of those who prosecute war for a just cause.

NAZI RACIAL DOCTRINE AGAIN

APR 10 1941

The Nazis are inexhaustible in their stream of invectives. They are now trying to involve the public mind in a state of barbarous imaginings about the Negro. In a recent broadcast in Dutch which was, of course, intended for Holland and also a bulletin to Yugoslavia the announcer stated:

APR 10 1941

"It was not soldiers against whom German soldiers had to fight on the Somme, but animals; Negroes brought from the deepest interior of Africa. They sat in the tops of the trees like monkeys and attacked the Germans in the rear after they had searched the woods.

"They ambushed German soldiers and mutilated them in the most terrible manner with knives 50 cm. long and sharp as razor blades. They preferred to attack Red Cross and hospital troops because they knew that these soldiers were unarmed."

APR 10 1941

AID WAR EFFORT

Colored peoples from the most remote part of the British empire have shown a magnificent spirit of self-abnegation in their contributions to the empire's war effort. The unshakably loyalty of the black man is the most far-reaching extensions of democracy the world has ever known. By the end of 1940, financial aid given by colonial governments, native rulers and various bodies and individuals in the colonial empire to the British government and to organizations in Britain, totalled well over $100,000,000.

So keen are the natives of South Africa to help Britain that thousands of them have contributed to the interest-free war loans and insisted that they will not lend their money if interest is to be paid on it.

Basutoland has just offered $500,000 from surplus balances for buying aircraft, while other native protectorates have already contributed over $250,000 to war funds. Native chiefs are buying interest-free loans in the names of their sons while many of the tribes are making outright gifts towards the war effort.

BLACK GOVERNOR-GENERAL

Little attention has been paid in England to the recent promotion of M. Eboue, the Negro governor of French Equatorial Africa, to the rank of governor-general. Yet the appointment may have a considerable effect in spreading the appeal of General de Gaulle's movement in other French colonies.

APR 10 1941

There are only five governor-generalships in the whole French Empire. In the Free French empire, M. Eboue is the only one. He was born in French Guiana 50 years ago. The Blum government appointed him governor of Guadeloupe in 1936, and the innovation caused a considerable stir throughout the French empire.

APR 10 1941

As governor of Chad, M. Eboue announced his determination to support General de Gaulle immediately his banner was raised. Another case of black loyalty. In the British empire, there is not even as much as a black district commissioner. And to have a black governor would lower the tone of the British empire.

Thus far Winston Churchill has not stated his war aims but, judging by the new type of leadership he has portrayed to the world, and his priceless faculty of inspiring new courage, there is reason to believe that his war aims will include the end of tyranny and the endowment of freedom for the colonial peoples.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Africans Seeking Aviation Jobs

LAGOS, Nigeria, West Coast Africa—(ANP)—Residents of Lagos, British West Africa coastal colony, have been pleading with English officials to train their young men for aviation. George I. Mabadiwe, former student at Lincoln University, Pa., but son of a well-known family here, served as spokesman in presenting the claim of the native population to a chance to earn honor in flying for the mother country.

56f-1941

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Young Refugees Expose Nazi's Race Discrimatory Practices

FEB 15 1941

Colored Women Sterilized and Made to Serve as Prostitutes for Soldiers—Shunted Around to Various Prison Camps— Colored World War Ace's Children Come to America After Hitler Takes Father's Business.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13—(ANP)—To those readers of Hitler's "Mein Kampf," familiar with his conception of the way members of the "black races" should be treated, reports of the atrocities to which Negroes are being subjected in Nazi-dominated Paris come as no surprise.

In the fun-loving city which American Negroes had formerly regarded as a veritable haven for the oppressed, Hitler's theories have been put into practice, and the fourteen colored refugees who arrived here Monday had terrible tales to tell.

FEB 15 1941

It was revealed that colored women are sterilized and then shunted around to various prison camps in occupied France, where they serve as prostitutes for prisoners and guards. The children remain behind to work as domestics for German and French military authorities; those not old enough to work are given just enough food to keep them alive.

Among the pasengers were the two daughters of Eugene Bullard, only colored aviator to serve in the last war, Jacqueline and Lolita, who told their father that the family's $50,000 gymnasium and restaurant had been taken over by a young German who had been living in Paris before the war, and who turned out to be one of Hitler's fifth columnists. The girls, who were born in France and spoke no English, said: "When we ventured out into the streets, the Germans would laugh at us and call us animals."

Mrs. Arabelle Middleton, formerly of Washington, revealed that she had been forced to leave her 10-year-old son behind with white friends who promised to take care of him "until I am able to get him out."

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Hitler O.K.'s Jo Baker; She Returns To Paris

FEB 15 1941

MARSEILLES, France — Miss Josephine Baker opened here at one of the two legit theatres Thursday and attracted a large crowd. Miss Baker came here from occupied Paris where she was allowed to remain incognito by Nazi officials after a direct apeal had been made to Hitler. When the Germans made their blitzkrieg on France and finally reached Paris, Miss Baker slipped out for Holland. She was to have sailed for America from this point but because of her being a native of France (by adoption) could not secure papers.

Then a few weeks ago Nazi officials were struck with the idea that the return of Miss Baker and Mauriece Chevalier who is playing across the street from Josephine, might calm a lot of the unrest that now exists in this country. So Josephine was contacted and given official proof that she might return to France.

When she opened the present engagement there were several prominent Germans in the theatre, who applauded vigorously at Miss Baker's antics and dances. Miss Baker's script and type of dances were all passed by a German and French censor board to make sure that nothing offensive to the Nazi would be displayed. A part of the proceeds from Miss Baker's engagement which has several more weeks to run is turned over to the government for the purpose of feeding the starving thousands here.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

BRITISH DISCRIMINATION

FEB 15 1941

British authorities in London have just made public a new law making it illegal for British hotels to discriminate against people because of race or color. Negroes from various parts of the empire as well as from America have often been refused accommodation in many London hotels.

In a recent discussion of the question of color and racial discrimination in the House of Commons, the Home Secretary was asked whether he was aware that the management of certain hotels, as for instance the Anglo-Swiss hotel at Bournemouth, had issued advertisements announcing that they did not cater to members of the Semitic race; and whether he would take steps to prevent discrimination among British subjects.

Mr. Herbert Morrison, Socialist Home Secretary, said in replying to the inquiry, "If any hotel proprietor in this country is guilty of copying Nazi methods in this way, there will, I am sure, be general public repudiation of such action. I am advised that an innkeeper is not entitled to discriminate between one person and another if he has accommodation available, and that a traveller who is refused except when no accommodation is available has a right of action for damages against the innkeeper."

FEB 15 1941

If what Mr. Morrison said is true, then it is all the more surprising that most English hotels refuse accommodation to distinguished Negroes visiting the British capital. One has only to recall the case of the Mills brothers who were turned away from several hotels on their last visit to London.

In Edinburgh, a number of Negro bishops attending a religious conference, not so long ago, were refused accommodation. On that occasion, Sir John Simon, then Home Secretary, had to intervene to secure a place for the clergymen to stay.

There has been no issue of denial of civil liberties more frequently protested against by Negroes in London than that of the difficulty of obtaining hotel accommodation.

Unlike Paris and most continental cities, London is the least hospitable place for people of color, when it comes to finding lodgings. It is to be hoped that Mr. Morrison's observation on this question will have the desired effect, not only for Jews, but colored subjects of the King as well.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Refugees From Paris Tell Of Hitler's Hate Tactics

Charge Colored Women Sterilized By Nazi Officers

FEB 9 - 1941

NEW YORK—(A N P)—To those readers of Hitler's "Mein Kampf," familiar with his conception of the way members of the "black races" should be treated, reports of the astrocities to which Negroes are being subjected in Nazi-dominated Paris come as no surprise.

In the fun-loving city which American Negroes had formerly regarded as a veritable haven for the oppressed, Hitler's theories have been put into practice, and the 14 colored refugees who arrived here Friday had terrible tales to tell.

It was revealed that colored women are sterilized and then shunted around to various prison camps in occupied France where they serve as prostitutes for prisoners and guards. The children remain behind to work as domestics for German and French military authorities; those not old enough to work are given just enough food to keep them alive.

Among the passengers were the two daughters of Eugene Bullard, only colored aviator to serve in the last war, Jacqueline and Lolita, who told their father that the family's $50,000 gymnasium and restaurant had been taken over by a young German who had been living in Paris before the war, and who turned out to be one of Hitler's fifth columnists.

FEB.9 - 1941

The girls who were born in France and spoke no English said "When we ventured out into the streets, the Germans would laugh at us and call us animals."

Mrs. Arabelle Middleton, formerly of Washington, revealed that she had been forced to leave her 10-year-old son behind with white friends who promised to take care of him "until I am able to get him out."

Miami, Fla. Herald
January 30, 1941

Germany's Problem

THE idea of importing to the United States some 450,000 racial and political scapegoats from German-controlled Europe ought to be squelched immediately by our State department.

The impracticalities of the suggestion are obvious, but over and beyond that, it should be remembered that those 450,000 refugees from Naziism would become charges of the people of the United States, if they were allowed to come here.

Right now Germany is under the necessity of feeding them and giving them shelter, and the German government is itself responsible for their plight.

There doesn't appear to be any good reason why the United States should assume the burden of caring for Hitler's victims, thereby freeing more food and supplies for his armies.

Americans, naturally, feel a deep sympathy for those who have been deprived of their homes, their freedom and who probably are hungry and ill-clad. But we do not believe that this country could afford to add 450,000 hungry people to its already lengthy list of those who are on relief.

The humanitarian instinct of the American would impel him to extend whatever aid he could to a helpless and desperate people, but if we are going into the humanitarian business wholesale, there are even more victims of war outside German-controlled Europe than are in it.

Doubtless many thousands of Britons are suffering from the effects of war, men too old to fight, women and children. And the Chinese victims of aggression are numbered in the millions.

If we have to help the helpless on the other side of the world, we feel it would be safer for the United States to keep away from Germany's problems. And, above all, let Hitler keep his prisoners at home, rather than run the risk of allowing him to send an army here in the name of sweet charity.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Interracial Justice

JAN 23 1941

By ANNA M. McGARRY

The greatest of Mr. Hitler's accomplishments, as the writer sees it, is not his conquering of smaller nations nor his campaign of racial superiority. Neither is new and neither is a feat which could not be accomplished by lesser men. His greatest accomplishment, as the writer views it, is his complete domination of the thinking of the world. Practically no nation is pursuing its regular routine. Either it has thrown its weight into the scales with one belligerent or the other or has been drawn in without its consent or against its better judgment. No one thinks of anything but Hitler and war and armaments; and what will happen if Hitler WINS!

Yet who won in the last conflict and who gained anything from the VICTORY? Twenty-three years ago, we were going through the same feverish pace, to arm, to send our men to camps for training, to help "Save the World for Democracy," to protect the weaker nations from the strong war machine of Germany, under the leadership of the Kaiser.

RESULT OF LAST WAR

Suddenly the firing ceased, the arms were laid down, bells rang out, shouts of joy filled the air everywhere! "The war is over"! Children were clasped in anxious mothers' arms in joy at the prospect that their fathers would return; thousands murmured a tearful "Thank God" that the sacrifice of their nearest and dearest had at last brought victory. A strange reaction set in, relaxation from the suspense of watching casualty lists, months of watching and waiting for the return of the heroes, jubilant demonstrations on their arrival, and finally the period when we all settled down and heaved a sigh of relief that the last boatload of soldiers had returned. Then the endless effort to readjust families, the search for jobs, the discouraging return day after day, the necessity for mothers to continue their employment because husbands could find no employment, hectic weeks and months during which the men could not sleep thinking of the scenes they had left, torn nerves, shattered minds, wrecked bodies and eventually hospitals, cemeteries and asylums for countless thousands.

JAN 23 1941

READJUSTMENT DIFFICULT

Children asking "What's the matter with Daddy"? and mothers tearfully shaking their heads. No one could answer the questions, no one really knew. The cause was locked up in the hearts of the men themselves and seldom could they bring themselves to discuss it even with those closest to them. Years of readjustment during which some never became readjusted, scattered homes, undisciplined youth, reckless gangsters, depression, unemployment, bread lines, WPA and all the other attempts to fill the gay and, finally, the end of the "lane" with its inevitable "turn" and what do we find at the turn? A repetition more deadly and more devastating. And who is the aggressor? The same nation that was "conquered" in 1918. And where is the Kaiser? Out among the tulips probably contemplating the futility of war as a means of settlement.

Isn't there something wrong with the picture? Shouldn't we retrace our steps as we have a criminal do, go over the scene of the crime, reconstruct the scene, trace the story back to its beginning and see why it led up to the crime? Surely there is a reason and a remedy; surely men do not plan these things just for pastime; surely somewhere, sometime, some one will place the searchlight on the hidden canker which ferments and foments and destroys.

THE NEED FOR REASON

"Peace is the tranquility of order." War is its deadly opposite. Yet when war ends we must face the necessity of peace, even if it is only a respite as the Armistice was. Why in the name of the Prince of Peace can we not try to find some other way than this ever recurring destruction of the most precious gift of God—LIFE.

If you believe WAR is the only answer, just lay this aside. But if you yearn to see PEACE in the hearts of all mankind, at least offer a prayer tonight to Him Who is greater than Hitler, greater than all the combined powers of all the nations and Who has promised to send the Spirit of Light to dwell among men. Offer a prayer of penance and supplication that all the mothers of all the world may be spared the necessity of sending their sons into the cauldron of WAR. Pray not for "appeasement" but for A PEACE MEANT—a peace based on JUSTICE—a justice tinged with MERCY—and a return of mankind to the feet of Christ Who dwelt among men to show them the WAY.

56f-1941
Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Seeing and Saying • *By William A. Fowlkes*

JAN 26 1941

Falling Back On Black Men

DISPATCHES FROM beleaguered London last week said that Great Britain is falling back on its vast reserve of black manpower, that the Royal Air Force is opening its doors to black pilots.

Who would have thought, say five years ago, that Britain, which like other Nordic - philosophized democracies so long refused to let its darker-hued subjects play with higher types of implements of war would be forced to "lower its dignity" and about face in its ways? Dire circumstances change men's thought quickly.

FOWLKES

The British are finding, according to leading journals, that black manpower is in many ways better fitted for use in the operation of brain-upsetting dive bombers, the speediest of pursuit planes, roaring tanks and other noisy and lightning-like machines of modern warfare. Then, too, on the selfish side. Britain is seeing her white young manpower slowly, but surely, wiped out or crippled by the bombs and fire of an apparently stronger German war machine.

HANDWRITING ON THE WALL

The "about face" of Britain, biggest power on our sphere, should be handwriting on the wall for other nations which pose to be, but actually are not, democratic to their life core. Will America, like Britain, wait until the "ninth hour" to resort to the use of reserves that ALWAYS HAVE BEEN ready, willing and able to GUARANTEE the continuation of her well-proclaimed democratic type of government and peace-exalting civilization?

Daily, thousands of colored youths, fit and ready to aid in the defense of their homeland and eager to be a cog in making ours the "great arsenal of democracy," are being rejected in almost every branch of the Army and Navy service. Their being accepted under Selective Service has been so retarded that today, nearly four months after the draft act went into effect, only a comparative handful of colored registrants has been able to enter camp, even as ordinary privates to be assigned the most menial of tasks. The technical service branches are "not ready" for them. Gestures of acceptance seem as the proverbial drop in the bucket. Orders from higher-ups to "guarantee" equal opportunity of training and service in every branch of the fighting governmental units are either totally ignored, or at most "played with" to the last ditch.

SPECIAL CORPS SET UP

JAN 26 1941

The bars remain in the REAL, well equipped, efficiently manned and courteously-considered branches of that part of our government, presently dedicated to "save democracy" as in World War I. Only by the setting up of SPECIAL corps of services is a pitiful handful of colored Americans being satisfied that an effort is being made to include them in the programs of the higher brackets of army service. The Navy almost totally ignores them, except as messmen, and reports indicate they can't even express ambition in that bracket without expecting to be thrown "in the brig" and dismissed without a hearing. All of this adds to the general confusion and inefficiency of our proposed mammoth defense structure. Add to this greater possibility of sabotage through "without question" acceptance of many whose sympathies are with their "European fatherlands" and who are paid to propagandize and destroy America's gestures to aid certain warring countries.

Someday—and that day may be sooner than any of us think—the unlimited services by black Americans will be welcomed by presently objecting civilian and governmental minds. A real crisis, such as England is experiencing, would probably provide such a change in spirit and purpose. The spirit is changing in England, which became fabulously rich off the techniques of exacting the maximum of black men's sweat and blood in Africa and the islands of the seven seas. It can change here.

NATION HEADED FOR WAR

Our country is fast headed for full participation in the war, unless something happens quickly to change a few leading minds. I, for one, am not so sure that war is not in the eternal plan and would not be the best thing for us. Although a pacifist by nature, I believe that only a great destruction can change the evil minds of nations and individuals that peace and order can reign again.

I do not believe that under the current "orderly" process black men CAN have an expansion of freedom and respect. I see, instead, a tightening of the economic and social vise—more unemployment, more discontent, more discomfort for the masses. Under the present processes, black men are being slowly but surely reduced to serfdom. Only a calamity to controlling minds can change the re-enslavement philosophy, apparently most fertile in the South, but being slowly understood and appreciated in other sections. Only a catastrophe strong enough to change the heart may make men love and appreciate each other, at least for a while.

It was Charles A. Lindbergh,—the other day in testifying before the House committee conducting hearings on the lease-lend bill, who said that he didn't want to see either side in the European war win. He said "it would be a disaster for Europe if either side won." Mr. Lindbergh apparently views the death struggle as it really is and takes cognizance of the European hatreds as they really are. The attitude of mankind is all a-twitter.

LINED UP FOR DEATH STRUGGLE

The nations of the world are lined up for a death struggle, after which would come another "dark ages," certainly darker and longer than that of the middle centuries. It took the "dark ages" to get civilization where it is today (if that is any too far from the barbarism of the stone ages). After those years men tried to develop an understanding and tolerance for each other's domain never before known. Perhaps after the present conflict subsides what is left of men will think more of each other as human beings and free individuals, capable of thinking, feeling and understanding.

It was the learned W. E. B. DuBois who said in a recent speech at Missouri's Lincoln University that the future world will be what black men make it. He may have something there, for black men, today left out of the fighting processes for the most part, MAY be the only ones left to think and operate the processes of civilization. Others seem bent on destroying each other and doing it alone.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Start 'Defend Democracy by Aiding Ethiopia' Campaign

JAN 24 1941

PHILADELPHIA.—A large group of people in Philadelphia have determined to "Defend Democracy by Aiding Ethiopia," and have organized under sponsorship of the Ethiopian World Federation, 1221 N. 10th St.

Concrete proof of the effectiveness of their efforts was demonstrated on last Saturday evening at a banquet which formally opened their campaign where a letter from London, England, over the signature of Emanuel Abraham, chief representative of the "Lion of Judah" in Europe, was read to the assembled hundreds.

MISS RUTH PINCKNEY

This letter says:

"Thank you for your note and for the sum of 12 pounds which you and your committee were so good as to send in aid for Ethiopia . . . Now that their beloved Emperor is back in Africa the valiant Ethiopian warriors are fighting for the freedom of our ancient land with redoubled vigour. We hope that, with Good's power and the moral and material aid of our British and American friends, Ethiopia will soon be freed of the heartless enemy who has been ravaging her for five long years."

This letter was addressed to Miss Ruth Pinckney, 1851 N. Sheridan St., who has abandoned her pursuit of higher education at Temple university in order to devote her undivided attention to this gigantic undertaking.

While no announcement has been made of the financial goal to be set for the aid of the Ethiopian forces, sources close to the sponsoring organization have disclosed that the U. S. Department of State will be asked permission to allow the unit to collect funds here.

Supporters of the drive also expect to obtain the endorsement of such nationally active organizations as the N.A.A.C.P. and the National Negro congress.

At the banquet on Saturday evening, which was arranged according to the traditional ceremonies practised for centuries in Judah Land, Ly Aray Abebe Haile Selas, Ethiopian representative, addressed a direct plea to attending guests who were both white and black.

Following the banquet, Henry L. Feiggens and his troupers entertained with a clever floor show.

Magistrate Joseph H. Rainey and Dr. J. W. Shirley, a former teacher in Africa, were the main speakers on Sunday afternoon at another "Help Ethiopia" meeting in the federation hall. Also on the program was Emmett Jones, president of the federation.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Against a Common Foe

Nothing is more likely to bring together forces that are ordinarily hostile or indifferent to each other, than a common enemy. Such is the case abroad where Prime Minister Winston Churchill, now begging for weapons and ammunition, is lined up with former Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia, whose begging some years ago, fell on deaf ears, even those of Winston Churchill.

Some might call it poetic justice that the enemy Churchill is begging for aid to defeat, is the same force Haile Selassie sought help to check five years ago.

In this country, the N.A.A.C.P., the National Urban League, the New York Urban League, church organizations, the press, and scores of other groups are firmly united behind the move to curb discrimination of the army, navy and in emplo ment in our National Defense program. This kind of action ought to achieve some results. The fight has been brought so completely in the open and has become such a part of our domestic struggle, that any person or group of persons would find it impossible to attempt to compromise or sabotage the issue.

We can hardly recall the time when all these groups have been of one mind and one accord on major problems, even though the problems have directly affected the lives and rights of Negroes. It is a well known fact that considerable pussyfooting has been shown on the anti-lynching bill and other measures involving the Race.

JAN 25 1941

Those persons trying to escape responsibility for allowing discrimination to be practiced as the nation goes about the task of preparing its defenses, are going to run into a storm of protest every way they turn. Negroes are determined to dam up every hole and are going to make every official having anything to do with the National Defense program answer for himself—from the chief executive down to the shop foreman in the manufacturing plants. This is one fight, Negroes apparently don't intend to take lying down. It's a healthy sign, and Mr. Average Citizen ought to get in line with some of these groups and lend his help in attempting to crystallize a vigorous and effective sentiment against the evils. There is nothing disloyal about fighting for a chance to help your country prepare to defend itself. It would seem faithless and unpatriotic not to do so.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.
JAN 4 194

Col. Julian In The Air

Col. Hubert Fauntleroy Julian is off again to Canada to join the Royal Air Force. He has our best wishes. Three weeks ago dispatches from Ottawa stated that the Colonel who had enlisted in the flying corps there had passed the rigid physical examination, but flunked the flying test and was rejected.

Several days later in New York City, the Colonel invited reporters from the Amsterdam News to witness a flying exhibition at Floyd Bennett Field, where he would attempt to scout reports that he is not an aviator of merit. The reporters who saw the Colonel soar above the field and the city were impressed. Some of them went up with him.

In explaining his difficulties in Ottawa, the Colonel said that when he was ordered into the air, he was cold and exhausted; that he hadn't become conditioned to the weather. Further, he said he was unaccustomed to the heavy army bombing planes, and had hoped he would have been given a chance to acquaint himself with them before going into the air. Now that he has had five hours training in heavy craft, he has gone back to Canada to try again.

While we appreciate the prowess of the adventurous Colonel, we are mainly concerned with the fact that the RAF gave him a chance -something our own flying forces continue to refuse to give Negroes. And the United States is universally looked upon as the leader of Democracy.

We arise to proclaim: What Mockery!

Times-Picayune
New Orleans, La.

Selassie to Lead Ethiopian Forces Against Italians

JAN 14 1941

(The Associated Press)

London, Jan. 13. — A Reuter's (British news agency) dispatch from Khartoum, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, today quoted Haile Selassie as saying the "time is not far distant" when he would lead an army of Ethiopian patriots against the Italians who drove him from his throne.

He declared he was pleased with the progress of training his army and added that revolt among his tribesmen was making great headway.

"The days of my former Italian ally who betrayed my country are numbered," he was quoted as saying. "They built fine roads but killed and enslaved thousands of my people, although they failed to break their spirit. I look forward to the liberation of Ethiopia and the establishment of a just and constitutional government."

He said royal war drums were beating nightly and "hundreds of my former soldiers now forced to fight for the Italians understand the message of the drums and are now deserting and rallying to the standard raised at Gojjam by the faithful commander, Ras Mongasha."

Argus
St. Louis, Missour

AFRICANS ANSWER CALL OF EMPEROR

JAN 17 1941

Strike to Regain the Land Taken from Them by Italians

NEW YORK.—A London news wireless released to the press here Sunday reported the rebellion of the Ethiopians against Italian forces in Ethiopia and of the activity of Haile Selassie.

The dispatch from Khartoum, Anglo, Egyptian Sudan, was as follows:

"Haile Selassie, dethroned by his Italian conquerors five years ago, is receiving a constant stream of tribal revolutionary agents in this city, only 300 miles from the Ethiopian frontier.

"These native tribesmen loyal to the ex-Emperor have been evading Italian border patrols to cross into the Sudan. Here they receive guns and ammunition furnished by the British and reenter Ethiopia to carry on guerrilla warfare.

Guerrilla fighting has been reported especially heavy in Southern Ethiopia. There have been estimates that 210,000 Ethiopians were active throughout the country.

"Haile Selassie is ready to enter Ethiopia to head the revolt the moment he and the British deem it opportune."

The dispatch quoted Selassie as saying:

"The days of my former Italian ally who betrayed my country are numbered. They built fine roads but killed and enslaved thousands of my people, although they failed to break their spirit. I look forward to the liberation of Ethiopia and the establishment of a just and constitutional government."

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

BRITISH EXPLOITATION OF BLACK RACE EXTENDS FROM 1583 TO 1920

FEB 21 1941

American Negroes Want to Know What Are John Bull's Aims Now, Before Giving Him Aid.

WASHINGTON—(NNS)— In the bitter debates now raging in the Nation's Capitol over the Lend-Lease Bill, the question of Britain's war aims in the present conflict is becoming of paramount importance. The more realistic opponents of American involvement in the Second World War point a reminding finger to England's unhappy past record in such affairs.

From 1583 until 1920 Great Britain managed to enslave 495 millions of people, and acquire approximately one-third of the earth's surface for her Empire.

The excuse is often made in her behalf that all this is ancient history, that Britain's conquests belong to the past and that they should be overlooked if not forgotten in this present world conflict.

Actually, in the past quarter of a century alone, the British Empire has added to her territory over 1,100,000 square miles—has extended at the same time her rule over more than 11 million additional unwilling subjects. This was the "take" from the First World War—the Cameroons, Tanganyika, South West Africa, Western Samoa and New Guinea, with predominate populations of black men.

In the present war, Great Britain is again silent on her territorial ambitions. A group of keen political observers in Washington remembering the bitter aftermath of World War I, are openly cynical of the future. In light of this semi-official suspicion of British motives, the colored people are asked to aid Britain, an exploiter of colored people, can well ask themselves, first, What Colored Brothers in Africa and the Far East. They Are Being Asked to Aid in Subjugating Them to White Imperialism.

56f-1941

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

BLACK GOVERNOR IS IN FRENCH COUNCIL

LONDON, Feb. 6.—(Censored)—General De Gaulle, leader of the Free French movement, has conferred one of the highest honors possible on Monsieur Felix Sylvester Eboue, Negro governor-general of Equitorial Africa and Chevalier in the Legion of Honor.

Monsieur Eboue, who was the first French colonial administrator to revolt against his government and join the Free French cause, and was followed by many white leaders, has been made a member of the French Council of Defense of the Free French Empire.

The British government considers this council as the official representative of the Free French Empire, and will collaborate with it on all questions of political and economic importance.

Colonel Hubert Fauntleroy Julian Qualifies For Royal Air Force

JAN 25 1941

"Black Eagle" Still a British Subject—Qualifies to Fight In Air For England—Was Last Active In Finnish Campaign, Where Mannerheim Made Him a Captain.

From Greenland's icy mountains to India's coral strands, scarcely is sufficient to describe the magic carpet over which Col. Hubert Fauntleroy Julian, the intrepid aviator and adventurer known as the "Black Eagle," has trod in his seven-leagued boots to all parts of the habitable and navigable world.

Born in Trinidad, British West Indies, this race-loving soldier of fortune has looked at the faces of dead Russians through the ice on Finland's cold marshes, has swapped wisdom with the philosophers of Bombay and Calcutta, has flown over the awe-inspiring crags of Ethiopia's forbidding mountains, has made contributions to the news pages of the world that have been so fantastic that they seem beyond relief.

Now 44 years old, Col. Julian has recently been accepted as a member of the Royal Air Force of Great Britain. He was scheduled to fly his ship to England, but bad flying weather which prevails at this time of the year, will postpone that flight.

He passed the flying test for the Royal Air force, Dec. 12, 1940.

Although Julian has been resident in the United States for 20 years, he still retains his British citizenship.

Last year he went to Finland to join the Finnish Air Corps.

Gen. Mannerheim, who led the glorious Finnish defense, named Julian a captain in the Finish Air Corps in an order of the day.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

EUROPEAN HEADS IGNORE PLEA TO STOP AGGRESSIONS

FEB 22 1941

By JAMES EDMUND BOYACK

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NEW YORK, Feb. 20—Little did the world realize that when Benito Mussolini's propagandists began their blatant ballyhoo campaign for the occupation of Ethiopia, that forces were unloosed which are destined to revolutionize the lives of men for generations to come.

FEB 22 1941

For on the day Il Duce stood on the balcony of the Palazzo Chigi on the Piazza Del Popolo in Rome bellowing his demands for a greater African empire, a juggernaut was set in motion which since has struck down kings, banished presidents into oblivion, sent prime ministers into retirement and condemned millions to political slavery, slow starvation, widespread disease and sudden death.

Tomorrow, historians will single out this humble soldier in the battle against the Axis as the one modern ruler who outguessed the statesmen thronging the marble halls of the League of Nations; who foretold the present world revolution.

Haile Selassie's story is one of the most dramatic and colorful in our time. It is a tale of irony and faith and hope which might be found in the pages of fiction.

It was the Hoare-Laval plan to sell out Ethiopia which first brought British and French appeasers into the diplomatic spotlight. And it was Italian victory over Ethiopia which gave the appeasement clique its start towards power. Great Britain and France, whose emissaries dominated the League of Nations, refused to invoke economic sanctions against the Italian warlord. Little did they realize that this temporizing with aggression sounded the death knell of the league which rapidly lost prestige and soon was to be buried 'neath the world maelstrom.

While his warriors were still at bay, Emperor Haile Selassie sent personal messages to the league council. He predicted that unless the Italian aggression was blocked, no small nation would be safe. He warned that the powerful nations would ultimately become the victims of the aggressors if they stood idly by and permitted the rape of his country.

FEB 22 1941

Haile Selassie, from his mediaeval palace in that ancient land, told the worlds' statesmen gathered together in the palace on the shores of Lake Geneva, that if Italy conquered Ethiopia it would be the start of a series of aggressions. Uutimately, he declared, the democracies would have to fight for their very lives and civilization itself would be threatened.

Emperor Holds World's Stage

Shortly after, a picturesque little bearded black man appeared briefly on the stage of world politics. His country was then unknown to the average American. Yet he was destined not only to make world history but now is the most discussed statesman in Europe's chancellries.

Six years ago, his fabled land was invaded by Mussolini's fascist legions. Five years ago this spring he was forced to flee his country, a dignified but pathetic figure. His name disappeared from the headlines. His country was heard of no more, because the League of Nations ignored his pleas for help.

Today this strange and mysterious personality again holds the center of the stage. On all sides he is being hailed as Haile Selassie, the King of Kings, the Lion of Judah and Emperor of Ethiopia. He is the hero of the hour.

He Predicted Present Conflict

At the council board of the allied nations his soft-voiced advice is a command. For Emperor Haile Selassie has again buckled on his sword to lead his people against the enemy and drive the fascists into the Red Sea. Now his triumphant return to his rightful throne is measured in miles, instead of years.

Nation After Nation Fell

French statesmen scoffed at this dire prediction. British cabinet ministers accepted the view that the Emperor was aguing only for the salvation of his own country. In the end Mussolini's soldiers swarmed over Ethiopia, with no more than perfunctory and official protests. The democracies had overlooked the fact that the soft-spoken little prophet is a direct descendant of King Solomon, the wise, and the Queen of Sheba. And the prophet's words soon became a grim and disastrous reality.

Among the small nations which have followed Ethiopia into political slavery were: Austria, Czechoslovakia, the Saar, Rumania, Albania, Poland, Denmark, Belgium, Norway and Holland.

Soon France was crushed beneath the invader's heel, its brave soldiers killed, wounded or made slaves of the Nazi overlord. When **France was on her knees, Italy "stabbed her in the back,"** according to President Roosevelt in his Virginia speech.

Britain is fighting desperately for her very existence with invasion threatened almost any week. On Flander's fields more unmarked British graves dot the war-torn countryside. And the blood of Canadians, East Indians, Australians, New Zealanders and other subjects of the empire has darkened the hot white sand of Africa.

FEB 22 1941

Cost Strangles Democracies

The ruinous cost of this war was revaled only this week when the House of Commons granted the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Kingsley Wood, another two and one-half billion dollars to tide the country over until March 31st. At the same time four billion dollars was appropriated to start the new financial year. The present rate of war expenditure is $292,000,000 weekly and no ceiling is yet in sight. England is fast becoming insolvent.

And over the week-end the U. S. House of Repersentatives passed the Administration's "lend-spend" bill granting the President powers to transfer war materials to the allies to the tune of $1,300,000,000 until next July. It seems that we are committed to all-out-aid to Britain at any cost, because an amendment to limit our "aid" expenditures to seven billion was turned down.

But returning to the story of Haile Selassie we find that when he arived in England after his flight from Ethiopia, he set up the pretense of a court. However, appeasers were in power who thought it best to make friends with Mussolini and ignore the tremendous armaments program which was under way in Germany. The Emperor was not permitted to set up a government in exile. Britain withdrew formal recognition.

By 1937, British newspaper writers were referring to the sick refugee as "the most pathetic figure in the world."

And the former Emperor was fighting poverty. He was obliged to sell his home in Bath, his automobiles and family silver. At one time he reached a point when he skipped meals.

King of Kings Kept the Faith

Efforts to meet the economic pinch by publication of his memoirs struck a snag when the British government let him know that it would be politically unwise.

Britain came to regard Haile Selassie as a trouble-maker who was blocking good relations between Britain and Italy. When the Emperor was attempting to bring his case before the League of Nations in 1937, one British writer suggested that "a good brain wave," to silence the ex-emperor would bring joy to every country in Europe.

A year later, Haile Selassie's golden crown and his rdoyal scepter were being presented to Benito Mussolini in Rome. Britain and France were leading a move to free League of Nations members from their obligation not to recognize the Italian conquest.

Britain finally gave de facto recognition by sending an ammassador to Rome, accredited to "the King of Italy and Emperor of Ethiopia."

But still the little Emperor kept faith. Three times Mussolini attempted to get the Crown Prince to go back and reign as Emperor. Once Haile Selassie was offered a large sum of money to abdicate in favor of the Crown Prince. Finally he was offered great wealth and his throne if he would return to his native land as puppet emperor, under Mussolini's orders.

Haile Selassie's answer read: "One day, I, or a member of my family, will go back to my country to the high place where we belong. Until then we live in hope and prayer. I cannot accept personal wealth and security at the Italian price. I must wait, hope, and do my duty."

FEB 22 1941

His Prophecy Had Come True

The dusky statesman waited. He kept in close touch with the Ethiopian tribesmen who were still fighting the Italians and raiding towns and Italian outposts.

Finally he saw the invasion of other small nations. His prophecy had come true. War had burst upon the world like a bombshell.

An ignored black man in England soon found Britain fighting the Italians in Africa. The moment he had long awaited had arrived. Ethiopia would prove an invaluable ally in the gigantic struggle against the aggressors. He redoubled his efforts to bring about the Ethiopian rebellion. Soon after he was in Khartoum, capital of the Sudan surrounded by trusted chieftains. Day and night he feverishly worked, making careful preparations for the coming invasion.

Not long after the British High Command in Cairo announced that Emperor Haile Selassie had established his new headquarters in Ethiopia. And native drums were heard in the stillness of the night across waterless deserts; on mountain peaks and across wild Ethiopian valleys spreading word that the king had returned, and calling all loyal warriors to arms.

So today in his military headquarters deep in Ethiopia a picturesque little bearded black man holds court once again. Across East Africa the war drums roar. And victory is near.

And when the war is ended, Anthony Eden British Foreign Secretary announces, Haile Selassie will enter Addis Ababa, his capital, as the King of Kings, the Lion of Judah, and Emperor of Ethiopia, where he will dispense mercy and justice to all.

Haille Selassie continued to wait, and hope and pray. And finally the moment for which he was waiting arrived. Britain and the Italians were fighting in Africa, and Ethiopia would prove an invaluable ally. Then Neville Chamberlain, the last of the British appeasers fell from power. In his stead rose belligerent imperialist, Winston Spencer Churchill, known for forty years as the stormy petrel of British politics.

This writer knows Churchill well. He directed his press relations when the cigar-smoking historian of war vistied the United States several years ago.

Here was the man of action who would listen to Haille Selassie's plans. Soon the little Emperor was on his way back to his native land in a British bomber, to lead the assault on the Italian East African stronghold.

East Africa and Rhodesia
London, England

Sudan Cotton Growing

JAN 2 1941

A circular to shareholders of the Sudan Plantations Syndicate states:—

"It is not possible to give any reliable information as to what the results of the year's working will be. There are considerably larger stocks of cotton and seed remaining unsold than there were 12 months ago, and, unfortunately, these stocks are in a danger area where insurance against risk of enemy action cannot be effected. Every effort has been made to remove them to this and other countries where it would be possible to make sales, but lack of shipping facilities has prevented this, and, although there has been a slight improvement in this respect in the last two months which may not continue, the valuation to be placed upon these stocks while still at risk is very difficult to assess. For this reason, bearing in mind the effect that such a valuation must have upon the balance sheet figures, it would in any event have been desirable to postpone the presentation of the accounts until it is possible at least to reduce the risk at stake. The whole of the 1939 crop has been sold, and under the circumstances fair progress has been made in the disposal of the 1940 crop cotton and seed at satisfactory prices."

A circular in similar terms was sent to shareholders of the Kassala Cotton Company, Ltd.

South African
Outlook
Lovedale, South
Africa

Natives Representative Council.

According to the Pretoria correspondent of the South African Press Association, in a speech at the opening of the fourth session of the Natives' Representative Council on 25th November the Minister of Native Affairs, Col. Denys Reitz, thanked the Native people for their many generous donations to the war funds and their response to the call for enlistment in the military police. He also expressed appreciation at their "unwavering loyalty" and the law-abiding attitude they had maintained in difficult times. There might still be dark days to face but the Government could, he said, rely on the spirit of calmness and trust which the Native people had shown in the past. Col. Reitz could not be present at the opening owing to a sudden indisposition. His speech was read. The Minister was thanked by Councillor R. H. Godlo (Cape) and Councillor R. V. Selope Thema (Transvaal). Councillor Godlo said they were flattered to think that the Deputy Prime Minister was now in charge of their affairs, and they hoped this would result in more attention being given to them. Councillor Thema said there could be no doubt about the loyalty of the Native people of South Africa. They were contributing all they could to war funds, had cut their meagre earnings and would do more if they were allowed to. The authorities must not be deceived into thinking that this loyalty was a sign of happiness and content. The Native people were loyal because they believed it to be their duty and because they not unnaturally felt that they wanted to do something to help the country in which they lived. Mr. D. L. Smit (Secretary for Native Affairs) said the Department of Native Affairs would go ahead with the policy announced last year of providing money for school buildings and equipment.

Star of Zion
Charlotte, N. C.

The War In Africa

JAN 23 1941

The intensity of the recent British offensive in Egypt and Lybia has had evident repercussions in the European theater of war, and despite the belief that the real issue of the war will be decided in the Battle of Britain, there is widespread opinion the war in Africa will have tremendous influence upon the outcome. This feeling is all the more pronounced since the recent rioting and fighting in East Africa, where the erstwhile Emperor of Abyssinia, Haile Selassie, has been very active in fomenting rebellion by his countrymen and who have been given material aid by the British, who now place considerable store by their probable assistance in the war.

Africans and people of African descent in all parts of the world will follow events there with great interest, knowing that the fate of the African peoples will in great measure be determined by the outcome of the war and will be materially affected by the part which the Africans themselves play in winning the war.

Oddly enough African natives have been employed by the British and the Italians and thus Africans find themselves fighting against each other in a war not of their own choice or making. But the outcome of this war will be of very great importance to the African people, because it will mean, if the democracies win, and they will win, that the African people will come a step nearer to self-government than before. And by the same rule, if by any chance the Axis powers should win, it would mean not only the continued subjugation of the natives, but an enslavement of the Europeans who have been the rulers of the African colonies.

Churchmen and missionaries who have been in Africa tell us of the dreams of the African people that they may some day be the masters of their own destiny, the rulers of their own fate. They tell of the time when they shall "drive the white man into the sea." Whether that dream shall come true in the spirit of good-will and peaceful understanding instead of in terms of hate and war will be determined by the treatment which the white people accord the Africans, who have not only toiled through long centuries to give of their vast raw material stores for the benefit of the white nations but have served as soldiers to win wars which they must have known would keep them in bondage and subject to the exploitation of the Europeans.

By every rule of observation the War in Africa is interesting and furnishes much speculation as to what may happen as the result of the fury that has been unleased upon the hot sands of the Dark Continent.

East Africa and
Rhodesia
London, England

MATTERS OF MOMENT

JAN 2 1941

ONE RESULT of the splendid victory of the Empire's forces in the Western Desert of Egypt and in eastern Libya has been the capture of great quantities of Italian arms and ammunition, much of which has been and will be sent to our Greek allies, but a good deal of which will be available for prompt dispatch to the Sudan for distribution to the Abyssinians. This possibility coincides with new evidence of the increasing restlessness of the tribes under Italian domination, and of more frequent attacks upon isolated Italian posts, patrols and convoys. In these engagements, in which the Ethiopians are frequently successful, they have

Italian Arms for The Abyssinians.

often acquired rifles and ammunition, and sometimes machine-guns. Indeed, their standard means of replenishing their scanty store of cartridges and of adding to the number of their rifles has been to surprise the Italian possessors of these coveted accoutrements, and when an uprising becomes general, it will be from the Italians that the revolting tribesmen must expect to secure ever-growing supplies of these necessities. Meantime the great booty left in our hands by the tens of thousands of Italians who have surrendered on the borders of Egypt constitutes a most important means of accelerating outbreaks in Italian East Africa, where modern weapons of insurrection have been lacking, even though deepening discontent has been spreading. To have furnished the Abyssinians with British rifles would have compelled them to look to their rear for further supplies of ammunition, but to give them Italian rifles, and remind them that immense quantities of ammunition can be had for the taking from their hated Italian task-masters, must have an enhanced psychological and practical value.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois
FEB 8 1941

'Trust No White Nation!' His Warning To Ethiopia

LOS ANGELES, (ANP)—Including some reminiscences of his tour to England, Germany, Russia, France and other European countries a few years ago, Atty. Loren Miller, in an address last week sounded a warning to Ethiopia on post-war repercussions. He said:

"Every fair-minded person, regardless of race, will wish the Ethiopians luck in their new endeavor to drive the Italians out of world's oldest Christian country.

"It is ironical that the English are the chief allies of the Ethiopians in their struggle, ironical because Britain bears the major share of the responsibility for permitting Mussolini to destroy Ethiopia's independence.

"If Selassie is wise he will, while accepting English aid, keep his eyes open and forge an army strong enough to prevent his nation from being sold back to Italian slavery in case the British see a chance to make another deal with the Italian dictator."

News
Birmingham, Ala.
JAN 20 1941

Ethiopians Aid As British Take Kassala; Italians Are Fleeing

CAIRO, Egypt—(AP)—British forces, striking with the aid of Ethiopian irregulars, have driven Italian troops from Kassala, in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, and were reported Monday hotly pursuing Fascist soldiers fleeing eastward all along the 200-mile Sudanese border front.

A communique of the British Middle East command gave the first news of the Italian withdrawal from Kassala four days ago.

"The Italian troops all along this front are retreating, pressed and harassed by our mobile detachments," it added.

Kassala, only 15 miles from the border of Italian Eritrea, had been in Italian hands since last July and was the last Anglo-Egyptian Sudan city held by Fascist forces. They were said to have abandoned the sprawling city of 20,000 almost without firing a shot.

In the Mediterranean German dive-bombers struck twice at the harbor of Valletta, Malta, during the week-end and the British said "at least" 15 raiders were shot down in Sunday's heavy raid, while one British fighter was reported missing. They said civilian property suffered "extensive damage."

(Berlin dispatches said the crippled British aircraft carrier Illustrious had been attacked Sunday for the third time. DNB, official German news agency, said three heavy bombs hit the 23,000-ton vessel as she lay in Valletta Harbor.

(The German High Command also said "individual German battle planes . . . attacked militarily important objectives in the region of the Suez Canal" Friday night.)

There was no mention by the British of the German claim to have raided the Suez Canal Zone.

Several planes of undetermined nationality made the first night raid of the war on British-mandated Palestine during the week-end also, but there were no reports of casualties or damage, although several bombs were dropped during a 30-minute alert.

The Royal Air Force reported a week-end raid on the beleaguered Italian garrison at Tobruk, in Libya, causing "a huge fire" near gasoline dumps. An Australian squadron was said to have shot down an Italian bomber. Other planes, the British said, raided targets in Italian East Africa and in Somaliland.

(The Italian High Command reported artillery activity in the Tobruk sector and patrol activity in the desert, and added that the Italian Air Force had raided British air bases in the upper Sudan "effectively.")

The British appeared satisfied with the progress of the Libyan offensive and were reported striking hard in Italian East Africa, with light tanks and armored cars knifing eastward from the Sudan.

Weeks of constant patrol activity by the British and by British-equipped and trained Ethiopian guerrillas forced the Italians to leave their "strongly defended positions in and around Kassala," the British Middle East command said.

The British were inclined to give much of the credit for the fall of Kassala to a small but potent undercover army of Ethiopians, which began taking form last July, because it kept the Italian supply lines under constant threat.

Kassala, center of an important cotton-growing district, is about 250 miles east of Khartoum, headquarters of Haile Selassie, who has said the royal war drums were beating nightly in his conquered country and "hundreds of my former soldiers now forced to fight for the Italians understand the message of the drums."

British agents sent into Ethiopia trained the guerrilla forces in the tactics of sniping and ambush, some of them even working close to Adris Abama, it was reported.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.
MAR 14 1941

ETHIOPIANS ON THE MARCH

Haile Selassie's own army of native troops have driven deeply into Ethiopia while British columns thrust from every point of the compass into that beleaguered land. It has already penetrated 200 miles beyond the Sudan frontier and captured Dembecha, less than thirty miles from Debra Markos, chief Italian stronghold of the whole Gojjam region. From Debra Markos stretches the rocky road that leads to Addis Ababa, 115 miles away. In the southwest another Ethiopian force has captured Iavello.

It is natural that a main drive by the native army should advance by way of Gojjam. That wild province was never completely subdued by the Italians. Lurking tribesmen along the whole line of retreat rise from the scrub to fire on Il Duce's soldiers. This time the advancing troops of the Negus are a formidable body, no longer the helpless natives of other days, discharging futile muskets, at swooping Italian bombers. Armed, drilled and officered by the British, they move forward behind British scout planes, with their wings protected by swarms of guerrilla fighters. It speaks well for their discipline that not a word has come from Rome regarding Ethiopian "atrocities."

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.
MAR 15 1941

Harlem Negroes Fight Against Aid To Britain

NEW YORK—Charging that the Lend-Lease Bill means war and that war is against the interests of the Negroes of the United States, representative residents of Harlem have organized a Negroes Against War Committee, with George S. Schuyler as chairman.

The committee contends that concentration on war production, from which Negroes are largely barred, will lessen New Deal appropriations for relief and relief work from which Negroes have benefited.

It holds that it is criminal to give billions of dollars of American wealth to Britain while millions of Negroes are living in poverty. It calls England the "mother of race prejudice."

The Negroes Against War Committee has established offices at 200 West 135th Street, New York City, N. Y.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Native Troops, Who Secretly Hate the Italians, One Cause of Fascist Defeats in Africa

56f
JAN 17 1941
War

By Rudolph Dunbar

LONDON.—British victories in the northern Africa theater of war over the Italians is responsible, to a large degree, to the secret hate which native troops have for their Fascist masters and Mussolini's failure to obtain their loyalty to his cause. Il Duce's success at home in bulldozing the Italian people into taking the role of international bandits has failed miserably in Africa.

Mussolini deserves no mercy. He is a gangster just as evil and incredibly ruthless as the other sadistic weakling, Hitler. His record is black and his purpose is just as sinister. And to think that the late Neville Chamberlain wanted to be friendly with such a vermin and recognize the theft of Abyssinia!

For the good of mankind and for the future of the world, Britain must exterminate Mussolini who is the living compendum of all evil qualities. What changes time brings; Mussolini began his career as conquerer 17 years ago when his fleet bombarded undefended Corfu. Next, this modern Caesar assailed benighted Abyssinia.

It was there that his son-in-law, Count Ciano, and his son, Bruno, earned glory by machine-gunning native villages. "Oh the joy of bombing villages," chanted young Bruno Mussolini, the adolescent thug, during the Abyssinian campaign, De Bono was not swift and ruthless enough in killing off his legitimate prey.

Mussolini thereupon installed Marshall Badoglio on the gallows with sealed orders to annihilate the unfortunate Abyssinians with mustard gas which caused immeasurable suffering, misery and death. For that, Badoglio was made Duke of Addis Ababa. It is, indeed, great satisfaction to know that such barbarous inhumanities have brought their own swift and bitter retribution.

NEGUS PROPHECY

Just before the collapse of Abyssinia, the negus, saddened and disillusioned, forced to leave his country after his most sanguine hopes had suffered an eclipse made this dramatic statement: "Do the people of the world realize by responsibilities not only to my people but to the world, and do they know that I am holding on to the last citadel of collective security? I shall await until my tardy allies come; if they never come, I would say without bitterness but prophetically that the west would perish."

Today, five years later, this astounding prophecy of the emperor has come true for the west is not only perishing, but, it has returned to medieval darkness. It might be recalled that the emperor and his foreign secretary left London about five months ago for an unknown destination in the Sudan. Since then, very little has been heard about the emperor.

For good reasons known to the British military command and the British government, the Emperor's activities have been a close secret. I can, however, state officially that it is intended by the British government that Abyssinia must be for the Abyssinians and in order to bring about this succesfully, I can assure you that the British government has not been idle in its pursuit.

BRITAIN'S GREATEST FIFTH COLUMN

Italy's Libyan army alone numbers 250,000 whites and thousands of Askaris. She has big garrisons of mixed troops in Abyssinia, who are still trying to repress the emperor's rebels and so make Abyssinia a colony in full sense. The Abyssinians have not forgotten or forgiven.

They have been carefully watching the battle in the Mediterranean and today, they are agog with excitement over Britain's successful campaign in the African theater of war. At the time of writing, it was officially announced in London that revolt in Abyssinia is growing with grave symptoms. Thus it will be seen that the biggest fifth column in the world dwells in the Italian empire and it is on the side of Britain.

JAN 17 1941

Graziani, the Italian commander-in-chief, is entangled in a whole web of intrigue chiefly with the problem of the Libyans who dislike him intensely. So, therefore, he cannot but reckon with the probability of mutiny among his large indispensable native levies who owe him no allegiance except due to the glamour of success.

It was the black soldiers conscripted in Libya who were ordered to hold the front at Sidi Barrani. One of their divisions was comprised of old men and others generally considered unfit for service, since they are suffering from eye trouble and other common desert diseases. A typical case is that of one grandfather serving with his two sons in the same regiment. These men refused to go forward. As members of the Senussi tribe they declined to strike their own clansment in Egypt. As Moslems they wouldn't further violate the holy territory of Moslem Egypt.

MUSSOLINI'S ISLAM SWORD

Mussolini's bogus straight sword of Islam will assume the classical Mohammedan curvature and speedily rebuond to destroy in its path the fleetest Italian. The ghost of the Tripolitan Arab patriot Mukhtar (thrown from an Italian aeroplane) is descending on the disconcerted legionaires of Graziana in the form of 500 kilogram bombs.

The Italians who sealed up the wells of Cytenaica and thus reduced the indigenous population to submission are now themselves being steadily starved and forced by their parching thirst into a capitulation only equalled by the route of the Carthaginians at Zama. Fortunately for the Italians, the British High command is not motivated by the gangrene of gangsterism which understands only capitulation by extermination.

JAN 17 1941

The captured troops freed after 18 years of servile bondage in a service of regime utterly alien to their cultural and political tradition, will now find themselves in a concentration camp encircled with barbed wire in the middle of the burning desert as did 80,000 inhabitants of Cyrenaica, who died a miserable death for the crime of not being the true descendants of the Roman Imperium.

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

Benito Africanus

JAN 12 1941

Among the conquering Romans whom Benito, the barn-stormer, likes to regard as his predecessors was old Scipio Africanus who "carried the war into Africa."

So did Benito, after a fashion.

But the latest dope from the forecasters is that the British, after cleaning up the Roman "empire" in Africa, are planning to carry the war into Italy and compel il duce to stage a one-man Caporetto.

The Greeks in Albania have captured the strategic stronghold of Klisura, which puts them well along the way to the port of Valona. The British have isolated Tobruk and may soon have all Libya in their hands. Ethiopian tribesmen are in revolt, with Haile Selassie near at hand, preparing to regain his ancient kingdom. Eritriea and Italian Somaliland seem doomed.

JAN 12 1941

Bombing planes have created consternation in Naples and Churchill's appeal to the Italian people is seeping through. They begin to realize the disaster into which their pitiful manikin has led them.

Perhaps little more than a gesture of invasion would be necessary to topple Hitler's flunkey from his tinsel throne.

"All-Aid To Abyssinia" Bill Proposed By Lloyd George In Speech To Parliament

Famous Statesman Urges Government of Britain to Arm Abyssinians Now Revolting Against Italy—"Rifles and Machine Guns Would Regain Abysinnians their Independence," Says Lloyd George.

FEB 1 1941 FEB 1 1941

By OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT

LONDON (Censored)—Although the British Government has not yet recognized Abyssinia as a full-fledged ally, Lloyd George, Britain's elder statesman and father of the House of Commons, called upon the government to arm the Abyssinians in a passionate speech in Parliament this week.

"Arm the Abyssinians—a first-class fighting race—who, if given enough rifles and machine guns, would regain their independence," declared the Welsh Wizard, who saved Britain from disaster in the World War.

"The Italians," added Lloyd George, "were good fighters when they had their heart in the fight, but they would not fight in a war in which they did not believe. Mussolini," he said amid cheers and laughter from the members of the House of Commons, "came into the fight as a receiver of stolen goods when he thought the burglary had been accomplished. That is not the way to stir the soul of a nation like Italy, an artistic nation — especially when they find the goods are not there."

ABYSSINIA REVOLT, BRITISH AID PLEDGED

R. A. Butler, the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in reply to a question by G. L. Mander, Liberal, said that information as to conditions in Abyssinia was naturally difficult to obtain, but the movement of revolt against the Italians appeared to be making progress.

Asked what help Britain was giving the Emperor and his people, Mr. Butler said that "It was the policy of His Majesty's Government to extend to Emperor Haile Selassie, as well as to all elements within Abyssinia willing to bear arms against the enemy, all possible assistance in their fight for freedom." This brought cheers from the left-wing members of the House.

P. Noel-Baker, Labor, then asked the Under Secretary whether the Abyssinian National Anthem would be played over the B.B.C., as the National Anthems of Norway, Holland, Belgium, Poland, France and Greece.

Mr. Butler replied that this matter had been brought to the attention of Lord Halifax, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, but at present Lord Halifax thought that the list of National Anthems played over the wireless could not be added to at present.

This reply made a bad impression among supporters of Abyssinia in the House and notice was given that the matter will again be raised in Parliament.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

FIRST NEGRO RAF FLIER IS NIGERIAN

FEB 2 1941

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad.—(By Nancy Cunard for ANP)—It is a Nigerian, from Britain's West African colony, who is the first African to be accepted for training as a pilot in the British Royal Air Force. His name is Babatunde O. Alakija, C.B.E., a nephew of the Alake of Abeokuta. He is already with his unit and wrote that he liked it. Was given a fine send-off from the famous Aggrey house in London, to which came many retired Nigerian government officials, including Lt. Colonel Cole, Major Hans Vischer, Lady Guggisberg, and Lady Graeme Thompson.

Mr. Alakija was for many years public school's high jump champion and all-around athlete. He is a relation of Oluwole Alakija whom I knew in London, and who contributed a fine essay on music to my anthology, "Negro" in 1933. This young man was then a student at Oxford; took his degree at law, married an English wife and went back to his native country, Nigeria with her.

Here the ever six foot son of My Marryshow famous Grenada newspaperman and race leader, is on the British Air force in training for pilot's certificate. I have talked with him twice, and a more pleasant young man of color it would be difficult to meet. There are young men of color in training too at Piarco Air school. And five colored Trinidadians I met on the eve of their journey to England to enter the air force there.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

FRENCH CONGO NATIVES JAIL NAZI CHIEF

Black French Political Prisoners Set Free By Coup D'Etat

FEB 8 1941

LEOPOLDVILLE, Belgian Congo—(ANP)—Native officers of the French Congo accomplished a coup d'etat when they arrested the governor-general and administrator of the colony who made known their plans to surrender their forces to the Nazi-controlled government in Vichy.

Following the example of Felix Ebou, black governor of the Chad province, natives of the French Congo revolted and joined up with Gen. de Gaulle, the leader of the Free French armed forces. When Gen. Husson, governor-general of French Equatorial Africa, expressed his official loyalty to the men of Vichy, a group of native officers promptly arrested him along with his administrator. Both men were taken across the border into the Belgian Congo as prisoners.

Other officers and native troops occupied all the official buildings and raised the flag of Free France, and the officers who had been earlier put in prison were set free as well as all native political leaders.

The revolt was a military one backed by the support of the native population. Col. de Larminat, leader of the revolt, has appealed to other colonies to join the revolt. Since then the Cameroons and Gabbon have joined.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

IF HITLER WINS!

Here Is What Negroes Can Expect

MAR 8 1941

Hitler and the Nazis are now busy operating a "Hate School" against Negroes throughout the world. Courses in the "Hate School" are formally organized and are taught regularly to clases of German soldiers and civilians. Major Nazi theories taught in these courses are:

1. Negroes belong to an inferior race whose place must be fixed by the white "master race."

2. The free choice of trades and professions by Negroes leads to social assimilation. The occupations of the black colonial peoples and their function in the labor process of the "new order" will therefore be entirely determined by the Germans.

3. Intermarriage between whites and blacks or half-breeds and whites is forbidden. According to the Nuremburg racial law, sexual intercourse between members of the two races is subject to sanctions including the death penalty.

4. Persons belonging to a race other than the white Aryan race will have no active or passive electoral rights in the German colonial empire.

MAR 8 1941

5. Negroes are forbidden access to railways, street-cars, restaurants, motion pictures, and all public establishments. Special conveyances and public establishments will be created for them in both Germany and in occupied territories.

6. Members of inferior races are not allowed to join the National Socialist Party or its subsidiary organizations. Nor can they serve in the army. They must, however, serve in labor battalions.

ABYSSINIA

PROFESSOR H. S. JEVONS

News which has recently reached London, that the Italian authorities are evacuating sick women and children by air from Asmara to Addis Ababa, is interesting in view of the fears which have been expressed in your columns and in Parliament for the safety of the Italian women and children in Abyssinia.

Fortunately there is good reason to believe they are in no danger; for it is a long-established custom of the country that women and children must not be deliberately killed in warfare. The only possible source of danger lies in some of the tribal levies who have deserted from the Italian flag and at some previous time have been ordered or incited to murder men, women, and children indiscriminately. The true Ethiopians are a civilized and Christian people, and all Europeans who have lived among them speak highly of their conduct.

In a Proclamation issued on July 24, 1940, from Khartoum the Emperor Haile Selassie exhorted his warriors and people to treat with consideration Italians who might give themselves up and not to retaliate for the cruelties inflicted on their countrymen. The Emperor said nothing in this Proclamation about sparing women and children, probably because he knew it would be an insult to his people to think that they needed any such exhortation.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Here's One To Bee-lieve or Not On Ethiops

LONDON — (ANP) — A secret weapon used by the Ethiopians to take back their land from the Italians was described last week by Sylvia Pankhurst, noted feminist and liberal, as bees.

Speaking at a meeting celebrating the return of Emperor Haile Selassie to the Ethiopian throne, she said that the native patriots, in the recent re-conquest of the country, had loosed swarms of bees on Italian camps. While the Italians were swatting and fleeing, she said, the Ethiopians would dash in, seize the enemy weapons and turn them on their former owners.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

SEGREGATION IN BRITAIN STOPPED IN TIME OF WAR

Negroes And Whites Working Side by Side, Says Report

LONDON, May 15 (ANP)—British government policy is to accept the services of colored peoples in aiding the war effort, according to Iver Cummings, native of Sierra Leone, Africa, who is acting as liaison officer between the British Colonial office and the ministry of labor on behalf of a group of colored technicians who have arrived here from Jamaica, B. W. I., to take part in Great Britain's war program.

"All colored people are now freely accepted among their fellow-workers in the war effort," according to Mr. Cummings, who is also warden of the Aggrey House club here for students of African descent and who formerly acted as advisor to colored students in Great Britain.

"The government's policy is not one of segregation," he adds. "The views of those who favor segregation are only a personal expression and do not reflect the views of the government or of the people as a whole. The acceptance and treatment of my people everywhere in the services and in the factories proves this."

The club members of Aggrey house include A. R. P. workers, senior wardens, auxiliary fire service members and ambulance drivers—in fact, all branches of the civil defense are represented. All the services are open to members of the colored races, any one of whom can receive an officer's commission if he is competent to fulfill the requirements.

At present there are several colored officers—two in the infantry, one in the Royal Army Medical corps and one in the Royal Dental corps. Dabatunde Alkila who is training with the Royal Air Force is a Nigerian of noble birth. He will probably become an officer of one of the West African air crews. There are also three doctors, one dentist and several nurses of African descent working in England.

When the Jamaican technicians arrived in response to British Labor Minister Ernest Bevin's call for volunteers, the welfare officer of that area met them and took them to a special luncheon at which the local provost made a speech of welcome. The senior baillie for Scotland and Major Mackintosh, who is Mr. Bevin's deputy in Scotland, also entertained them.

Each technician was employed immediately, and from the outset enjoyed the status of a trades unionist. In the factories, where many of these colored workers have joined special units of the home guard and air raid precautions, they toil side by side with Britons in whose homes they receive hospitality during leisure hours.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Stimson Denies Report U. S. Plans to Occupy Liberia

WASHINGTON—(By Wire) Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson flatly denied to the New York Amsterdam Star-News Wednesday afternoon that the United States had secretly moved to occupy the Republic of Liberia on the West Coast of Africa in an attempt to outflank Germany's ambitions to seize Dakar in French West Africa, and the Portuguese Cape Verde Islands. The Secretary of War stated:

"War Department denies report of planned occupation of Liberia."

Signed: Secretary of War.

(The Liberian Consul General, Walter F. Walker, in New York City, told the Amsterdam Star-News that he had received no information either from Washington or Monrovia, the capital of Liberia, to the effect that the United States intended occupation of the Republic.)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In a move similar to that which effected the occupation of Iceland by United States troops last week, the Roosevelt Administration is said in high official circles to be planning another move that will outflank a possible Nazi occupation of Dakar, Vichy-controlled West African port, and the Cape Verde Islands, by the occupation of naval and aerial bases along the 350-mile coastline of the Liberian Republic.

Although no details of the plan have been disclosed by the Administration, it doubted that the United States would land more than a "protective force" in Liberia with the full agreement and consent of the Liberian Government.

The Negro republic, one of two remaining independent states in the African Continent, is directly opposite Natal, Brazil, and is closer to South America than Dakar or the Portugese owned Cape Verde Islands. The friendly occupation of Liberia and the possession of bastions of defense on the African Continent not far distant from Dakar, it is said, would tend to check Nazi ambitions in the direction of the New World by way of the African coast.

Liberia was established as a colony for freedom by American missionary societies, and was recognized as an independent republic in 1847.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

BACK TO AFRICA

The American occupation of Iceland within the German blockade zone and the rumored establishment of American bases in Northern Ireland puts the United States squarely into a shooting war.

The shooting has not started at this writing but it seems inevitable.

This development portends even more extensive action in other strategic sectors, especially since the Administration is now pressing for the right to send American soldiers abroad and to amend the Selective Service Act to keep drafted men in the Army beyond the legal period of one year.

An ominous note in the President's recent "fireside chat" was the reference to the Azores, the Cape Verde Islands and Dakar, which have been considered by all geographers to be in the African zone.

That there is fear of an American attempt to occupy these points or adjacent ones is evidenced by the frantic efforts of the Portuguese and French governments to strenghthen their fortifications.

Since a large part of the fighting forces in Africa already consist of colored troops, we might venture a guess that if and when the Administration's bills are passed, colored American soldiers will be among the first to be sent to fight in Africa.

The Back-to-Africa advocates never thought that this would be the way in which American Negroes would go back to Africa, but time brings about curious and far-reaching changes.

If one accepts the full premise of western hemisphere defense and all-out war against the Axis Powers, American occupation of African strategic points is not only inevitable but necessary.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Ethiopia Leader Here Hopes for Soviet-British Victory

The Negro people, as represented by the Ethiopian World Federation, hope the Soviet Union will defeat fascist Germany in the present war, for on that outcome depends the future of Ethiopia, Wilford E. Lewin, President of Local 1 of the Federation, declared in his office at 2667 Eighth Ave., yesterday.

"I believe that if Germany should conquer Russia, England's chance to survive would be almost nil, and if England is conquered, Ethiopia will be lost," Mr. Lewin said. "The Ethiopian World Federation, is entirely behind President Roosevelt, and if the President of the United States is in favor of supporting Russia to conquer Hitler and fascism, then our organiation is also in favor of it."

In preparation for its third annual convention, beginning tomorrow at 2667 Eighth Ave., the Ethiopian World Federation has issued a "Call to the Black People of America" and an invitation to other Negro organizations to participate in an "Aid Ethiopia Parade" through Harlem next Sunday afternoon.

TEXT OF CALL

The Call reads in part as follows:

"The brutal rape of Ethiopia, recently avenged in part by the joint armies of Britain and Haile Selassie, was and is a terrible sign of things that still may come to the black peoples of the world. The Nazi-fascist beasts which tore at the living flesh of Ethiopia are bent upon spreading their barbarous creed and regime with force of arms. Already they have subjugated 14 European nations. Their hordes hover now like vultures on the African continent.

"Upon the outcome of the present European conflict — involving the Soviet people, of Russia, in Europe and Asia, and their ally, Britain— upon the outcome of this two-front battle, spread over two continents, depends the freedom of the Ethiopian and African peoples.

"Every black man who hopes and plans and fights for manhood rights —in whatever country or clime — cannot help but bestir himself. Every man, woman and child must seize this historic opportunity to march forward unitedly, miiltantly, aided by the most powerful allies history has ever alloted us."

The Call points out that the United States has a "sacred duty" to fulfill in getting necessary material aid to "Ethiopia and her allies," and declares, "We must not fail them!"

Continuing, the Call says:

"With this as a keynote on July 23, the Ethiopian World Federation opens its Third Annual Convention. . . . All colored organizations are asked to elect delegates. To implement this keynote, the convention culminates in a gigantic street parade in which ALL peoples fighting fascist aggression are invited to participate.

"Black Peoples of the World! Unite in the defense of Ethiopia and for the destruction of fascism."

PARADE SLOGANS

The following slogans will be carried in Sunday's parade:

"Freedom and independence for Ethiopia!"

"All-out Aid to Ethiopia, Britain, the Soviet Union and China!"

"Black Men of the World, Unite in the fight to destroy Nazi-Fascist Slavery."

"Put Black Men to Work in Defense Industries—No Discrimination."

"Place Black Men in All Branches of the Armed Forces!"

"Pass the Anti-Poll Tax and the Anti-Lynch Bills."

"Fight Hitlerism at Home as Well as Abroad."

Delegates are expected from Central and South America and from the West Indies. Africa will be represented by people of that country resident in the United States.

J. Finley Wilson is international president of the Ethiopian World Federation. International First Vice-President is the Rev. William Lloyd Imes.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Nazis' Efforts To Dominate Republic Told

Nation Located Just Below Dakar May Get Air Bases

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—Contrary to President Roosevelt's declaration that he had no intention of sending any more American armed forces overseas at this time, reports circulating last week gave evidence that the United States is seriously considering buiding an American naval and military base at Liberia and on the west coast of Africa.

The information that Liberia is under consideration came from an administration conference report. Administration officials refuse to discuss the matter but indications are that Liberia has been considered as an alternative to French Dakar, seizure of which has been deemed too risky.

JUST BELOW DAKAR

Liberia is considered of vital importance now because of its strategic position, just below Dakar and opposite the Brazil coast.

In his May 27 fireside chat the President intimated that he would seize the Portuguese Azores, Cape Verde Islands and Dakar in order to forestall occupation by the Nazis if Hitler should invade the Iberian peninsula (Spain and Portugal). Occupancy of such outposts by the Nazis, the President said, would be a threat to the safety of the United States.

Liberia, founded in 1820 under auspices of American societies interested in establishing a colony of freed American slaves, was granted independence in 1847, and is still an American protectorate. Because of close relations with the United States, Liberia is said to be favorable to the building of military posts.

SENTIMENT ANTI-NIZI

Dr. John H. Furbay, former acting president of the College of West Africa, Monrovia, in an interview recently, declared that sentiment in Liberia is strongly anti-Nazi. Fear rides the Liberians that if Germany should get their continent under her thumb, they would soon be in chains, the educator said.

Several months ago Dr. Furbay continued, revolution broke out in Liberia when some educated natives with a German-educated leader tried to assassinate the president and seize the reins of government. The USS Omaha, sent from European waters, arrived just in time to support the government. The revolutionists were arrested and sent to the first concentration camp ever established in Liberia.

NAZI AGENTS IN COUNTRY

Further discussing the recent revolution attempt, Dr. Furbay, who has kept in close touch with friends and conditions in Liberia since he left there two years ago, declared that most outsiders had no notion of the cause of the flare-up. Explaining the situation which exists, he said:

"Twenty-five thousand American Negroes, ex-slaves, rule two million natives. Conflict between the two uneven groups is always smouldering. Lately it has been fanned by Nazi agents who have been into every corner of the republic as traders, anthropologists and in other forms of work."

Well-aware of German race theories, the natives feel alarmed at the threat of Nazism getting a foothold anywhere near them as it would mean slavery for all, Dr. Furbay contends.

LIBERIA MORE FAVORABLE

Army and navy experts are declared to be of the opinion that it would take not only a strong naval force but no fewer than 30,000 men to reduce and occupy Dakar. In the case of Liberia the undertaking would be merely that of constructing a base, once the arrangements were made.

Another suggested site of an American naval and air base in Africa is Freetown in British Sierra Leone.

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

DARKEST AFRICA HELPS TO FIGHT WAR FOR BRITAIN

MAR 1 5 1941

Belgian Congo Sends Troops to Kenya.

[This is the seventh of a series of stories on Capt. Corpening's travels to the British front in Eritrea.]

MAR 1 5 1941

BY CAPT. M. M. CORPENING.

[Chicago Tribune Press Service.]

[Reprinted from yesterday's late editions.]

ELIZABETHVILLE, Belgian Congo [By Mail].—The war has struck into the heart of "darkest Africa," it was found on arrival here. Near Elizabethville is a concentration camp where some 200 German and Italian agitators have been interned.

The colony also is doing its bit to help Great Britain. It is said that at least seven battalions of troops have departed for the Kenya frontier. Many more are in training.

While Belgian spokesmen maintain that Belgium is being reborn here and that the colony is unanimously behind Britain in the war, the British are not fully convinced of this. However, they admit the Congo is pro-English and is entering into the scheme of things on Britain's side.

U. S. Equipment in Use.

Some irony appears in the setup because of England's stipulation in the Treaty of Versailles prohibiting the Congo from having any large amount of military equipment. As a result, troops are rounding into form faster than arms and ammunition are arriving. However, it is said that American equipment is beginning to appear. The troops are all native, with Belgian officers. Those observed here so far are fine looking soldiers.

I discovered a war sidelight here yesterday. When the French capitulated last June, six or seven Belgian planes were confiscated in France and Algiers. Several days later Madagascar officials telegraphed Belgian Congo authorities asking for gas and landing privileges for two French planes which had been ordered home from the French island. Permission was granted and when the planes arrived they proved to be new Lockheeds [made in America] which were worth more than all the Belgian planes confiscated. The Lockheeds now are being flown with the army in Kenya.

MAR 1 5 1941

Congo Is Big Colony.

The Belgian Congo is a colony about 902,000 square miles, approximately 100 times the size of the mother country, has a native population of over 10,000,000 and a white contingent of 25,000, most of whom are Belgians. The colony's wealth is mostly in minerals. It possesses great quantities of copper, gold, diamonds, tin, coal, radium, and oil. There are many copper mines. It is said the copper deposits are the richest in the world.

MAR 1 5 1941

Altho located in so-called "darkest Africa," the territory is far more civilized and developed than most outsiders realize. There are 3,051 miles of railroads, 43,932 miles of roads, 6,279 miles of navigable waterways on which 300 steamers operate, and a lattice-work of government subsidized air lines covering all sections of the colony.

The climate is comfortable the whole year outside the equatorial zone, due to the elevation of the land. In the northern part, at the equator, however, the terrain is lower and much warmer. Malaria and sleeping sickness are the chief health offenders, but the government is making every effort to eradicate them.

MAR 1 5 1941

Lags in Agriculture.

Agriculture is undeveloped, but some gains are being made. Corn, cotton, and fruit are the principal products, with increasing herds of cattle being raised on the unlimited pasture lands, especially in the upland country, which is free of the treaded tsetse fly.

Hitler Makes Britons Forget Old Color Bar

SAVANNAH JOURNAL SAVANNAH, GA

MAR 22 1941

NEW YORK—(SNS)— Fear of Hitler has forced the British to drop the rigid color bar and to enlist Negroes from Africa, and the West Indies, and Indians from India, in the exclusive Royal Air Force according to an article by George Padmore in the March issue of The CRISIS magazine.

Not only has the fear of the Germans broken down the color line in the RAF., but it has caused the heads of British religious bodies, including the Archbishop of Canterbury, to issue a statement to the press urging the wiping out of the color line in all phases of British life.

MAR 22 1941

The letter urges the abolition of color barriers in the colonies: the elimination of discrimination in the hotels and hospitals and the complete wiping out the color line in employment.

The letter further urges the rather astounding step that Negroes be extended "the hospitality of English homes in this country."

clothes together.. you are going to have the time of your life.

Mr. Padmore asserts that the total collapse of France was followed by a serious consideration by the British of the effect of their color discrimination. He declares that the imminent danger of German invasion has forced the British to abandon the color line and to welcome all defenders, regardless of race or color.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

The Spirit Of Hitler

MAR 20 1941

Adolph Hitler, the most despicable and hated man in all the world, has become the symbol of ruthless desecration and destruction, both of property and humanity, the manifestation of the spirit of all that is utterly devoid of decency and respect for the rights and happiness of others.

But the strange thing of all is that the spirit of Hitler is far more prevalent in the world than most of us are willing to admit. The ruthless and insufferable economic system that in many other parts of the world has driven so much humanity into a miserable slavery, only slightly removed from death and hell, must be destroyed as much for individuals in all nations as for the nations themselves, whose freedom and liberty have been taken away.

Greed and selfishness which with their slimy smugness have enabled a few people in the world to settle their economic problem seem in so many instances to have left its victims utterly devoid of any sympathy for those who have had the misfortune to be born poor, and who in an effort to serve their fellowmen have chosen to remain poor, rather than give themselves over to the making of money.

MAR 20 1941

The insistence by students of world affairs that the economic structure of the world must be basically changed is a voice that will not be stilled. Wars and strife between the nations of the world are only the epidemic proportions of the germ-laden social order, which lies untouched and unremoved, waiting for some incident to spread the disease and horror over the face of the world.

We talk glibly about the American Way of Life, as if there was something almost divine in what in so many instances is sheer, hollow mockery. But we say little about the Christ Way of Life, the great Founder of which said, when told by some ambitious follower that he would go with him wherever He went: "the foxes have holes and the birds have nests, but the Son of Man hath not where to lay his head."

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

AFTER WAR

WRITER SUBMITS SIX-POINT POST-WAR PROGRAM FOR RACE.

BY MARJORIE MCKENZIE

MAR 22 1941

SIGNIFICANT AMONG the historic commitments of his first call to arms, were these tempting promises in President Roosevelt's address of March 15th at the White House Correspondents' annual dinner.

"There will be no divisions of party or section or race or nationality or religion. There is not one among us who does not have a stake in the outcome of the effort in which we are engaged."

Miss McKenzie

There were those among us who, until recently, harbored doubts that we as a race have a stake in what Thomas Mann has called the "Coming Victory of Democracy." Their apprehensions were skillfully dissipated by Hans Habe's expose of the Nazi Plan for Negroes in the March 1st issue of The Nation. If we are, therefore, now agreed that we may find profit in the onward rush of the new American imperialism, we ought to define our interests.

WHAT IS OUR STAKE?

THE President's speech was expressed in ultimates. He spoke of the distant day when people throughout the world shall have achieved the four freedoms: freedom of speech and expression, freedom of every person to worship God in his own way, freedom from want, freedom from fear. The President believes that all humanity is to attain these ideals through democratic processes. The United States is to become the standard-bearer of the crusade. What, then, is our stake in the new world beauty? What ought we demand from the "arsenal of democracy"? Destiny dictates that America become the proving ground of the pattern of universal liberation. What do the objective circumstances of history expect of this country here and now as an humble beginning of our dream of total freedom? MAR 22 1941

Now is the time for Negro leaders to sit in solemn council and prepare for America a post-war memorandum on what constitutes the stake of twelve million enslaved Negro citizens in the successful outcome of "the effort in which we are now engaged." Now is the time for Negro leadership to draft a blueprint for courageous and collective action. Nazi Germany has a six-point program in its plan for colonial Negroes. We submit that post-war America, as the victorious defender of democracy, should adopt a six-point program for American Negroes.

AMERICA'S PLAN

AMERICA must understand that her victory will be pyrrhic unless such a plan includes:

(1) Economic Freedom—A release from the subtle slavery of a vicious and consistent denial of the fundamental right to acquire skills and to use them to earn a living. Only when Negroes can join labor unions and pay reasonable fees is the right to work universal. MAR 22 1941

(2) Political Freedom—A recognition of the absolute worth of every citizen to insure the successful functioning of the democratic process. This involves such immediate safeguards as the passage of appropriate legislation, including an anti-poll tax bill and a Federal anti-lynching bill. It means proportionate representation in all of the areas of government: Negroes in the Federal and State judiciary, in the President's cabinet, as well as integration into the State and Federal Civil Service.

(3) Religious Freedom—A recollection of the stern and courageous religions that led to the colonization of America. There is no freedom of worship, no Christianity, as long as there exist, in America a white church and a black church.

(4) Freedom of Land Tenure—A realization that the ghetto is a constant threat to those outside its boundaries. The restrictive covenant does not protect the aristocracy, but results in a stratification of society that ends in economic despair for all. Post-war America must be able to say to her Negro citizens, "Every place that the sole of thy foot shall tread upon, that have I given thee."

(5) Freedom in Education—A reaffirmance of the principles of democracy in every classroom in America. There cannot co-exist two equal educational systems when one is for white and the other for black students. A nation can have no supremacy in art, science or athletics when it handicaps itself by eliminating ten per cent of its citizens from contribution and competition. MAR 22 1941

(6) Freedom to Enjoy Civil Rights—A re-application of the fundamental law to extend and guarantee civil rights to all the people. And we shall find that none of these freedoms has substance until the conscience of every American is shocked into a realization that there will be peace and security only if we share our institutions together.

Negro Labor News
Houston, Texas

Negroes In New German Order

NEW YORK CITY —(NNS)—For the last few weeks the "Voelkische Beobachter," the official German weekly owned by Hitler has maintained that the "misfortunes befalling" the "Aryan" nations were not caused by the Jews alone—both Jews and Negroes are guilty.

Hans Habe, a French officer who fought side by side with colonial regiments in the Sedan campaign spent time in a concentration camp in Germany, and escaped to this country, reports these facts in an article in the "Nation" magazine. According to him, the Germans are now adopting a fierce anti-Negro policy and such a policy has inspired the following principles: MAR 29 1941

Called Inferior Race

The colored people are an inferior race whose place must be fixed by the white "master race" (German).

The free choice of trades and professions by the Negroes leads to social assimilation, which in turn produces racial assilimation. The occupations of the black colonial peoples and their function in the labor process of the "new order" will therefore be entirely determined by the Germans.

Intermarriage Taboo

Intermarriage between whites and blacks or half-breeds and whites is forbidden. According to the Nuremberg racial laws, sexual intercouse between members of the two races is subject to sanctions including the death penalty.

Persons belonging to a race other than the white Aryan race will have no active or passive electorial rights in the German colonial empre.

Negroes are forbidden access to railways, street cars, restaurants, motion pictures, and all public establishments. Special conveyances and public establishments will be created for them both in Germany and in occupied territories.

Members of inferior races are not allowed to join the National Socialist Party or its subsidiary organizations. Nor can they serve in the army. They must, however, serve in labor battalions. MAR 29 1941

It is easy to imagine the fate of the colored people in a German colonial empire, if the general staff of the German army is already disseminating these six commandments Equal rights for Negroes are always described as a "democratic cancer." It goes without saying that the German lecturers always consider the Negroes of "all continents" as belonging to the same race.

Difference In Jew and Negro Policy

There is one essential difference between Hitler's Negro policy and his Jewish policy. Whereas he makes no attempts to "wn over" the Jews, whom he drives out of Germany or tortures in Germany, with regard to the Negroes he pursues a double objective: he wants both to enslave them and to win them over.

The weaknesses of this policy are evident at once. Ideologically, Hitler is forced to replace his clear-cut distinction between the white Aryans and all other races by a whole hierarchy of races. This creates complications for his propaganda. How can the Germans be convinced that the Jewish race is white but inferior, the Negro race inferior but colored, and the yellow race colroed but equal? MAR 29 1941

Similarily, the attempt to reduce the Negroes to slavery is utterly incompatible with the attempt to win their good will. Hitler's hopes in this respect are based on an oversimplified psychology. He thinks that the Negroes will be grateful for not being made to serve in the German army as they did in the French army where they had to take eighteen months of regular military training and in addition were always used for the most dangerous wartime duties. But these Negroes, it is reported, distrust Hitler's pacifism and they prefer military training to forced labor without wages; which is another way of saying they prefer freedom to slavery.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

CANNON FODDER

(Chicago Daily Tribune)

..Gen. Sir Claude Auchinleck, the new commander in chief of the British army in the middle east says that American man power will be needed if the war is to be won "properly."

"I've always thought the war must be won in Europe," he told correspondents in Cairo, "in Germany, on Germany's own soil. Therefore I see as much need for American man power in this war as in the last." Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell, whom Gen. Sir Claude succeeded, was of the same oppinion. Neither has fought on Germany's own soil. No British land force has been close to it and none has been on it as the war rounds out its second year. American man power is to break into it and storm Berlin.

The British generals talk of American man power and mean cannon fodder. Man power is a gentler word. The British are waiting until the youth of this country, millions of young men, have been conscripted into military service, and trained or untrained, can be carried across seas to be thrown in masses against the German war machine to be blown to bits, to fight their way into Berlin and revenge the defeats in Norway, Flanders, Greece, Crete, and Libya.

The British people have been taught to expect this. The British generals demand it. They are presenting an overdue note signed by the cannon fodder traffickers of this country. It is natural for British generals who have fought their wars with other peoples' soldiers to have these ideas and make such requisitions. It is not so natural that American society women who collect bundles for Britain should have the same feeling regarding the youth of their country. It is not so natural for war committees, the Aid of the Allies, the Fight for Freedom, the Friends of China, and the Union Now, to echo the demands of the British generals.

But all these people are willing, even anxious, to immolate the young men of America on the battlefields of the whole world and to do it now.

56f-1941
Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

HITLER ORGAN EXPLAINS WHY NAZIS SEEK AFRICAN COLONIES

Must Enslave Native Africans to Insure Living for German Workers—DeGaulle Plans New Future for Free French Colonies.

JAN 4 - 1941

LONDON, Eng., Jan. 2.—(Censored)—"We need colonies to assure a living for the millions of German workers, not as supplementary territory where the worker might live," declares the Schwarze Korps, the organ of Hitler's Black Guards.

The article goes on to say: "The work done in the colonies must aim at attaining the greatest advantages for the Fatherland with the least posible expenditure in man-power. No German farmer, craftsman or colonist will be sent to the colonies...only German administrators who will act as organizers of agriculture, industry, mining, transport, forestry and commerce, serving as the Fatherland's delegates and symbolizing the Reich sovereignty. It must be emphasized that the purpose of the colonies will be to supply the Reich with cheap raw materials. In Africa only natives can produce cheaply," the article concludes.

While the Nazis are planning how to exploit Africa should victory be theirs, General De Gaulle, leader of the "Free French" forces, is back in London, where he is discussing the future of the French Colonial Empire, especially those colonies which now support the General against Vichy.

It is understood that General De Gaulle intends to appoint M. Pierre Olivier Lapie as Governor of Chad in place of the West Indian Negro, M. Felix Eboue, who has joined the War Cabinet of "Free France."

M. Lapie is a former Republican Socialist M.P., aged 39. He is the author of a study of Cromwell, and, until the French collapse, was a liasion officer with the B.E.F., in Flanders.

General Legentilhomme, former Governor of French Somaliland, is expected to take over command of the "Free French" forces in Britain.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Haile Selassie Is in Ethiopia Leading Revolt

JAN 24 1941

Celebrated Return by Hoisting Flag of House of Judah.

CAIRO, Friday, Jan. 24.—(UP) Haile Selassie, ruler of Ethiopia who was ousted by the Italian conquest, entered his country January 15 and is leading a revolt against the Italians with British co-operation, it was announced officially early today.

As soon as Haile Selassie crossed the frontier from the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, he celebrated his return to the kingdom of the King of Kings by hoisting the red, green and gold flag of the House of Judah.

(In London last Tuesday Prime Minister Winston Churchill hinted that great events were in the making in east Africa, where British forces are advancing both from the west and south against Italian East Africa (Ethiopia and Eritrea). Haile Selassie has been in Africa for several months.)

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tennessee

SELASSIE CALLS MEN TO REGAIN ETHIOPIA

JAN 25 1941

Tribesmen Attack Conquerers As British Continue Drive On Italy's Colonies

By RICHARD D. M'MILLAN
United Press Staff Writer

CAIRO, Jan. 24.—British Empire forces and wild Ethiopian tribesmen led by Haile Selassie Friday night were reported hurling back the Italians deep inside Ethiopia in a huge "nut-cracker" offensive Friday.

Aided by British bombing planes, the British and Ethiopian forces smashed at Benito Mussolini's Ethopian defenses from within and without while 2000 miles northward, Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell's Army of the Nile blasted a path toward Italy's key Libyan base of Benghazi.

JAN 25 1941

Allied By Negus

Rising in revolt against the Italian conquerors, the Ethiopian rebels were exhorted by the bearded Negus to drive on until their capital of Addis Ababa is taken.

The Ethiopians, well supplied with British weapons, were said to have battled and defeated Italian forces southeast of Lake Tana about 75 miles deep in Northern Ethiopia from the Gallabat area of the Sudan.

On Ethiopia's southern frontier British forces from Kenya drove into Ethiopia at several points.

Two northern prongs of the giant pincers bit deeper into Ethiopia and Italian Eritrea, it was said, one toward the railroad terminal of Agordat in Eritrea and the other deep into the northern mountains of Ethiopia.

The reported large-scale rising of the Ethiopian tribesmen coincided with these trip-hammer blows against Premier Benito Mussolini's African empire:

A continued British advance westward from captured Tobruk and reports that Empire forces have seized control of a vital road junction 50 miles inland from the Italian base of Derna on the Mediterranean Coast, opening the way for an advance on Benghazi, 240 miles west of Tobruk and Italy's last Libyan stronghold before Tripoli.

Pressure by British tank and armored units against the defenses of Derna, accompanied by heavy British air blows against Derna, Maraua an Appollonia at the tip of Eastern Libya.

Reports that British forces have occupied the Italian seaplane base of Bomba, 48 miles west Tobruk, as well as the nearby airdromes of Tmimi and Gazala.

Italian Fall Back

A deeper British invasion of Italian Eritrea from the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and reports that Italian forces have evacuated Keru and Aicota, 50 miles inside Ethiopia near the Sudanese-Eritrean borders, and are retreating westward.

A British Admiralty statement that the 1475-ton submarine Parthian has sunk a heavily laden Italian supply ship of about 7000 tons between Italy and the North African Coast.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEGROES REFUSE TO FIRE

LONDON, Jan. 2.—(Censored)—British offensive action against the Italian forces along the Sudan-Abyssinian border, is intensifying.

Latest official reports from this area tell of British forces advancing from Gallabat which have driven the Italians out of Metemma, about two miles within Abyssinia.

"As a result of continued aggressive action by our patrols and artillery, Metemma has now to all intents and purposes been evacuated by the Italians, whose patrols venture into the area from the surrounding heights only at night," says a communique from G. H. Q. at Nairobi, capital of Kenya.

JAN 4 - 1941

But what is worrying the Italian high command even more than the loss of an important frontier post, is the rebellious attitude of the Askaris, Italian native soldiers.

BLACKS REFUSE TO FIRE ON BLACKS

Hundreds of Askaris have been shot by the Fascists for refusing to fire upon Abyssinians who attempted to seize the radio station at Harrar.

For ten hours the station was in the hands of Abyssinians and white Italian troops had to shell the place with heavy artillery after the Askaris refused to make an attack.

Italian bombing planes were rushed from former British Somaliland to bomb the revolting tribesmen around Harrar. The rebellious Askaris were disarmed, hundreds of privates shot and non-commissioned officers sent prisoners to Addis Ababa.

PLANS FOR BIG CAMPAIGN

Abyssinians in London tell of big moves that are being prepared by the Emperor.

With the Emperor is his nephew, Ras Chamebru, who commanded an army corps in the war against the Blackshirts and is rated as one of the best guerilla leaders in Africa.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Churchill Explains

JAN 5 1941

IN in speech to the Italian people last week England's Prime Minister, Winston Churchill, told them that what had caused the break in the good relations previously existing between the two countries which now find themselves in reciprocal acts designed for each others destruction was the voting of economic sanctions against Il Duce's country in the Italo-Ethiopian conflict of 1935. He told them how the little country of Ethiopia had come to the League of Nations begging to be admitted. He informed them that England thought she had not reached that point in civilization to warrant her admission but that Mussolini differed. He informed the Italian people that in voting economic sanctions against their country England was simply carrying out the sacred obligations consistent with the solemn pledges into which each nation had entered.

What Churchill did not tell the Italian people was that England did not give the Ethiopians the help they deserved and were promised. He did not tell them that if England had done what was expected of her the outcome of that war would have been very, very different and the outcome of the subsequent aggressions of dictatorial nations would read different in the light of present day events.

JAN 5 1941

From the day that Haile Selassie stood before the representatives of the nations of the world and admonished them that if they failed to come to his rescue in his darkest hour to prevent the imperialism of Italy all smaller nations would suffer a common fate with that of his country, civilization has been retrogressing. Selassie was a prophet who has lived to see the outcome of his prophecy. He saw more than his prophecy come to pass. He has witnessed the defeat of Poland. He saw Czechoslovakia fold up her colors, Norway stoop to the conqueror, France mourn the loss of her independence, Belgium surrender, Holland lose her soverignty and other countries give up to totalitarian aggression.

The moral that future generations may obtain from the Ethiopian conflict is that a chain is no stronger than its weakest link. Nations which lacked the strength of their convictions gave only lip service to their pledges. They had no idea of enforcing them in favor of a black kingdom. Now most of those remaining nations are facing the same fate that befell Selassie's kingdom.

White America might observe a moral from the fate of Ethiopia. For if it will deny to its largest minority—the Negro race—its rights, soon the rights of other races and groups, too, will be denied.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

British For Democracy? Well They're Also For Jim Crow Bomb Shelters!

JAN 18 1941

LONDON — (NNS) — The actual status of the Negro under British domination, despite England's lip service to "democracy and the freedom of all people" in her present dire hour of need, was sharply brought out in a report on air raid shelters in London, just released.

Viscount Cranley, 27-year-old heir of the Earl of Onslow, who has made a tour of 30 of London's public air raid shelters, in reporting his findings to the London Sunday Times, came out flatly for segregation, stating:

"Division of white and colored shelters should be of mutual benefit."

JAN 18 1941

Thus, even while the rich blood of Negro troops is staining the sands of African deserts in "defense of the Empire," plans are underway to further discriminate against Negro civilians.

THE NEGRO AND WAR

The Plaindealer
Kansas City, Kan.

FEB 7 - 1941

Step by step the European war is being brought closer to our shores. The closer the war gets to our shores the more vividly the unpreparedness of our nation stands out. There are many people in America who hold to the point that we have a just reason for staying out of the present European conflict. They offer as their argument that we have lost nothing in Europe but the life's blood of a former generation, and in almost a similar effort as the one in which the war is being fought today, to make the world safe for democracy.

The dictators of Europe have marched against the democracies of Europe and destroyed them because the democracies were weak morally and spiritually rather than in manpower and armaments. Today our nation is in the midst of one of the greatest peacetime preparedness programs ever launchd in world history. And we venture to say that when our nation has completed its preparedness program she will still be unprepared unless the stigma of racial prejudice is removed from our army, navy and air corps. Every citizen in America should have a right to die for his country if he must die in the branch of service of his choice free of hypocrisy, segregation and racial antagonism.

America can never be strong as an ardent enemy of the dictators and the Axis powers until America realizes that charity begins at home. It is impossible for America to spread democracy abroad when we fail to have a democracy at home. The idea of wiping out racial prejudice and discrimination from our defense program may sound like a myth but we firmly believe that if America is to be strong it must have the support and cooperation of all citizens regardless of race, color or creed. And we do not believe that such cooperation can come about when one group is allowed to trample on the heads of others because of a mere difference in the pigment of one's skin.

Times-Picayune
New Orleans, La.

'DARKEST AFRICA' PRISON FOR 200 AXIS AGITATORS

MAR 17 1941

Belgian Congo Aids Britain, Sends Seven Battalions to Kenya Frontier

By Captain M. M. Corpening
(The Times-Picayune Foreign Service)

Elizabethville, Belgian Congo, March 16.—The war has struck into the heart of "Darkest Africa," it was found on arrival here. Near Elizabethville is a concentration camp where some 200 German and Italian agitators have been interned.

MAR 17 1941

The colony also is doing its bit to help Great Britain. It is said that at least seven battalions of troops have departed for the Kenya frontier. Many more are in training.

While Belgian spokesmen maintain that Belgium is being reborn here and that the colony is unanimously behind Britain in the war, the British are not fully convinced of this. However, they admit the Congo is pro-English and is entering into the scheme of things on Britain's side.

Some irony appears in the setup because of England's stipulation in the treaty of Versailles prohibiting the Congo from having any large amount of military equipment. As a result, troops are rounding into form faster than arms and ammunition are arriving. However, it is said that American equipment is beginning to appear. The troops are all native, with Belgian officers. Those observed here so far are fine looking soldiers.

Sidelight of War

I discovered a war sidelight here. When the French capitulated last June, six or seven Belgian planes were confiscated in France and Algiers. Several days later Madagascar officials telegraphed Belgian Congo authorities asking for gas and landing privileges for two French planes which had been ordered home from the French island. Permission was granted and when the planes arrived they proved to be new Lockheeds (made in America) which were worth more than all the Belgian planes confiscated. The Lockheeds now are being flown with the army in Kenya.

The Belgian Congo is a colony about 902,000 square miles, approximately 100 times the size of the mother country, has a native population of over 10,000,000 and a white contingent of 25,000, most of whom are Belgians. The colony's wealth is mostly in minerals. It possesses great quantities of copper, gold, diamonds, tin, coal, radium and oil. There are many copper mines. It is said the copper deposits are the richest in the world.

MAR 17 1941

'Darkest Africa' Civilized

Although located in so-called "Darkest Africa" the territory is far more civilized and developed than most outsiders realize. There are 3051 miles of railroads, 43,932 miles of roads, 6279 miles of navigable waterways on which 300 steamers operate, and a lattice work of government subsidized air lines covering all sections of the colony.

The climate is comfortable the whole year outside the Equatorial zone, due to the elevation of the land. In the northern part, at the Equator, however, the terrain is lower and much warmer. Malaria and sleeping sickness are the chief health offenders, but the government is making every effort to eradicate them.

Agriculture is undeveloped, but some gains are being made. Corn, cotton and fruit are the principal products, with increasing herds of cattle being raised on the unlimited pasture lands, especially in the upland country, which is free of the dreaded tsetse fly.

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

Ethiopians Attack Italy's Garrisons

JAN 10 1941

HAILE SELASSIE

JAN 10 1941

By the Associated Press

Cairo, Jan. 9.—British headquarters indicated tonight another war front may develop in Ethiopia, where natives are reported to have taken advantage of repeated R. A. F. raids to rise against Italian garrisons.

Since Italy declared war, it was stated unofficially, British bombers have attacked every place of importance, including the capital, Addis Ababa, in the one-time kingdom of Haile Selassie.

Wherever possible, the British raids have been followed by attacks of native tribesmen on the Fascist garrisons, the British say.

In some instances, as reported in today's R. A. F. communique, the Italians have been forced to flee. A garrison driven from the post of Guba is being pursued by tribesmen who are closing in, the communique said.

Ethiopians also have been harassing Italian lines of communication, official sources disclosed, causing considerable disruption in movement of supplies to garrisons in the empire.

Haile Selassie himself is in the African war theater, his exact whereabouts unknown. He flew to Africa in September to rally his army after the British announced recognition of his government as the lawful regime of Abyssinia.

A house in Khartum, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, was placed at his disposal and soon after Ethiopian tribesmen crossed the border to swear allegiance to him anew.

Later he was reported to have been a target of an Italian air raid on Doro, a border mission post.

The bewhiskered Lion of Judah, assisted by British officers, has been training remnants of his former army in the modern tactics they so sorely lacked when they were conquered by Italy in 1936.

They also have been supplied with newer weapons, and some have mastered the operation of tanks and airplanes.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

ETHIOPIA MAY BE WAR FRONT

Natives Reported Rising In Revolt Against Duce Garrisons

JAN 10 1941

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New York Times
New York, N. Y.

ITALIANS' POSITION IN ETHIOPIA SHAKY

Troops Holding Wild Tribes in Check Are Cut Off From Aid From Home Country

BRITISH KEEP UP PRESSURE

Blockade Holds Back Supplies While Revolt Is Encouraged to Force Use of Materials

JAN 13 1941

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 12—There is much speculation here as to the effect the British victories in the Libyan desert will have in other parts of the Near East.

While few specific details have come out of Egypt on what is going on in Ethiopia, there is some reason to believe the Italians are having trouble there. The wild Ethiopian tribes have always been restless under Italian rule. Ever since 1935 the Italians have kept their domination of Ethiopia almost entirely by force. Therefore, when Italy declared war one of the first moves the British made was to bring Emperor Haile Selassie out of obscurity and send him to Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, from where he is supposedly rallying his former subjects.

Furthermore, the British presumably are slipping guns and supplies across the Ethiopian border and doing everything they can to promote revolt among the people. That they have had some success seems probable, since a recent communiqué from Cairo describing the fall of Gubba in Ethiopia said that tribesmen pursued the fleeing Italians.

It is argued here that the British military successes must have had their effect in Ethiopia. If the Italians suffer further reverses in Libya, there is believed to be a good chance of further revolts in Ethiopia.

JAN 13 1941

Although little is said here about the Italian strength in Ethiopia, it is obvious that the Italian forces there are not in a particularly good situation. They may, of course, have enough supplies to last them some time; but, with the Suez Canal closed to them and the British in command of the seas, it would appear that there is no hope of reinforcing the troops there or of replenishing supplies as they are used up.

Under the circumstances it would seem reasonable to guess that the British will continue to try to throttle Ethiopia by a blockade, at the same time encouraging the tribesmen to revolt and make the Italians there use up their supplies in suppressing internal disorder.

Chiefs Join Haile Selassie

KHARTOUM, Anglo - Egyptian Sudan, Jan. 12 (AP)—Haile Selassie, dethroned by his Italian conquerors five years ago, is receiving a constant stream of tribal revolutionary agents in this city, only 300 miles from the Ethiopian frontier.

These native tribesmen loyal to the ex-Emperor have been evading Italian border patrols to cross into the Sudan. Here they receive guns and ammunition furnished by the British and re-enter Ethiopia to carry on guerrilla war.

Guerrilla fighting has been reported especially heavy in Southern Ethiopia. There have been estimates that 200,000 Ethiopians were active throughout the country.

Haile Selassie is ready to enter Ethiopia to head the revolt the moment he and the British deem it opportune.

News
Birmingham, Ala.

Haile Selassie Talks With Revolt Agents In Plot On Italians

JAN 13 1941

KHARTOUM, Anglo - Egyptian Sudan—(AP) —Haile Selassie, dethroned by his Italian conquerors five years ago, is receiving a constant stream of tribal revolutionary agents in this city only 300 miles from the Ethiopian frontier.

These native tribesmen loyal to the ex-emperor have been evading Italian border patrols to cross into the Sudan and contact the Lion of Judah who has set up an informal court here.

Here they receive guns and ammunition furnished them by the British through their exiled leader, and reenter Ethiopia to carry on guerrilla activities against the Italians.

JAN 13 1941

Guerrilla fighting has been reported especially heavy in Southern Ethiopia, and there have been estimates that 200,000 Ethiopians were active throughout the country.

The little emperor is ready to enter Ethiopia himself to head the revolt the moment he and the British deem it opportune.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

Haile Hopes Again

Of course you remember Haile Selassie and how utterly bereft he once seemed of his Ethiopian Empire. He, indeed, was a king without a kingdom and his outlook seemed pretty hopeless. But Italian reverses in Africa have changed all that.

JAN 15 1941

Selassie, according to a dispatch from Khartoum, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, is quoted as saying "the time is not far distant" when he will lead an army of his countrymen against the Italians who dethroned him and seized his country. The tribal war drums are beating nightly, according to Selassie, and hundreds of his former soldiers are said to be rallying to his standard.

It is not only Italian reverses in Egypt and Libya that account for Selassie's renewed hope. The British are becoming increasingly active in the Ethiopian region itself. Reports have been received of the routing of an Italian force by a British patrol in the Metemma sector, east of Gallabat in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

This resurgence of hope among Haile Selassie and his Ethiopian fellowers will find its parallel in other subjugated areas of the earth as opportunities for effective resistance improve.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

SELASSIE NAMED LIEUT. GENERAL IN ENGLISH ARMY

FEB 8 1941

By JAMES E. BOYACK

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—As predicted last month by The Courier, Ethiopia has become a major theatre of war with Ethiopian, East Indian, South African and British troops today allied in a blitzkrieg to blast Italians out of East Africa.

This week at a special session of the House of Commons in London, Ethiopia will be officially named an ally of Great Britain in the same manner as other governments in exile. The vital difference is the Ethiopian government is leading the battle for the freedom of its country, and is already in the thick of fighting. All other governments of conquered countries are in London.

FEB 8 1941

Six different wide-flung armies have already been launched at the beleaguered Fascist army of occupation, four in the north and west, and two in the south.

SMASH INTO ERITREA

In a lightning move, one column in the north has smashed into Eritrea to capture Agordat, key railhead leading to Asmara, the capital and Massawa, Italy's most important Red Sea port. Forty miles south, column two is engaged in fierce fighting around Barentu in an endeavor to cut off this Italian division from the main body which is retreating back along the railroad toward Cheren, only fifty miles from Asmara. Meanwhile, column three, still further southwest, has swept along Setit River into Biacudi. Column four, based in Gallabat on the Sudan frontier, has forced 8,000 Italian troops into full retreat along the Matemma-Gondar road.

Gondar is a most important military center in the Lake Tana region, and is expected to be most bitterly defended. Laka Tana is only 225 miles from Addis Ababa, capital of the Ethiopian Empire.

Two armies of South Africans and Ethiopians from Moyale in British Kenya have invaded the country, one striking towards Bardera in Italian Somaliland, the other directed straight at Addis Ababa.

ETHIOPIANS OPERATE BEHIND ITALIAN LINES

Important in the Battle of Ethiopia is the role played by warriors of Emperor Haile Selassie. They are operating not only with invading forces, but also behind Italian lines. They are playing havoc with Italian nerves, centering along narrow winding mountain roads, they are hidden behind every rock and tree, pouring volleys into retreating Italian forces and carrying on day and night guerilla warfare.

At strategic points, they send giant boulders crashing down to block motorized equipment and tanks. When the enemy hurriedly deserts them they are met with withering fire from the surrounding hills. By night they place heavy trees across the roads to hold up the retreat.

These rebel Ethiopians are also expertly trained in cutting lines of communication, blowing up ammunition dumps and slaughtering troops coming up with supplies.

In addition the British are aided by efficient intelligence service organized by the Emeror. They always know the extent and disposition of the Italian garrisons. The British also rely on local Ethiopian chieftains to guide them over almost impassable mountainous terrain. These chiefs know every nook and cranny in this wild land.

250,000 ETHIOPIANS

While no official announcement has yet been made of the number of invading forces, it is estimated that Ethiopian rebels have now reached the total of 250,000. Among them are fearless Swahalis, Negro warriors who are today equipped with modern rifles and machine guns instead of spears and ancient shotguns.

Private sources here state that Emperor Haile Selassie has been named Lieutenant General in the British Army. He not only wears a general's uniform, but tanks, armored cars, rifles and munitions have been placed at his disposal. He has British laison officers, a squadron of R.A.F., and a contingent of Australian troops at his command.

It is being widely whispered that the British would have delayed the Ethiopian campaign had not the Emperor convinced them that his warriors were not only loyal to him but eager to fight. He demanded immediate action. Months of work by the King of Kings and his close advisors preceded the campaign. As a result, Italian armies in Ethiopia are today surrounded by enemies both within and without the occupied territory. The Vatican fears for the fate of the embattled 250,000 Italians when methods taken to conquer the country are considered.

GOVERNOR GENERAL COMPLETELY ISOLATED

Since the closing of the Suez Canal, the Duke of Aosta, Governor General and Viceroy of Ethiopia in Addis Ababa, has been completely isolated except for radio communication. While he has had ample time to store up supplies of food, grain, munitions and gasoline before Italy entered the war, it is said these stores are now rapidly giving out, and there is less than one month's supply of gasoline left. This may explain the inactivity of the Fascist air force up to date in face of continuous bombardment of towns and Italian military concentrations by the R.A.F., and South African air force operating from Kenya.

Other sources say that the Battle of Ethiopia may be lost for lack of "a pair of boots." This indeed would be an ironic turn in the wheel of fortune, because Bruno Mussolini returned from the Ethiopian campaign in 1936 covered with medals for his squadrons for "heroic" bombing of barefoot natives with incendiary bombs which spread flames like wild-fire through tinder-dry grass. Thousands of warriors were crippled this way by severely-burned feet.

ITALIANS MAY HAVE TO FIGHT IN BARE FEET

It is known that since Ethiopia has been cut off from home supplies, boots of the fighting forces have so worn out that they will be shortly forced to flight in bare feet like natives, or surrender.

My informant explained that the Greek Evzones were using their big round-toed and betassled shoes to good advantage, "kicking fleeing Italians out of Albania."

In any case, it is now evident that British-Ethiopian strategy calls for the capture of Asmara and Massawa, whence they will strike south to the Red Sea railhead of the Djibouti-Addis Ababa Railroad. This is the famous "life-line" of Ethiopia, nearly five hundred miles long from the coast to Addis Ababa in the interior. This will close the exit for the Duke of Aosta. Meanwhile the capital will be attacked from the north by an army descending from Lake Tana, from the south by the South Africans coming from Kenya.

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

Haile Selassie is England's Ace Card

FEB 8 1941

The first ruler to lose his throne in the endeavors of the Axis, Inc. to create their "new world order," Haile Selassie has trod a long and hard road since May, 1936, when Mussolini's legionnaires occupied his ancient capital of Addis Ababa and forced him into exile.

The $200,000 he took with him was rapidly spent in providing for his retinue, in paying his $75,000 yearly dues to the League of Nations before which he appealed for non-recognition of Italy's conquest of his country. Further blows came when his present ally, England, refused to turn over to him the $250,000 which was his share of the cable tolls amassed at Addis Ababa during the war, and when France gave to Italy his 21 per cent of stock, worth $500,000, in the Jibuti-to-Addis Ababa railway.

But today, the King of Kings, the Lion of Judah, the descendent of King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba, is a happy man again. He has raised the red, yellow and green flag of his former kingdom in a hidden mountain clearing in western Ethiopia. After dropping him in 1936, Britain has again recognized him as ruler of Ethiopia and with Britain's help he may again soon sit on his ancient throne in Addis Ababa.

"The political-military situation in Italian East Africa, can be said to be good," Attilio Teruzzi, undersecretary for Italian Africa, told the Italian Senate last July. "But we must remember—since we have nothing to hide—there are still small areas in rebellion."

Since then the Italian position in Ethiopia has steadily worsened. Although the Duke of Aosta, the Governor General and Viceroy of Ethiopia, with his headquarters at Addis Ababa, had plenty of time to store up food, grain, munitions and gasoline before Italy entered the war, the closing of the Suez Canal by the British has cut Italy's East African Empire completely off from the motherland.

FEB 8 1941

Those stores are now giving out. According to confidential sources, the Italians in Ethiopia today have less than one month's supply of gasoline left.

Ethiopia was never completely pacified by Italy. The only thing they could do was to garrison the country (almost 8 times the size of New York State, 350,000 square miles) with small outposts. Almost 300,000 Italian and Libyan troops are spread out across the country today, with only Italian airpower to link the isolated garrisons together.

It was this use of airpower as a force to keep the Ethiopians subjugated which drew forth the charges that the Italians were spraying guerrilla bands from the air with concentrated mustard gas.

If it is true that the Italians have only one month's gasoline supply left, these guerilla bands are England and Haile Selassie's ace-in-the-hole.

—N. Y. Mirror

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

The Return of the Black King

FEB 14 1941

THE KING OF Kings, the Conquering Lion of Judah, Haile Selassie, Emperor of Ethiopia, is King again! . . .Again, a King in his native land. . .Again, A King leading his warriors in battle.

In 1935, Benito Mussolini, mighty in military force, sent his powerful and conquering legions into Africa to overpower and overrun the wild but peaceful regions of the little black kingdom, forcing Emperor Haile Selassie to flee with his family to the protection of English soil.

Overpowered, raped and dying but fighting back, the King of Kings, outclassed in military might but never conquered in spirit, fought an unequal battle he could never win. Fighting the mechanized land and air forces of the superior Italian land and air arms with antedated and outmoded muskets, spears and bows and arrows, the King of Kings was a hapless and pathetic King without an ally. He called upon the League of Nations and received a deaf ear. He stretched his hands to England. England offered a haven for himself and family on English soil but no aid to save his ancestral land and the homes of his native subjects The King of Kings begged mercy of the conquering Romans.

In a few short years, the picture changes.

Many members of the haughty League of Nations of 1935 who heard Haile Selassie plea at Geneva for aid and heard his fateful prediction that the blood of their own proud nations would mingle in the dirt with the blood of black Ethiopia under the heels of the oppressors, have sene that tragic fate overtake their homeland.

In 1935, Haile Selassie looked towards Britain for aid that never came.

Today, the King of Kings is King again. Today, England looks to her ally, Haile Selassie, Emperor of the kingdom of Ethiopia. Arms that could not be sent in 1935, now find secret passage ways and hidden jungle trails to supply and outfit the barefoot warriors of black Ethiopia.

In 1935, Haile Selassie begged mercy of the conquering Romans.

Today, an envoy of Benito Mussolini is reported on an errand of mercy to England. His mission—to seek through England, aid for 100,000 of Mussolini's subjects in Ethiopia who deserted by fleeing the Roman legions, and remembering the Adowa massacre of 40 years ago, want mercy of Haile Selassie.

The King of Kings, Conquering Lion of Judah, Emperor of Ethiopia, Haile Selassie, is King again!

—From The Trenton (N. J) World

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tennessee

DUCE'S DARK OUTLOOK

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

HAILE SELASSIE CALLS HIS FIGHTERS.

The military misfortunes of the Italian Fascists are extending slowly to Ethiopia. It is known that Haile Selassie, who might well have thought to spend the rest of his life in rural England, is back in his own country and that his former subjects are responding to his call. In London the house of commons has been told by Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden that the government will welcome the reappearance of a free Ethiopian state and will recognize the emperor's claim to the throne. Mr. Eden said Britain had no territorial ambitions in the country. Such aid as the British could give in helping the Ethiopians to regain their independence would be given.

When the war returns to Ethiopia, the march of recent events is getting back almost to the jumping off spot, altho the Manchurian episode predates Mussolini's descent upon the African member of the league of nations, whose membership in the league was due to Italian influence. The invasion marked the beginning of the outward movements of Fascism.

FEB 11 1941

Mussolini tested the protective devices upon which Europe was relying for the preservation of peace and they were found to be faulty. In October, 1935, the Fascists, having mobilized 70,000 troops, invaded Ethiopia with an equipment against which the native fighters were unable to contend. By the following spring Haile Selassie was in flight and Mussolini had made Victor Emmanuel emperor of Ethiopia. Later it became known that the invader had been none too sure of himself in this enterprise. If the league of nations sanctions had been vigorously enforced against him, even if no other repressive measures had been adopted, he might have failed.

FEB 11 1941

Europe was dependent upon the mobilization of moral and economic forces to preserve peace and bring disputed issues to arbitration or to the world court. That scheme, to be effective, had to be put into operation with resolve and determination, and when the first test of it was made it fell apart. It was undermined by the conflicting opinions and actions of statesmen which not only separated one nation from another but even divided governments into opposing factions.

When Mussolini started on his African enterprise Hitler was as yet not a menacing figure. He was an astonishing one and the portents were evil, but he had been waiting for the vote in the Saar, provided for by the peace treaty. When the territory voted to return to the German fatherland, as had been anticipated, Hitler had made his first acquisition of territory, but he had done so in compliance with agreements and in accordance with the provision for peaceable settlement of disputed questions.

It is probably idle to speculate as to what might have happened if Mussolini had been put in his place, if Ethiopia had been protected, if the Italian attempt to break down the arrangements had been checked, and the Roman dictator forced to submit to restraints and prohibitions. Certainly when he succeeded and when the protective scheme failed, the shadow of coming events was broad over Europe.

Ethiopia is back on the war map and Mussolini can be rescued only by the Nazi power. Unaided, he would be the first dictator to fall and the Italians the first of the repressed peoples to gain their own liberty. Such good fortune, in all likelihood, will be deferred because the Nazis, if it becomes necessary, will take Italy under protective custody and that, in no man's language, could be regarded as a blessing or a betterment.

Bee Chicago, Illinois

A Crown Regained

WHEN France fell into the hands of the Germans England had only Ethiopia to look to as an ally. It had an ally that could be trusted. Despite the fact that Ethiopia had been defeated grieviously by Italy and was struggling under its ruthless domination, the black kingdom was far from being conquered. Today a conqueror sabotages the minds and thoughts of the citizens but the dark people of Abyssinia have remained loyal to the cause of freedom even at the risk of death. A conqueror compels his subjects to surrender arms and "study war no more" but the Ethiopians have never stopped fighting. They have terrorized the Italians. They have slaughtered them. They have fought a type of warfare that has made the alleged conquest a pretty expensive undertaking.

Today Haile Selassie, the Conquering Lion of Judah, now sits on his throne. What his victory means to the world only subsequent events can relate. No one will doubt that it has a significance that can not be minimized by the complexion of those who people his country.

The world will remember the prophecy Haile Selassie made to the League of Nations to the effect that other smaller nations would follow the fate of his country if something were not done to prevent ruthless aggression. It will remember what happened. It will remember that Italy is now fighting England because of differences that arose over the treatment of Ethiopia.

England has atoned for her betrayal of Ethiopia. It has paid a heavy price for that sin. Perhaps subsequent events will show further rewards to the British that may come from the solemn recognition of her sacred agreements.

But whatever fate may await the course of events to follow, England may be assured of one thing—that Ethiopia will ever remain loyal to the cause of freedom and independence.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Hitler Negro's Best Friend In Past 2 Years Says Defense Speaker

FEB 20 1941

"Hitler has been the Negro's best friend in the past two years," facetiously declared Dr. Rayford W. Logan, chairman of the National Committee on the Participation of the Negro in National Defense, and in speaking to over 1,500 people here last Wednesday, in a mass effort to have Negroes integrated into the national defense program.

Head of the history department at Howard university, Dr. Logan declared that both the government and private groups had done more thinking about the Negro as a minority group since the threat of Hitler than ever before. Negroes have also gained more significant positions in the government, he said. The meeting was held at Union Baptist Church, 19th and Fitzwater streets, the Rev. J. E. Kirkland, pastor.

But the facetiousness over, Dr. Logan pointed out the different ways in which Negroes are being left out of the defense program, or how they would have been ignored entirely, if the defense committee and other organizations had not been on the job.

FISH AMENDMENT NO ACCIDENT

The Fish amendment, which outlawed race lines in the Selective Service Act was not by accident, he made known, but resulted from study and preparation of the appropriate bill, and then working to have it introduced.

FEB 20 1941

Similarly, the promotion of Colonel Benjamin O. Davis to brigadier general came about because of the proper "timing," and the proper contacts, he said.

"We must not fool ourselves in thinking that having a few 'Negro advisers' in Washington will automatically save the race from discrimination and oppression," he reminded. "All those 'Negro advisers' are very capable men, with the right intentions, but they are part of a system which it not going to concede any rights or privileges to Negroes easily. In most cases, the naming of a Negro is intended to act as a barrier to direct contact between Negroes and responsible officials.

HOW "ADVISER" FUNCTIONS

Dr. Logan pointed out that for weeks, his committee and other groups have been trying to reach Sidney Hillman, director of labor in the Office of Production Management, but every move has ended at the desk of Dr. Robert C. Weaver, 'Negro adviser" to Mr. Hillman. "There are times when no one else can fill the need but the responsible, policy-forming officer," he said, "and we want Mr. Hillman, not Dr. Weaver."

Dr. Logan recommended that Philadelphians support those organizations working to integrate Negroes into the defense program; that they appeal to their Congressmen and Senators; that they write directly to the President; that they continue knocking at the doors of labor and industry to get jobs, and that they join with all movements working to liberalize the social order.

FEB 20 1941

Sponsored by the Philadelphia Committee on the Participation of the Negro in National Defense, the meeting also heard reports from Dr. John H. Brodhead, showing what steps have been taken locally to secure training for Negroes. Charles Shorter, industrial secretary of the Armstrong Association, told of the business concerns here, with huge defense contracts, that do not employ Negroes. George Craig, regional director of CIO, told that CIO draws no lines against Negroes in its unions.

The Rev. Marshall Shepard introduced Attorney Raymond Pace Alexander who read resolutions; Miss Alberta Norwood introduuced Dr. Logan; G. James Fleming, chairman of the local committee, presided; E. Washington, publisher of the TRIBUNE, appealed for local support; the Revs. John Dillingham, pastor of Faith Presbyterian Church, and the Rev. W. C. Williamson, pastor White Rock Baptist Church, prayed. Music was furnished by the NYA Chorus under the direction of Dr. W. Franklin Hoxter. The Council of Youth Leaders served as ushers.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Haile Slips Through Lines; Mobilizes Men

FEB 1 1941

LONDON, — Emperor Haile Selassie, who fled his country almost five years ago as Mussolini's invaders entered Addis Ababa, is back in Ethiopia to lead his rallying tribesmen in a nationwide revolt aganst the Italians, it was revealed last week by the Ministry of Information.

At the same time the ministry told of British assistance to the Ethiopians, of how 500 important chieftains slipped past Fascist lines to visit their emperor in nearby Khartoun, of wholesale desertions by Ethiopian conscripts from the Italian army to aid in the revolt against their Fascist conquerors, and of details surrounding the fall of Gubba, first Italian stronghold to be recaptured in the drive for liberation.

Almost the whole of Ethiopia is now seething with revolt against the Italians. The guerrilla warriors intend to slaughter their Italian conquerers. The spread of rebellion, led by Ethiopian patriots, is giving the Italians so much anxiety that the Duke of Aosta, the viceroy, visited Fascist troops in the province of Jojjam, bordering on the Sudan, centre of the uprising that is the most serious threat to Italian rule.

FEB 1 1941

As a result, of the duke's visit, Gen. Nasi, who commanded the Italian forces which occupied British Somaliland, has been sent from Addis Ababa, the capital, with strong reinforcements in an attempt to quell the revolt in Jojjam.

East of Lake Tana and the head waters of the Nile there have been costly ambushes on the great main road from Gondar, Italy's main base in northwestern Ethiopia. In Sidamo, in the far south, the Italians have been forced to evacuate the post as they have also in the neighborhod of Maji in the southeast. More trouble is beginning in the Shoa country, north of Addis Ababa. But the patriotic movement most dangerous to the Italian oppressors is centered in the province of Jojjam, south and west of Lake Tana. This area might be called the "Ireland of Abyssinia."

The reinforcements that Gen. Nasi has taken with him include two battalions of Savoy Grenadiers, the guards of Italy. Since Mussolini's conquest, Abyssinia's Ireland has turned solidly against the Italians. A big revolt there in 1938 might well have succeeded had not the leaders disagreed as it was reaching its peak. This weakness is not likely to be repeated now that Selassie is keeping in touch with the rebel chieftains and coordinating their guerrilla campaign.

After his arrival in the Sudan frequent visits were paid by Jojjam chiefs. The 44 royal drums are nightly being sounded from the hill tops and along the frontier. Encouraged by the news that the emperor is here, warriors are burying their differences and class prejudices which hitherto had been the main reasons for backwardness in Ethiopia. Jojjam lies in the heart of Abyssinia and contains some of the country's best stock. Were it to fall entirely under the patriots, it would be a menace to Italian north and south communications. An Italian evacuation of this province would have an immeasurable effect on the rest of the country.

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

4 Ethiopian Chiefs to Fight With Italians

FEB 19 1941

By Herbert L. Matthews

Copyright by New York Times

Rome, Feb. 18.—Four Ethiopian leaders are rallying their tribesmen to fight under the Italian flag against the British, it was claimed in a Stefani News Agency dispatch from Asmara today.

Hailu, Gugsa, Seyyum, Mangascia and Abaleu Burru are the chieftains named. Of these, Hailu and Seyyum have considerable followings. The latter addressed a meeting of Tigraians in Adowa, Stefani says, expressing his devotion to the Italian government and saying that he would lead his men into battle.

As a matter of fact, the last card the Italians feel they can play is not so much against the British as against Haile Selassie, who is severely blamed by Ethiopians for having run away and who, anyway, was not popular, to say the least.

Today's war bulletin tells of the third day of heavy fighting on the Albanian front, but it claims that the Italian lines have held. The enemy, it says, suffered heavy losses. And then comes that ominous phrase which has so often appeared in recent Italian communiques: "Our losses were also heavy."

In Italian Somaliland it is claimed that British attempts to cross Juba River were thrown back. This bulletin gives the fall of Chisimaio, which had not previously been admitted. The Somali covering troops "completed obstructed the harbor" before leaving, it is stated.

University students are no longer exempt from military service, according to a decree issued today, calling up the second half of the 1921 class. Previously, students could volunteer and many had been accepted, but this is the first time they are given no choice.

The 1921 class already had been notified of its call to colors, but many portions of it have not yet been summoned. It is estimated that the class will total between 250,000 to 300,000.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Union Now With Britain

MAR 1 1941

The Movement for "Union Now" between the United States and the British Commonwealth of Nations has gained considerable attention in the public press and over the radio both in this country and in England. In his new book, soon to be published, Clarence K. Streit, spearhead of the campaign in this country, very minutely outlines the plan.

In the first place, the domestic and political systems of the respective members of the new Union, will be substantially unaffected. In explaining how the Union could be launched, Mr. Streit points out that there should be established a Provisional Congress of 50 members which would work out all details for the permanent organization.

MAR 1 1941

The 50 members of the Provisional Congress will be divided among the several countries in the Union with The United States having 27; the United Kingdom, 11; Canada, 3; Australia, 3; Ireland, 2; Union of South Africa, 2 and New Zealand, 2.

It is not the purpose of this reference to argue the case for or against the proposition of "Union Now With Britain". Nor is there any attempt to explain the elaborate and complex plan of its protagonists. What impressed us more than anything else about the program and what we are intensely interested in is the title of the plan . . . at least the first two words . . . "Union Now."

The plan for a union or reunion between this country and the British Commonwealth of Nations has been both the hope and dream of many Americans ever since 1776. It seems to us the task of establishing Union Now at home is sufficiently pressing to engage all the attention not taken up with the actual efforts needed to prepare our defenses.

We don't desire to cold water the Union Now plan, but we do believe that before we undertake too seriously the job of effecting a Union between this country and the British Commonwealth of Nations, we ought to busy ourselves and try to effect some semblance of Union at home. Maybe that would help us as Negroes in our struggles to get some of those:

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Victory for Ethiopia--Afterwards, What?

FEB 8 1941

By A. M. WENDELL MALLIET

As the Negro and other lovers of freedom throughout the world rejoice in the victorious march of Ethiopian and British armies in Italian East Africa, especially in Ethiopia under the leadership of Emperor Haile Selassie, it would be well for them to ponder the outcome of the gigantic struggle and the possible post-war status of the emperor and his ancient kingdom.

In the tragic history of that unfortunate country, Ethiopia has always been the victim of international double-crossing and perfidy. She seemed to have been spotted for destruction long before the Italian aggression brought the whole matter to a head in 1935.

Menelik's victory over the Italians at Adowa in 1896 opened the way for a three-power pact between Britain, Italy and France, whereby spheres of influence were arranged pending the destruction of the nation's sovereignty. When the Italian invasion started, the British made moral gestures in an effort to "save" the independence of Ethiopia, although British statesmen should have known that Laval, the pro-Nazi mulatto, had pledged French cooperation at the Stresa Conference to Il Duce in his plans to rape Ethiopia.

While Anthony Eden tried to impose sanctions (excluding oil) against Italy, the Hoare-Laval scheme to surrender Ethiopia to Italy was negotiated at the insistance of France, the very nation whose demands and assurances made Ethiopia's entry into the League of Nations possible. One wonders today how such official criminality could have gone unpunished.

FEB 8 1941

In the movement to destroy the Italian empire in Africa, the liberation of Ethiopia is a mere element in a large-scale operation as a result of which the British Commonwealth of Nations will be the chief beneficiary. South African troops are fighting in Kenya; Indian troops are bearing the burden of battle in the mountains of Eritrea; and Australian and British (white) troops are engaged along the front from Sidi Barani, Bardia, Tobruk, Derna, to Bengazi; also those operating with the emperor from the Sudan, and those blasting their way through Eritrea into the heart of Ethiopia.

Unless something unexpected happens, the liberation of Italian Africa, including Ethiopia, will be only a matter of time; and after the victory—what? Well, although Britain and America are in the war for democracy and all that sort of thing, the rise and attitude of Japan in world politics have taught the white world a grim lesson.

Never again, British statesmanship has avowed, will a native state, like Japan, be allowed to rise in might, majesty and splendor to challenge British and white supremacy. Whatever happens, so the story goes, Ethiopia and Emperor Haile Selassie I, will be incorporated into the British imperial system, not as a sovereign self-governing dominion, but as a vassal state in Africa.

The device by means of which the Negus Negasti will be a British puppet is said to be very simple. The cost in money for British Empire participation in the liberation movement will be piled high and made a first charge on the national debt of the new Ethiopia. A treaty with Britain and possibly the Union of South Africa, was said to be in the cards, to regulate the future of the country and its relationship with Britain and the other parts of British African empire.

FEB 8 1941

But Ethiopia need not be sold into colonial slavery. The African peoples throughout the world have given and are giving all they possess for the winning of the war by Britain. The people in Africa and their rulers have given money, resources and men, as has been done in the West Indies. In the United States, 15,000,000 Negroes must bear the brunt of taxation that will be borne and paid by their children's children. Great sacrifices in blood and treasure are demanded and given.

The future of Ethiopia and the black and colored worlds should be made known by a clear-cut statement by the British Government and war cabinet of the war aims of Britain and her allies. Those war aims should provide for the liberation, once and for all, of the exploited and oppressed within British and American democracy. But the Negro peoples must arise and demand that which they desire as their lot after the victory—if there is a victory for freedom, liberty and democracy.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

BLACK SOLDIERS PAID LESS THAN WHITE AFRICANS

MAR 1

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Feb. 27—(ANP)—Delayed Correspondence—Speaking in the Southern Rhodesian Parliament recently, Major Walker, D. S. O., made a strong plea for immediate improvement in the rates of pay, allowances to dependents, and general treatment of men serving in

There are about eight private and municipal hospitals in Grand Rapids employing approximately 750 persons, only ten or 12 of whom are Negroes. The Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations employ more than 100 persons, only three of whom are colored. There are four large life insurance companies doing business here which employ approximately 150 persons, none of whom are colored, although more than 65 per cent of the Negroes living here are insured in some one of those companies.

Coming now to the industrial concerns in this city, there are approximately 12,500 persons employed in about 40 local industrial concerns, but only 36 or 37 of this number are Negroes. In 24 of the larger local mercantile firms, there

56f-1941

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Haile Selassie's Betrayers Return To Beg Forgiveness

APR 14 1941

ADDIS ABABA, April 11.—(Delayed)—Thousands of Ethiopians, with their shamas wrapped about them, watched today as princes and chieftains prostrated themselves before Haile Selassie and protested their allegiance to the emperor at his headquarters about 100 miles from this capital city.

Wearing the khaki uniform of an Ethiopian field marshal, Selassie sat at the top of a flight of steps overlooking his headquarters courtyard. From a mast fluttered the green, yellow and red royal standard of the Lion of Judah, which bears Selassie's title of "King of Kings."

In the courtyard, hundreds of warriors wearing Italian uniforms waited to offer themselves to the service of the emperor.

From time to time, the emperor used field glasses to study the approach of some of the 6,000 men who were snaking their way across a plain hundreds of feet below the town.

The men scrambled up a hill to the town already crammed with armed warriors rushed forward with rifles raised aloft and threw themselves at Selassie's feet, crying that they were loyal to him and boasting of deeds done against the Italians.

"Each day they come to ask pardon," Selassie said. "I forgive them for I have great confidence even in the loyalty of those who once betrayed me."

When all 6,000 men had reached the town and prostrated themselves before the Emperor, coptic priests wearing yellow turbans and walking beneath red umbrellas held a religious service.

APR 14 1941

War drums had throbbed through this town yesterday when the news was spread that the Emperor's heir Crown Prince Asfa Wosan, had entered Ethiopia again.

The Crown Prince and his younger brother joined their father as a special mission of British officers journey toward Addis Ababa which their troops recently captured from the Italians.

The princes with a small suite trekked through the blistering heat of the Sudan desert to reach their father's headquarters.

I traveled with the British, who preserved tradition even while in the wild country.

APR 14 1941

An old Etonian captain, who will administer the courts of Addis Ababa had his native servant lay out fresh clothes for dinner after his evening bath in the Nile River.

Piles of stores surrounded the adjoining camps of the British mission and the Ethiopian princes.

The biggest case contained the Emperor's ornate saddle on which he may soon ride into Addis Ababa. One battered suitcase was crammed with European toys for the Emperor's grandchildren.

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

The Fate of Ethiopia

MAY 3 - 1941

Recent editorials in the Negro press and in feature articles have convinced us that there is a lack of clarity on the nature of imperialism and on the question of Ethiopia in particular. This lack of clarity is communicated to the masses of the Negro people. As such it is a positive danger. Let's try to set the record straight.

Ethiopia was added to the Italian Empire not so much because of Italian military might, which has turned out to be no might at all, but due to the treachery of Great Britain and the so-called democratic statesmen in the League of Nations. Italy could have been stopped.

The crucial question was OIL. Denial of OIL, namely sanctions against shipments of OIL to Italy would have seriously handicapped the invaders and would have most probably resulted in the failure of the invasion. This step Great Britain refused to take. The League of Nations under the aegis of Britain refused to take this step because they did not wish to prevent Italy from acquiring Ethiopia.

MAY 3 - 1941

They did not wish to do so because Britain with her empire and France with hers realized that they had more in common with the imperial aims of Italy than they had with any such idealistic drivel as they spotted at Geneva for home consumption. Certainly Britain could understand the desire of the imperialists of Italy. Had they not themselves followed the same ruthless policy of forcible annexations? Had not the imperialists of France followed a like course. Imperialism stretches across national boundaries and though the people may bleed and die in battle yet there remains the closest bonds of affinity between the imperialists themselves. Britain and France being the largest imperialist powers on the continent, having stripped Germany of her colonies after the last war were the masters of Africa. They did not consider the question of Italy getting little Ethiopia great enough to fight about.

They were smug and complacent because they held the lion's share of the colonies of the world. They could afford to let Italy get away with its grab. Not on an abstract principle of right or wrong but when a concrete threat to their continued imperialist domination in the form of Nazi Germany confronted them did they go to war.

MAY 3 - 1941

It is this which distinguishes this war. Its most characteristic feature is the German struggle on the one hand for empire and the British struggle on the other to retain its empire and to enlarge it if possible.

Africa has always been a pawn in the chess game of the imperialist powers. The natives will watch the coming struggle that is developing on a large scale in North Africa. They know that regardless of who wins it means imperialist slavery for them. They do not need text books on imperialism. They daily feel the lash of imperialist colonial expliotation. It is not for us, the Negro people to take sides with either of these bands of brigands. Our interests in the matter lie along the line of freedom of the people of Africa from subjugation from all sources. We have the right to demand that these people be given their freedom to develop freely and unhampered from any source. This is not a demand that imperialism is likely to grant without a struggle. It is therefore heartening to observe that there is a strong movement in all colonial countries for liberation from the joke of imperialist domination. The interest of the Negro people lies in support of these movements. For only in the death of imperialism can the people in the colonies and in the homelands ever be completely free.

Pathfinder
Washington, D. C.

The Duce's Empire

APR 19 1941

ADDIS ABABA has fallen. Eritrea and Italian Somaliland are in the hands of the foe. Eastern Libya was wrested from the Blackshirts months ago. All that is left of the Duce's dream of empire in Africa are the little outposts in the hills of Ethiopia where harried Fascist soldiers are making a last stand against the invading British and the vengeful natives.

APR 19 1941

Millions of treasures and thousands of lives were sacrificed under the burning equatorial sun to realize the ambition of one man—a man who in the ranks led rebellion against military service, but who as a ruler extolled it as the greatest virtue. Delusions of grandeur intoxicated the Duce like the fumes of opium from the pipe of an Eastern dreamer. When in 1936 his invading troops wrested from the inoffensive Ethiopians their capital and their freedom, the Duce puffed out his chest and shouted to his admiring followers: "Italy has her empire at last: a Fascist empire because it bears the indestructible tokens of the will and of the power of the Roman lictors!"

That old wraith of the Roman Empire, or the "Holy Roman Empire," has stirred the ambition of many a petty ruler, and brought death to many an innocent man. But the ancient greatness could never be revived. Nor was its revival desirable, for either the medieval or modern world. The idea embodied in the name "Roman Empire" is domination, and the world needs less domination and more collaboration.

APR 19 1941

Benito Mussolini had ambition, that kind of heartless ambition that does not scruple to trample upon the rights

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Merguson Leaves War-Torn Europe For Safety Of U. S. Shores; Says Goodbye To Europe, Perhaps Forever

MAY 3 1941

MAY 3 1941

Courier War Correspondent, in This His Last Article, Tells How Segregation Reared Its Ugly Head on Boat Which Brought Him Home.

MAY 3 1941

By R. WALTER MERGUSON
Pittsburgh Courier War Correspondent

I arrived in Lisbon, Portugal, to await the sailing of the Steamer Siboney of the American Export Lines, which was to take me back to the United States. During my stay here I had a chance to explore the beautiful Portuguese city and compare it with the war-ravaged towns of France and the lazy, slothful Spaniards.

The people were more progressive and congenial than the Spaniards. The tall, modernized buildings, well paved streets, attractive well-stocked stores showed clearly the influence of the American and English dollar and its domination over the Portuguese life.

PORTUGAL SAFEST COUNTRY IN EUROPE

Although the country is overrun with refugees because it has been up to now the safest country in Europe and has felt less the pangs of war than any other European power, I found plenty of food and you can imagine what a relief it was to become acquainted with the Portuguese cuisine after many weary, hungry days traveling through the vaunted, sunny and picturesque Spain.

Although there is evidence on every hand of wealth and good living, there are also many poor and impoverished families. Europe's perpetual poor in this country are no better off than those of other countries. Before this war is over Portugal may be the scene of a blitz and I saw feverish preparation being made to meet the onslaught from whatever quarter it may strike.

Portugal is the richest country in Europe outside of the war zone, and its rich and immense African territory offers a prize that may doom her to extinction. In talking to a Portuguese official I was told that his country was the only one with African colonies that was really doing the most to uplift the natives. I had no way of checking his veracity but from what I have seen of French, English and Belgian Africa, his words did not at all reassure me of the Portuguese benevolence.

It was certainly refreshing and comforting to enjoy once again the brightness of electric light and the warmth of a good stove and the other comforts of civilization that I found in this Portuguese capital. If you have never lived in a blacked-out city where days are nightmares and nights are hell, then you cannot appreciate what this meant to me. Lisbon is the only open door to the European mainland and in the cafes, hotel lobbies and on the principal street corners one can see a motley crowd of foreigners—they are political refugees, spies, deposed rulers, war-weary travelers and homeless derelicts.

OLD AMERICAN CUSTOM COMES OUT OF HIDING

Then embarkation day arrived. We gathered at the Steamship office—some 400 odd Americans eager to get back to the peaceful atmosphere of our homeland.

It did not take me long to know that I was traveling on an American boat. We had not been aboard the Siboney five minutes before I saw that old American custom—segregation, rear its ugly head. We left at six in the evening, just as the gong for dinner was sounding. On descending the staircase to the large, spacious dining room, I noticed that four tables had been especially put in one corner under the mezzanine balcony—reserved for the 16 colored passengers who were making the trip to New York.

MAY 3 1941

Segregation sometimes has a way of working opposite to the intention of prejudiced officials. We had two instances of this on the Siboney. In being set apart from the other diners, it meant we could have our meals on the first call and not have to wait for other sittings where at times it was a mad scramble for a seat at the four dozen tables.

MEN REPRESENTED BEST MUSICAL TALENT

This became a mark of distinction and soon the other passengers were making inquiries about us. They soon found out that the colored men represented some of the best musical talent that appeared in the most exclusive places on the continent. Soon they became the most popular passengers aboard and nightly entertained the passengers on the long crossing.

Among those who composed the orchestra were, Vance Lowry, Wayman Stokes, Jacob Green, Bobbie Jones, George H. Dosher and Wilbur Marshall, with celebrated baritone, William Veasey supplying the vocals.

After dinner the first night out I went out on the deck to get a last look at the disappearing outline of the continent. A sad feeling came over me as I stood there in the quiet darkness reflecting on the tragedy and misery I was leaving for the life, hope and beauty of our democratic land.

I saw the old come to grips with the new in a furious war. The old had become senile and crusted with economic inequalities that had sapped its virility and doomed its people to a slave existence.

GOODBYE TO EUROPE; PERHAPS FOREVER!

I said goodbye to Europe possibly never to see it again. At least never in the form and shape I had grown to love and respect. These are days when the world has little time to reflect on the past but it must, and America in particular, devote all of its energy to shaping the future.

MAY 3 1941

Our ship was brightly lighted with huge searchlights playing on the large American flags painted on both sides of the ship and on its topmost deck, and we passed through the danger zones without incident. But there were moments of anxiety aboard as we passed many blacked out ships that would not answer our signals for fear of revealing their positions to enemy crafts.

As we neared New York a prayer of thanksgiving was offered for the safe return to our homeland.

Umteteli Wa Bantu
Johannesburg
South Africa

Royal Medal For Brave African

AN African employe of the Rhokana Corporation at N'kana, Northern Rhodesia, by name Mubengwa Musonda, has been awarded the Edward Medal for gallantry at the mine on March 1, 1940. The London Gazette, announcing this, says that Mubengwa Musonda showed very considerable courage and a disregard for his own safety in saving the life of a European.

MAR 8 1941

The European had just lighted a charge of dynamite in a mass of rock jammed at the top of the main chute, when he fell and was pinned by his legs under some rock. Mubengwa Musonda lowered himself into the chute and supported the European till help arrived and both were brought to safety. The charge, fortunately, did not explode.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y

The Triumph of Right

Sometimes it is hard for us to maintain our faith in the doctrine which says that "Truth and Justice Will Ultimately Triumph Over Wrong," but the return of Haile Selassie to his throne in Ethiopia somewhat steadies our shaky position and strengthens our failing belief.

JUN 7 1941

Early during the Italo-Ethiopian war, Selassie was offered a puppet kingship by Mussolini, but instead he chose to flee and keep fighting. So far events have proved Selassie was right, although men like the late Marcus Garvey and other well-intentioned Negro leaders denounced him as a coward. But had he not taken refuge in England, at the very center of international affairs, where, with the assistance of friends, he organized public opinion and stirred the moral conscience of the Democracies to the justice of his claim, it would not have been possible for the Emperor to return as the symbol of Ethiopian unity and authority and help drive out the Italian invader.

It must be said to the ever-lasting glory of the United States that it never recognized the Italian conquest as did the Daladier government of France and the Chamberlain government of England. Daladier is in concentration, and France is under the Nazi heel; Chamberlain is dead, and England is in a death struggle against terrific odds because of his weakness and compromise.

Perhaps the world would not be on fire today if France had delivered arms and ammunition already bought and paid for by Ethiopia, and had not cut off supplies from the inland by tying up the railroads at Jibouti. France, more than any of the other European countries, appears to be a victim of its own undoing.

JUN 7 1941

We hope history will not repeat itself. As a rule Black folk never receive rewards commensurate with their deeds, but we hope that when the true story of the part Selassie played in the victory of the Allied cause—and we do shall among the leaders of the world and hope that ultimate victory shall stretch forth her wings and Ethiopia have played in the victory—the King of Ethiopia shall be given his rightful place in triumph.

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Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

MAR 17 1941

Negroes Whipping Italy

That black African pill must be a very bitter one for Italy to take. Taking their cue from the Germans, the Italians declared that the Negroes of Africa were uncivilized and cowardly, easy to conquer and much in need of civilizing at the hands of the New Empire of the Romans. Now it seems that these semi-savages are too much for the civilization of Rome and that they are teaching these same Romans some lessons in how to retreat before a victorious enemy chiefly supported by Black fighters.

We are of the opinion that most people, especially in the southern part of the United States, are prone to overlook the fact that Italy is being beaten in Africa by black men. We read the papers about how the Italians are fleeing in panic before the English and how they are being taken as prisoners by the tens of thousands but nothing is said about the fact that many of the soldiers, the majority in many instances, are black natives under the leadership of white English officers in the higher brackets.

History tells us that black men fought nobly and well in the legions of the Old Roman Empire of which the present would-be empire is only a very poor imitation. It is a sad commentary upon the leadership of Italy today that they are being whipped in these modern times by the descendants of the brave Negroes who helped their race to conquer the world a few short centuries ago. Ingratitude is here punished with providential irony.

MAR 17 1941 —Savannah (Ga.) Journal

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Hitler Makes Britons Forget Old Color Bar

MAR 18 1941

MAR 18 1941

NEW YORK—(SNS) — Fear of Hitler has forced the British to drop the rigid color bar and to enlist Negroes from Africa, and the West Indies, and Indians from India, in the exclusive Royal Air Force according to an article by George Padmore in the March issue of The CRISIS magazine.

Not only has the fear of the Germans broken down the color line in the RAF., but it has caused the heads of British religious bodies, including the Archbishop of Canterbury, to issue a statement to the press urging the wiping out of the color line in all phases of British life.

The letter urges the abolition of color barriers in the colonies; the elimination of discrimination in the hotels and hospitals and the complete wiping out the color line in employment.

MAR 18 1941

The letter further urges the rather astounding step that Negroes be extended "the hospitality of English homes in this country."

Mr. Padmore asserts that the total collapse of France was followed by a serious consideration by the British of the effect of their color discrimination. He declares that the imminent danger of German invasion has forced the British to abandon the color line and to welcome all defenders, regardless of race or color.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

President Roosevelt Speaks On The Lend-Lease Bill

MAR 21 1941

LAST SATURDAY NIGHT, President Roosevelt addressed the nation and the world on this government's stand and intentions as exemplified in the passage of the Lend-Lease, or all aid to England Bill, passed by the Congress of the United States, and signed by him a few days before. It was a great speech and the sentiments, as expressed regarding this country's aims in the passage of the Lend-Lease Bill, its stand with England and her allies, our opposition to attemps at appeasement of the dictators, the call for loyalty, sacrifice and unity of all the people of the nation, regardless of religion, creed or race, we believe, were expressive of the will, the prayer, and hopes of all the people of the United States.

MAR 21 1941

Probably the most significant statement made by President Roosevelt anytime during his tenure of that high office was made in his Saturday night speech when he said "There never has been, there isn't now, and there never will be, any race of people fit to serve as masters of their fellow men."

We believe that any analysis of world history will reveal that most of the evils from which the world is suffering today, including the present brutal and destructive and yet uncertain war, had their origin in a philosophy and ideal, based on the theory of a master race, long existing in the culture, civilized and powerful nations of the world, that are periodically revived and revitalized by such books as Lothdrop Stoddard's "Rising Tide of Color", of about twenty years ago, and the magazine serial "The Yellow Peril" of about the same period.

MAR 21 1941

To millions of colored people in the United States, to the millions of colored people of Africa, Asia, and the islands of the seas, as well as other groups who have suffered because of the past dominance of the master race philosophy, the remarks of President Roosevelt will be heartening and rassuring.

As America goes "All Out" in its aid to England and her allies in the fight against dictatorship and tyranny and for the preservation of Christian civilization and democracy, let us hope, that, in these remarks by the greatest American President of all times—There never has been, there isn't now, and there never will be, any race fit to serve as masters of their fellow men—when victory has been won by England and her allies, a new world philosophy and ideal based on his remarks will be given birth, to the end that, not only here in the United States, but throughout the nations and races of the earth, there will develop and grow, the spirit of universal brotherhood and goodwill, as interpreted by Jesus Himself, which can be the only assurance of the security of Christian civilization and lasting PEACE.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

French Leaders Tried To Protect Property And Lost Soul Of Nation

While Political Parties Grabbed at One Another's Throats, Leaders Behind the Scenes Plotted for Rapprochement with Germans to Protect Interests of French Moneyed Classes.

By R. WALTER MERGUSON
(Pittsburgh Courier War Correspondent)

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MAR 2 2 1941

Hundreds of volumes will be written in the years to come in an attempt to answer for posterity the question: "Why did France lose the Battle of France in 1940?" There will be a thousand answers, a thousand explanations. Some will ascribe the victory to the might of German arms without discrediting the French. Others will emphasize the internal weaknesses of the French and the duplicity of her leadership in 1940.

I state above that volumes will be written. It would be more correct to state that books have already and are being written to answer the question.

Interest in the debacle of France is great to students of the past and present because no other major nation in history has ever been crushed so completely so quickly.

In the last so-called World war, Germany was forced by hunger to sue for peace, but Germany, even under the burden of the stipulations of the Versailles peace treaty, suffered no such humiliation as has already been forced upon France.

Less than a year ago, most of the ordinary people of the world regarded France as one of the strong nations. Military experts described the French army as the most powerful in the world. France, Great Britain and Germany were the Big Three of Europe. Japan and the United States were the Big Two of the rest of the world. No one of these great powers, it was thought, could knock the other out in a few days or weeks. Certainly not France, the greatest military power, aligned with Great Britain, the greatest naval power.

WE MUST BELIEVE WHAT WE SEE

But we must believe what we see with our eyes. We saw Germany, the vanquished of 1918, strike May 10, 1940, and, one month later, we saw the Germans take over the government at Paris.

WHY?

Many factors contribute to the downfall of a nation. They may not operate quickly, but they are sure in their effects. Gibbon, the famous English historian, has used thousands of words to describe the factors at work through several centuries in the decline and fall of the Roman Empire.

Probably the last great battle which Rome fought was as the last Battle of France, a battle which Rome lost in a hurry because of years of internal decay.

No one factor may be predominant in the decay of a nation, but I believe that character, the character of a nation, is a heavy contributor.

I would say that French character, as reflected during the recent crisis, by her political and military leaders, led to her ruin.

Let us examine. From the very beginning, this war has been defined as a strange conflict. The French and the English saw the war coming upon them, yet seemed to be in a state of hypnosis. No one, inside or outside France, was able to understand French military and political strategy. Even France's English allies could not understand that. The last final hours found English statesmen vainly and frantically trying to come to an understanding with the French leaders. The pattern of things was bizarre and no explanation was given.

WORLD HAS NOT FORGOTTEN LAVAL'S TREACHERY

You have doubtless read before that France was sold out. For a long time, even in France, I heard that. It is therefore common belief that her unscrupulous politicians placed her on the block. Even though the outside world was not aroused at the time, the world does not forget the treacherous manner in which Laval sold out Ethiopia to the Italians. He was one of the leaders who made French statesmanship a symbol for trickery.

Americans are apt to make the mistake of thinking that the French democracy was somewhat like our own, a democracy in which two or three great parties vie to represent the majority of the people. That is not true of France. The French Republic was overrun with political parties, all fighting one another, none representing a majority. Governments rose and fell almost with the rapidity of a referee's count. There was no stability.

Between the extremes of conservative capitalistic Rights and soicalistic communistic Lefts in France, there were political parties galore. The antagonisms of these parties were irreconcilable This helped France to ruin.

TWO FACTORS ESTABLISHED

Thus we establish two factors: French character as reflected in French leadership and the antagonisms of an uncontrolled number of political parties.

France is more than a defeated nation. France is in a complete state of disintegration and on the brink of revolution. Only the presence of German troops is preventing a recurrence of the bloody civil strife which followed the disastrous Franco-Prussian war of 1870.

Beginning with 1936 when Blum came to power as premier, the political antagonisms were aggravated. The Communists of the Left who were opposed to cooperation with the Socialists fomented strikes and other labor troubles.

When Premier Blum came into power, his efforts were paralyzed by the nefarious activities of the opposing political parties. His sphere of activity was restricted by this reactionary policy although he did much for the working classes; such as, setting up the 48-hour week and providing for higher wages and vacations.

BLUM SHOWED CONCERN FOR WORKINGMAN

Blum's regime marked the first time in which concern had ever been shown for the French proletariat, or workingman. This concern aroused the hatred of opposing political interests. What happened?

Finally, the capitalist Right, observing Blum's reforms, created and financed the P. S. F. (Patronat Social Francais) which had for its object the repeal of the laws set up for the benefit of the working class.

The conservative capitalistic Rights, not thoroughly knowing Hitler's methods and policies, thought that their interests would be better served and perpetuated by collaborating with the Nazi leader.

They were thinking of money. They thought their financial interests would be safer if they cooperated with the Germans to overthrow the French Communists who were demanding that the state take an interest in the welfare of the workingman.

Each French political party, grasping for the other's throat, preferred to see German domination rather than yield leadership of the nation to an antagonist party.

Thousands of Communists in France were thus thrown in jail while Daladier and Reynaud were given full sway to conduct the war to a disastrous end.

FRANCE'S DEFEAT WOULD SERVE AS SHIELD

Laval and Flandin, both destined to become big figures in German-dominated France, were in favor of overthrowing France by war because the defeat of France would serve as a shield for them. They expected England to be defeated at the same time.

They hoped to overthrow the political regime in their own country and to see England defeated so that they might unite with the Germans on a plan to defend French capital, the French moneyed interests.

Colonel DeGaulle saw the plot and embarked at Dunkerque with a French army for England.

LEARNED OF PLOT JUST IN TIME

The English troops were resisting strongly at Louvain in Belgium when they learned of the plot, just in time to save 300,000 men. They were forced to abandon the supplies and equipment of four army divisions in their retreat.

Former Premier Herriot, Colonies Minister Mandel and President LeBrun wished to carry the war over into Africa, but Laval, still playing his game, opposed the move and an armistice with Germany was signed, leaving the French fleet intact at Toulon under German observation.

The German army had already taken and occupied two-thirds of metropolitan France, housing most of her vital war industries and raw materials.

But in spite of this, the French, with their fleet free and a base of operations in Africa, could have carried on the war.

Such action, however, would have thwarted the plans of such men as Laval and Flandin.

WAR FOUGHT IN AIR OF FALSE PROPAGANDA

The war began, was fought, and ended in an atmosphere of false propaganda. The people of France and the people of other countries were fed fake news releases.

At one time, the newspapers were told that the Polish air fleet had successfully carried out a raid on Berlin. The truth is that the Polish air corps never got off the ground having been destroyed on the ground by the Germans.

Later, the press was fed false reports that the Allies were winning in Norway. Vivid descriptions were written of spectacular victory retreats to pre-arranged positions.

For nine months, that was the type of news given the world. That was the kind of news the censors released.

SCHEDULE OF DEBACLE

But the truth is that French leaders of the type named above were conspiring to bring about the downfall of France to serve the interests of the wealthy French. With this plot at work in the background, the Battle of France and the ruin of France proceeded as follows:

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Winston Churchill confirmed the report that only a part of the Royal Air Force was used because it was judged beforehand that the battle could not be won. Some of those who took part told me that tank support in the Battle of France or at Dunkerque.

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56f-1941
Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

Pres. Hutchins Of Chicago University Raps Pet Theories

APR 4 - 1941

Educator Is Against Trying To Increase White Rule Over Darker Races; Britain No Democracy, Says

CHICAGO, Ill.—Contending that the American people are more overwhelmingly against being led into Europe's war now than they were a year ago, and warning President Roosevelt that the passage of the lease-lend bill gives him no mandate to take the nation into war, President Robert Maynard Hutchins, brilliant young president of Chicago University, took to the radio last Sunday in a nation-wide broadcast and delivered one of the most scathing denunciations of the efforts to send another expeditionary force to Europe that has been heard this year.

He stated that a popular poll of American sentiment shows that 83 per cent of the American people oppose going to war, that during the discussion of the lease-lend bill assurance was given that it was a measure to keep the nation out of war, and pointed out that even Wendell L. Willkie stated that the reason he was for the bill was because it was a measure to keep the United States out of war.

He stated that undoubtedly the American people preferred a British victory over a Hitler victory and were more favorable to China, Greece and Turkey than to the Axis powers, but he denied that any of these nations was a democracy, and stated that we ought to stop calling every country that is or later may go to war against Germany a democracy.

Recalling President Roosevelt's promise to extend his "four freedoms" to people everywhere in the world, President Hutchins stated that to follow the President in such a course we must force the "four freedoms" upon people who might prefer to do without them rather than accept them from the armed missionaries of the United States. He called this a form of U. S. imperialism.

"This new imperialism," Mr. Hutchins stated, "this revised conception of the white man's burden, this modern version of America's manifest destiny, is a repudiation of the Presidential teaching that there never has been, isn't now, and never will be any race of people fit to serve as masters over their fellow men.

As a reminder to Mr. Roosevelt that Britain now holds millions of her own colonists in slavery, Mr. Hutchins said sarcastically:

"Of course we must extend the four freedoms to our 'allies' as well as ot our "enemies.' We must see to it that British possessions throughout the world have them. The hopes held out to India during the last war, disappeared after it, and now held out again, must be fulfilled. China, Greece and Turkey must reform, too. In Latin-American countries we shall have no easy task. Few of them have the four freedoms now. From Mexico to Patagonia we must send our legions to convert our good neighbors by force of arms.

"The President cannot mean this for it is a program of perpetual war, war in Latin-America, war in the far east, war in the South Seas and even war with Britain.

"If there never has been, isn't now and never will be any race of people fit to serve as the masters over their fellow men, how can we tolerate the mastery of the white race over our brown, yellow and black fellowmen throughout the world."

What War Means

"If we go to war to preserve the British Empire and crush the Germans, our fundamental problems will remain. We do not face our fundamental problems by going to war; we evade them. We do not make a just and lasting peace by writing into another treaty the fear, ignorance and confusion that have marred our efforts to build a democratic community at home? If we would change the face of the earth we must first change our own hearts.

Dr. Hutchins touched on the national sin of America neglecting domestic problems to go into war. He showed that we are about to go totalitarian ourselves, and must do so to wage war on totalitarian states.

"Is total war, then the path to freedom? We seek freedom from want and we impoverish ourselves; we seek freedom from fear and we terrorize ourselves; we seek freedom of worship and freedom of speech and we suppress them.

"When total victory has been achieved will the totalitarian administration end? We may find a clew in England. A responsible member of the British cabinet, Sir Archibald Sinclair, publicly supports a proposal that there shall be no elections in England for three years after the war. The reason is clear, poverty and disillusionment will make democracy dangerous.

"What will be America's fate after a long, hard and bloody war? In times of peace we have had 10 million unemployed; we shall have at least that many again. We shall have an enormous debt. Repudiation and inflation may rid us of that, and at the same time of the middle class. Having exhausted our resources in getting guns, we shall have none for butter, houses, relief, social security or education.

We shall have want and fear and may have the kind of freedom proclaimed by one of Napoleon's marshalls to German towns. He said, 'My friends, I bring you perfect liberty. But be prudent. I will shoot the first man who stirs?

"Lord Halifax said on Tuesday that Hitler could never invade England. If he can never invade England, he can never conquer the Western Hemisphere. We in America have a chance to save democracy if we build our defenses and stay at peace. If we enter upon total war to total victory we shall lose that chance, even if we win the victory."

New Masses
New York, N. Y.

Ethiopian Debacle

APR 8 1941

APART from the events in southeastern Europe, the war takes on its most dramatic forms in east Africa and the Mediterranean. Over London and Berlin, this war may appear to be a struggle for the defense of the homeland, but out in the colonial world there is no question that it is a war for empire. Last week it was the Italian empire which suffered the heaviest blows. Coming into eastern Africa from several directions, British troops have over-run Italian Somaliland; last week the key town of Cheren fell after a long siege, opening the way to Italian bases on the Red Sea. On the central Ethiopian plateau, the town of Harar has fallen, making possible a conquest of the railway that runs to the Ethiopian capital, Addis Ababa. Mussolini stands to lose a quarter of a million soldiers and an equal number of civilians are cut off from their homeland. At best, the fascisti are now fighting a delaying action to prevent the British from freeing their troops for action in the Near East. To cap it all, the British Admiralty reports the sinking of some five Italian cruisers and destroyers plus a ship of a heavier class. This is a serious blow for the Italian navy, which suffered damage at Taranto back in November. Events like these appear as routine in the week's news but, like the resignation of Marshal Graziani, they emphasize the disintegration of Mussolini's position.

APR 8 1941

Nation
New York, N. Y.

U. S. Plan for Negroes?

Dear Sirs: As a Negro I was very much interested in your article, "The Nazi Plan for Negroes," by Hans Habe in the March 1 issue.

APR 5 1941

What struck me, however, was that the Nazi plan for Negroes approximates so closely what seems to be the American plan for Negroes. The principles listed by Mr. Habe are exactly those with which most Negroes are painfully familiar in this country. True, there are a few cases of comparative freedom for Negroes here, but there are so very few that they scarcely affect the truth of my statement.

APR 5 1941

The Nazi Negro policy seems to be the same as that of France, the British Empire, Belgium, Holland, Portugal, and the United States, except that Hitler wants, or plans, to use Negroes only in labor battalions (as most United States blacks were used in 1917-18), whereas the other white powers permit them to risk their lives in defense of those who despise them.

GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

New York, February 27

APR 5 1941

[What strikes us, on the other hand, is how a responsible Negro leader like Mr. Schuyler can permit himself to draw such dangerously misleading parallels. If the "American plan for Negroes" were anything like the Nazi plan, as described by Mr. Habe, Mr. Schuyler would be in no position to complain about it in American magazines, nor would any editor dare to publish his complaint. It seems too bad that the unquestioned ill treatment of Negroes in this country should drive men like Mr. Schuyler to equate it with a far greater evil instead of emphasizing the need to fight the race mania at home and abroad. —EDITORS THE NATION.]

APR 5 1941

Dear Sirs: As a Negro I am intensely interested in Hans Habe's "The Nazi Plan for Negroes." Mr. Habe's hint about a Nazi massacre of French Negro troops is boldly affirmed in a series of articles which are now appearing in the Negro Pittsburgh *Courier*. The *Courier's* European correspondent, R. Walter Merguson, a Negro long resident in France, asserts that more than a half million of France's black troops were murdered by the Nazis. "At no time in the history of the world have so many men, made in the Master's own image, been murdered in so short a time," says Mr. Merguson.

Where Mr. Habe hints that much of the blame is to be placed at the door of the Germans, Mr. Merguson frankly implicates the French for their insistence that Africans must fight *au sauvage;* that is, in hand-to-hand encounters with knives and pistols. French insistence on Negro savagery rebounded in an equally ferocious Nazi savagery.

APR 5 1941

APR 5 1941 JAMES W. IVY

Phoebus, Virginia, March 24

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Addis Ababa Falls to British; Patrols in Massaua Outskirts

APR 7 - 1941

Italians Surrender Ethiopian Capital Without Struggle and Flee North; Reports Indicate Great Battle Shaping Up in Africa.

CAIRO, Egypt, April 6.—(AP)—Free French patrols are within eight miles of Massaua, Eritrean port still held by Italians, a communique said tonight shortly after the British announced that their troops had marched into Addis Ababa.

"Leading detachments of our imperial forces reached Addis Ababa yesterday evening," said a Middle East headquarters communique.

The victory marked a rapid swing of 90 miles since Friday.

It was believed the British entered the capital without resistance after the Italian garrison had fled north.

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Italy probably has 70,000 troops scattered in the mountains and deserts and they may attempt guerrilla warfare, or make a stand somewhere between the capital and Aduwa to the north.

But the force is broken and rapidly melting away through desertion from the 100,000 it once totaled, the British said.

Meanwhile, a great battle apparently was shaping up in North Africa, east of Bengasi, which the British have abandoned to Axis forces.

The British said "the concentration of our troops is proceeding smoothly" in that sector.

(Germans and Italians said their forces also were gathering east of Bengasi and continuing their advance.)

At Debra Markos, 120 miles northwest of Addis Ababa, a confusing situation was reported Ethiopian "patriots," led by Emperor Haile Selassie, have had the town surrounded for weeks, and today were reported inside the town.

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A number of other Italian garrisons are holding out in southwestern Ethiopia, but they are reported isolated and are expected to yield gradually to a force of South Africans advancing northward from Yavello and Negheli.

The strongest Italian outpost was reported at Gondar, north of Lake Tana.

The final surge toward Addis Ababa was accompanied by a heavy air raid Friday in which smoke was seen 40 miles away pouring from hangars and barracks, the British said.

The force which reached the capital — largely South African— was part of the column which fought its way through Italian Somaliland, crossed the Ogaden desert, which held the Italians up for months in 1935 and 1936, and seized Diredawa on the Addis Ababa-Djibuti railway.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

ADDIS ABABA IN HEADLINES MUCH

APR 8 - 1941

Many Big Happenings Witnessed In City In Last Decade

WASHINGTON—For a long remote and primitive African city, set more than 8,000 feet high in the heart of a little-traveled land of roving wild beasts and warlike tribes, Addis Ababa has seen considerable world history within the last decade, says a bulletin from the National Geographic Society.

"Among its headline events were the spectacular coronation there in 1930 of Ethiopia's former emperor, Haile Selassie, 'king of kings and Lion of Judah;' the Italian conquest of the city, his capital, in the Spring of 1936; and now the reported exodus of Italian women and children before the advancing forces of the British and the returned Ethiopian monarch.

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Many Changes Noted

"In the threatened city many changes have taken place in the five-year period of Italian occupation," the bulletin continues. "Streets have been renamed for prominent Italians; for example, the avenues of Mussolini, the Princess of Piedmont, the Dukes of Aosta and Abruzzi, Queen Elena, and 'Vittorio Emanuele III Re e Imperatore' (King and Emperor). Other thoroughfares were given the names of Italian colonial towns, such as Bengasi (Libya), Asmara (Eritrea), and Mogadiscio (Italian Somaliland), the first and third of which have now fallen into the hands of the British. One square became 'The Fifth of May,' so named in commemoration of the date of the city's fall to Italian troops, in the Italo-Ethiopian War of 1935-36.

"According to reports of visitors since the advent of the Italians many of the native monuments have disappeared, including the statues of the Lion of Judah and Menelik II, former king of Ethiopia, which were shipped to Rome.

Population Grows

"Established as the capital of the entire empire of Italian East Africa, Addis Ababa had grown to a population approaching 100,000 permanent inhabitants, by the census of March, 1938. Of these, more than 17,000 were Italians, with some 2,400 other foreigners.

"To the old, sprawling, tree-lined city, with its outlying camps, its small native huts, market places, Greek, Armenian and East Indian shops, the Italian colonists had added, or were in process of constructing at the outbreak of the war, modern public buildings, European houses, flats, small restaurants, general stores, motion picture houses, and hotels, planned for an expected peacetime trade.

"By the Spring of 1938, about a hundred new business concerns were reported to be making arrangements for opening shop, and another hundred were under way. In the native sections, new stone dwellings, with thatched roofs, were rising, while for the Italian residents a separate and purely Italian district was planned.

Coronation Described

"The diplomatic quarters of foreign representatives were already, before the Italian conquest, located outside the city. In their spacious grounds and gardens, the lavishly colored and perfumed shrubs and flowers recalled the fact that the name Addis Ababa means 'New Flower.' At present, however, the United States has no representative there, the American officers having been withdrawn after the Italian conquest of the country.

"Describing the coronation of Emperor Haile Selassie in Addis Ababa's Cathedral of St. George, 11 years ago, the American minister then assigned to Ethiopia wrote as follows in The National Geographic Magazine:

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"'For five hours we witness the unfolding of the ancient and traditional Hebraic-Christian ceremony of the crowning of a ruler of the Empire of Ethiopia . . . The emperor, whose name may be Anglisized as Power of the Trinity, is veted first with his sword of gold studded with precious stones . . . Bestowals of the imperial scepter of ivory and gold and a golden globe of the earth follow. The diamond-incrusted ring, the two traditional lances filigreed in gold, and the imperial vestments are all bestowed in turn with appropriate and lengthy ceremony. Seventh and last comes the magnificent crown . . . Shortly after noon the cannons boom. There is the fanfare of a thousand trumpets. The triumphant ululation of tens of thousands of waiting women is released in waves over the city of the 'New Flower'."

56f-1941

Nation
New York, N. Y.

The Shape of Things

APR 12 1941

IN THE SPRING OF 1936 THE PROUD LEGIONS of the resurgent Roman Empire marched into Addis Ababa. Benito Mussolini's son wrote poetically of the beauties of bombing Ethiopians to bits; British statesmen mumbled something about sanctions, and piously washed their hands; the League of Nations wagged a finger and averted its gaze; the Lion of Judah, dignified and moving in exile, warned the statesmen of England and France that their turn would come; and a Fascist official in Rome explained languidly to a correspondent of *The Nation:* "Empires come and empires go, and Britain's day is done." Now, just five years later, the empire of the New Rome lies in shreds, the League of Nations is one with the dodo, the bumbling statesmen of London and Paris are gone with their wind, their cities attacked with more fury than Benito's son could ever visit on the towns of Ethiopia, and Addis Ababa makes ready for the homecoming of the prophetic Lion of Judah. To complete the irony, the representatives of the empire whose "day is done" are thanked by the Italian Viceroy of Ethiopia for their "protection of the women and children of Addis Ababa." By their conduct, adds the Duke of Aosta, the British demonstrate "that strong bonds of humanity and race still exist between our nations." These are not the words of a belligerent; they sound like the words of the Italian people, who never had the heart to kill and be killed to make an empire for a megalomaniac.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

SCHUYLER RAPS HALIFAX TALK, WAS VAGUE

APR 6 - 1941

NEW YORK, N. Y., April 3—In a letter to Viscount Halifax, British ambassador to the United States, George S. Schuyler, chairman of the Negroes Against War Committee of this city, scored the statesman's vague and indefinite outline of British war aims. The letter which asks searching questions about Britain's post-war plans for colored subject peoples follows:

"We wish to congratulate you on your very effective speech at the Pilgrims' dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in this city last night. It was a long step toward helping the selfish interest in this country to justify their ultimate entrance into the war on the side of Great Britain. As a promulgation of British war aims, however, it was very weak, vague, and indefinite. It is this vagueness so characteristic of all British pronouncements which convinces us of their insincerity. This is the principal reason why we feel that the colored people of this country and your own colonies should be opposed to this war.

"You spoke very vaguely about freedom, democracy, principles, moral, religious and social, about human rights and many other things, but you were not definite. Certainly not definite enough to warrant Americans fighting and dying to defend the system which you represent.

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"When you spoke about freedom and democracy, were you thinking about the fifty million Negroes in Africa under British rule who have no voice whatever in their government? Could you have had in mind the colored people in your West Indian possessions? Did you have in mind the nearly 400 million people in India?

"We want to know definitely what Britain proposes to do about the freedom of these people. Are they to be permitted to develop their own countries in their own way, or does Britain intend to continue sitting on their backs? This is a question that interests colored people everywhere. Unless they can have assurance that they will receive the same rights and privileges as white people in the British empire, they can have no interest in the survival of Britain."

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

The Open Forum

APR 12 1941

The Role of the Negro In The Present Struggle

Editor, Journal and Guide: With redoubled ferocity the sorely harassed British troops are reportedly capturing post after post, city after city from the besieged Italian colonies in Ethiopia and Northeast Africa. This is indeed bad news for the American Negro people, for it has been chiefly beneath the burdensome pressure of British Colonial rule that, for many long decades, black-skinned natives of Northern, Central and Southern Africa have labored.

The United Kingdom controls the civic destiny of far over 50 per cent of the total native Negro population of the African continent. Prior to the rise of Mussolini, due to England's superior prestige with regard to sea commerce — excluding Italian Libya and Italian Somaliland — Italy's territorial grasp upon Colonial Africa has been very limited.

However, aided by Germany, Il Duce succeeded in deceiving the Haile Selassie regime into thinking that Italy was friendly toward Ethiopia and in an hour when the Ethiopians least suspected, by launching a swift, merciless modern military blitzkrieg against their black neighbors, succeeded in subjugating Ethiopia beneath modern Italian Fascist rule. The oppression which is now being levied upon the heads of our black brethren, beneath Il Duce's iron law, is a recent happening.

The equally degrading brand of civic executive behavior which for several centuries Great Britain has been dishing out against the Negro masses over whom the United Kingdom holds domain is equally as deplorable as any type of imposition which Italian rulers may have set in motion against our people.

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Judged in the light of cold truth, neither the British nor the Italians are worthy to maintain political authority over the Ethiopian people. Il Duce is far too arrogant and self-conceited to respect the social rights of his dark-skinned subjects. King George VI, on the other hand, is probably but a puppet in the hands of the prime minister, Archbishop of Canterbury, and other high ranking state and church officials who guide or influence the professional walks of His Royal Highness' daily life.

APR 12 1941

Should England win her present struggle with Italy, it is easily possible that the lot of the Ethiopian natives beneath British rule, will not be as good as our own type of social struggle beneath American political oppression. As Negroes there is but one course for us to follow as far as an exodus from the midst of our present economic handicaps is concerned.

We must pool our resources, steer clear of Caucasian politics, survive the approaching Democracy-Totalitarian war for supremacy, as best we can, and when the respective regimes which now hold us have broken down en masse—in that day—many of the good works of downtrodden individuals of African birth and descent will receive their true reward.

It is so fixed today, under our present world political situation, that even the slightest imposition against the Negro on the part of our Caucasion overlords will in due time rise up to stare him in the face, and if he is not careful, bring about his speedy political, social and economic undoing. As a race let us not openly encourage malicious wrongdoing in high places, not even for the sake of financial fear or personal favor.

—WILLIAM M. CARPENTER

Maxton, N. C.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

ETHIOPIAN REVEALS HOW HE DUPED FOE

APR 6 - 1941

Ras Seyoum, Whom Italians Made a Governor, Joins the British in Asmara

REPORTS 5-YEAR SABOTAGE

Asserts That Arms Distributed to Him by Fascisti Were Smuggled to Rebels

KHARTUM, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, April 5 (AP)—Ras Seyoum, doughty black-bearded Ethiopian noble who was Italy's most stubborn foe in 1935-36, but later was appointed Governor of a province by the Fascisti, rode through the British lines into Asmara today and announced that he had been sabotaging the Italian efforts for five years.

APR 6 - 1941

Ras Seyoum is hereditary ruler of Tigre Province and father-in-law of Ethiopia's Crown Prince. As a boy he witnessed the slaughter of the Italians at Adowa in 1896. When the Italians invaded the country again in 1935, he fought with such fury and skill that Fascist generals openly evidenced deep respect for him.

Finally, in 1936, he made his peace with the invaders and went to Rome. Premier Mussolini received him in audience and turned out 25,000 Italian troops for a gala review in his honor.

Ras Seyoum said he then was made Governor of Shoa Province, in the Addis Aaba vicinity. Only last February the Italians announced that he was one of the leaders of a native army opposing the British.

Instead, Ras Seyoum declared today, he duped the Italians completely. They gave him quantities of rifles, which he said were smuggled promptly to Tigre Province to arm his old anti-Italian warriors.

APR 6 - 1941

Finally, when the British swept through historic Adowa, Ras Seyoum slipped away and offered his services to the Imperial Command.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

British Continue to Retire in Bengazi Zone; Make New Gains in Drives on Addis Ababa

APR 5 - 1941

Special Cable to The

CAIRO, Egypt, April 4—British troops continued to withdraw northeast of Bengazi in Libya today, but it was not known here whether the large opposing mechanized force, at least half of which was German, had thus far occupied the city itself. APR 5 - 1941

The advancing Axis formations, commanded by Italian General Italo Gariboldi, who has succeeded Marshal Rodolfo Graziani, consisted of truck-borne troops supported by tanks and armored cars in sufficient strength to make unwise any attempt by the British to hold positions of scant value to them. Bengazi, atlhough once a valuable port, was said to have been so severely bombed and sabotaged during the British attack and occupation in February that it is now of little use now is prestige and nuisance value.

Some German supplies and men are still slipping through the British blockade in the Mediterranean, but only with greatest difficulty and considerable losses, it is asserted. Troop-carrying German planes are operating, but they are said to be unable to transport important quantities fosupplies or many men.

Long Communication Line

Although the Axis has some bases in the desert between Tripoli and El Agheila, 170 miles southwest of Bengazi, these are only partly supplied as material must be hauled more than 500 miles from Tripoli. Thus the Axis is depending on a long communication line, most of which runs through inhospitable desert. APR 5 - 1941

The Royal Air Force is taking advantage of this weakness. Early yesterday British planes bombed a truck convoy near Brega, thirty miles east of El Agheila. After wacthing missiles burst among the vehicles, setting many fires, the planes swooped low and raked the convoy with machine-gun fire. Tripoli was also effectively bombed, it was announced.

Meanwhile, Italian troops south and east of Asmara are being rapidly overrun by the rapid British advance and more and more prisoners are being added to the 3,000 already counted in the Eritrean capital. APR 5 - 1941

The Italians continue their rapid retreat along the road toward Addis Ababa, the Ethiopian capital, but extensive barricades along the highway to Massawa in Eritrea have temporarily delayed the British advance on this route. The R. A. F. continues to blast truck concentrations between Assab in Eritrea and Dessye in Ethiopia. An Italian encampment on the Adowa-Gondar branch of the vital north-south road system has also been bombed and strafed.

[In the naval phase of the warfare in Africa, the British announced, two Italian destroyers were scuttled in the Rea Sea by their crews. This brought to five the number of Italian destroyers lost in that region this week.]

Before withdrawing from Bengazi, the British completed the destruction of military facilities with fire and high explosives. The British assert that the withdrawal will continue "until such time and place as the commander-in-chief believes we will be able to give battle with advantage to ourselves."

A well-informed British officer, speaking to correspondents today, said, "Remember Sidi Barrani," but he would not explain how far the present operations might parallel the earlier British retreat and subsequent attack. He said that "Germans were already in Tripoli when the British first occupied Bengazi, but then were insufficiently organized to aid the Italians."

[The British believe the Axis forces in the Bengazi area consist of at least two motorized and mechanized divisions totaling 20,000 men, The Associated Press reported from Cairo.]

Informed British sources say that the Axis campaign or diversion was meant to release British pressure on Cheren and Asmara in Eritrea by forcing a withdrawal of troops, but that preparations broke down and the drive was launched three weeks late. The British believe that the chief object of the drive

Telegraph
Macon. Georgia

Lion of Judah Gets Pledges Of Warriors

APR 14 1941

ADDIS ABABA, [AP]—Thousands of Ethiopians, with their shamas wrapped about them, watched Sunday as princes and chieftains prostrated themselves before Haile Selassie and protested their allegiance to the Emperor at his headquarters about 100 miles from this capital city.

Wearing the khaki uniform of an Ethiopian field marshal, Selassie sat at the top of a flight of steps overlooking his headquarters courtyard. From a mast fluttered the green, yellow and red royal standard of the Lion of Judah, which bears Selassie's title of "King of Kings."

In the courtyard, hundreds of warriors wearing Italian uniforms waited to offer themselves to the service of the Emperor.

From time to time, the Emperor used field glasses to study the approach of some of the 6,000 men who were snaking their way across a plain hundreds of feet below the town.

The men scrambled up a hill to the town already crammed with armed warriors, rushed forward with rifles raised aloft and threw themselves at Selassie's feet, crying that they were loyal to him and boasting of deeds done against the Italians. APR 14 1941

"Each day they come to ask pardon," Selassie said. "I forgive them for I have great confidence even in the loyalty of those who once betrayed me."

The Fate of Abyssinia

MAR 13 1941

THE end of the shameful Italian escapade in Abyssinia seems to be in sight. The patriot troops and our imperial forces are advancing steadily. When Greece the other day was visited by an earthquake, the rescue of the victims was impeded by deliberate air raids from the Italian Air Force; it is a comfort to think that such lack of humanitarian scruple will not be found amongst their Abyssinian enemies, but, whatever kindness be shown them, the plight of the Italian women and children stranded in Abyssinia must be serious. MAR 13 1941

The British opposed the admission of Abyssinia into the League of Nations; it was the Italians who pressed for it. In those days we questioned whether Abyssinia was conforming to the standards we deemed civilised. To-day the return of Haille Selassie heralds, as we have reason to hope, a "new order" for his country. During his years of exile he has been concerned for a new version of the Bible in the language of his people. Those who know how he has been educating his sons and how he has been taking his own sufferings suggest to us that both he and, through him, his country will have cause to say to the Italians: "As for you, ye thought evil against me; but God meant it unto good, to bring to pass, as it is this day, to save much people alive." We may rightly hope, that before long a free Abyssinia may be Christian by vision as well as by tradition.

Daily World
Atlanta. Georgia

The Beginning Of The End

APR 16 1941

The war cannot be won in the Balkans. But the beginning of the end could very well be effected there. If the battle of the Balkans actually takes place, as now seems close to inevitable, the war will really enter its decisive phase.

This battle represents immense dangers to both sides — and both for some time have been hesitant to run the risk. Now it looks as if the strategists may have decided that the possible gains are so great that it is worth the gigantic gamble.

As TIME puts it, "For Germany, a setback in the Balkans would be more than Germany's first outright military defeat in World War II. It would be the turning point of the war.

"For Britain, a decisive defeat at Salonika (or anywhere else in the Balkans) would be more than another Narvik or another Dunkirk. It would mean the destruction of Britain's only existing victorious army; the closing of Europe's back door; the forcussing of the entire war upon the British Isles—where, in the last analysis, World War II must be decided." APR 16 1941

56f-1941

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

HUTCHINS

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESIDENT ASKED TO ACT AGAINST UN-DEMOCRATIC POLICIES AT SCHOOL

BY HORACE R. CAYTON

LAST week Robert Maynard Hutchins, president of the University of Chicago, made a radio address on the subject of war. The reaction of the press to this talk varied from hearty approval to condemnations which linked Hutchins with Lindbergh and others whom they characterized as Fascist-minded.

The Negro press, however, was almost unanimous in its approval, for Hutchins called attention to the economic position of the sharecroppers, the political disfranchisement of southern Negroes and the irrational racial prejudices such as were manifested in the Marian Anderson incident.

Mr. Cayton

We find ourselves in some disagreement with the enthusiastic reaction of many of the Negro writers. Such statements, to wide audiences, by a national figure do much to bring before the public the problems of the Negro. Nevertheless, we feel that the motives and sincerity of the author of such statements should be scrutinized carefully. To this end we are addressing an open letter to Mr. Hutchins seeking clarification on a few points which are bothering us.

My dear President Hutchins:

I have read your speech carefully, and am sincerely disturbed because if what you said is true, I have had you all wrong for the past four years. I did not know that you were particularly disturbed about the Negro problem. As a matter of fact, I have accused you (before many audiences and in print) of being callously indifferent to the fate of the Negro community in Chicago. Now, I find that I was wrong and that you are championing the cause of, not only Negroes but of all the downtrodden underprivileged people. I am also startled because I thought you were the "ivory tower" sort of fellow who did not want to mix in these practical problems.

Mortimer Adler, your friend and adviser, has stated in a reply criticizing your statement that "President Hutchins is a man of good will whose integrity cannot be questioned." It is just this point that bothers me. If your integrity cannot be questioned and if you were absolutely sincere, then one would expect to find that you had some real interest in extending to the Negro (whom you single out for special treatment) an opportunity for greater participation in this democratic order.

This is the point that bothers me. I want to believe that you are a man of integrity and that you are motivated by the praiseworthy feeling which you express for the downtrodden. Your record, however, seems to indicate that this is not the case.

You know that the University of Chicago has aided and abetted the writing of restrictive covenants. These covenants have hemmed the Negro into an area too small to accommodate his population and has resulted in increased rentals to a group that is less able to pay than any other in the city. These covenants have also been responsible in a measure for the terrible overcrowding and doubling-up of families in rotten, rat-infested buildings. Just last week five people were burned to death in a building (for which they paid rent) which was without light, water or toilet facilities.

Your response, Mr. Hutchins, when questioned about the restrictive covenants sometime ago, was to give them your sanction. You started this letter, which was addressed to the Negro press, with the statement that "there was no unavoidable prejudice at the University of Chicago." You knew when you made that statement that Negro girls were not allowed in most of the residence halls and in none where meals were served. That Negro men were only permitted in one of the residence halls. That Negro medical students were restricted in number and in their activities in the clinics. You also knew that Billings hospital did not receive Negro patients except through Student Health.

Previous to your radio address, I have never heard of you making any statement, gesture, or of taking any action to modify the difficulties of the Negro student, or to assist the Negro community of Chicago. You may have done these things but I did not hear about them and I have been pretty active in the Negro community and on campus. It seems to me that you discovered Marian Anderson two years too late. It seems to me that you discovered the plight of the sharecropper and the disfranchisement of the Negro when it was convenient to do so for some other motive.

Now, Mr. Hutchins, I may be wrong and I would be happy to admit it if you would try to convince me. The way to do it and the way to show that you are a man of integrity—that you are not just discovering the Negro to hide some other motive for your stand on the war—would be TO DO WHAT YOU SAY THIS COUNTRY SHOULD DO. That is, I think you should start to act as if YOU believe the Negro should participate more broadly in this democracy. I think you should start right in at your own back yard.

Now I don't want to tell you how to run the University of Chicago; but I must say that if you do not do something after this statement, everyone will see through what to me appears to be a bluff. If you are sincere, why not bring the prestige and power of your office to bear on some of the problems that I have outlined?

Why continue to refuse Negro girls rooms in the dormitories because their presence might offend "some of our southern girls who have never been intimate with Negroes." Why not go a step further, as New York university has done, and appoint to the faculty one of the preeminent Negro lecturers in the field of the humanities, the biological, social or physical sciences.

These are things, Mr. Hutchins, that you could do without the aid or permission of the Business Office, which, you say, determines the policies in regard to the restrictive covenants. Further, you could, if you wished, come out in a statement against the policies of the Business Office.

As I stated at first, I may be wrong and you may have secretly held all these opinions which you have (for the first time to my knowledge) stated publicly. In that case, if you will give me a ring I will get together a committee of Negroes who will be glad to meet with you and attempt to work out some solution for these problems. These people would gladly accept your intellectual leadership.

We need friends and need them badly; but until you have demonstrated in some way that Negroes again are not being used as a smoke screen, you may be a "man of good will," but I will continue to consider what you have to say as coming from "NO FRIENDLY VOICE."

Yours very truly,
HORACE R. CAYTON

FEB 8 1941
FEB 8 1941

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

MAR 1 1941

THE WAR IS CHANGING THE STATUS OF THE DARKER RACES

THE Rev. S. B. COLES, Negro missionary from the American Missionary Society at Uganda, West Africa, who is on leave in this country, was a recent visitor to The New York Age office and reports that the present war is effecting widespread changes in Africa. For the first time in history the British are arming the natives and are sending out daily broadcasts in English, Portugese and in several native dialects thanking the Africans for their loyalty and the support being given the cause of the Empire.

According to Rev. Mr. Coles, the British attitude towards the natives has been considerably modified and liberalized in the past year and many rights and privileges formerly denied are now being accorded the blacks. This is especially true in West Africa where the educated colored residents hold many responsible jobs in the operation and maintenance of the transportation system, in the customs service and in the hospitals. The native chiefs are in complete control of the cocoa industry and there are many wealthy tribesmen among them.

MAR 1 1941

He told of one instance in which a native chief sent a personal gift of 10,000 pounds to London to help prosecute the war; and of another chief who gives annually a thousand pounds to the local hospital work. Rev. Mr. Coles said that Africa offered excellent opportunity to technically trained Negroes from this country in many lines of endeavor.

A similar report comes from India as to the changing attitude of the British government in their time of need, and with the crisis in the Pacific, the Australian natives should be receiving better treatment.

In discussing the concessions given the Africans and other darker races, especially the Ethiopians between ourselves and a well-informed Harlemite, he offered the following cynical opinion—

MAR 1 1941

"The more we look at it, the more we are convinced that The King of Kings will eventually succeed in chasing the Italians out of Ethiopia. That is, of course, with the help of his allies, the British. The British could have given The Lion of Judah the same help way back in 1935 in the original Italo-Ethiopian war, but appeasement of dictators was the policy then, not only of Britain but France, America, Poland, Greece, Finland, Norway, and all the rest of the so-called democracies. We have only to look at the record of the League of Nations vote upon Haile Selassie's moving plea to see who was in favor of democracy in 1935.

"Now the picture has changed. Great Britain is in a hole and anything goes, even arming African natives, something which the British have studiously avoided for more than a century.

"But the Lion of Judah's troubles will only begin after he has been successful in his drive against the Blackshirt Bum. Then Haile will have to chase his allies out.

MAR 1 1941

"Just as sure as shooting, the British are going to hand out the line that their presence is needed in Ethiopia in the event of victory in order to "protect" the country in case the Blackshirts should come back. From then on, it's in the bag for the Downing Street umbrella toters. First, protection, then a protectorate. That is the essence of British foreign policy in dealing with darker races."

All this may be true, but in our opinion no one willingly gives up rights and privileges once won and if the present suicidal trend of the Nordics continue the British will have a hard time making their subject races return to pre-war status.

Despite discouragements in the United States the Negro as a racial group is bound to gain through this war whereever his service is needed and used, and the technical knowledge he receives from the war could hardly be gained in ten years of peace.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

BAIT FOR "SUCKERS"

MAR 14 1941

It is as plain as day that British propagandists are convinced that a new bunch of American "suckers" are born with each new generation and that old "suckers," previously hooked, quickly heal and are as eager to bite again as the inexperienced youngsters.

This thought comes to mind after reading the essay which British news censors permitted Rudolph Dunbar, a representative of the Associated Negro Press, to send to the United States and which appears this week in this and other Negro newspapers.

We would be recreant to our duty as a newspaper if we did not appraise the Dunbar article for just what it is: a piece of propaganda, the probable intention of which is to get American Negroes warmed up for the British Cause and made willing to fight and die to preserve for British plutocrats the world empire they have amassed.

MAR 14 1941

"Plague on Both Your Houses" is and of a right ought to be, the attitude of every Negro American as he or she views the latest episode in Europe's age-old struggle over the right to exploit millions of members of the darker races in Asia and Africa.

Dunbar lets us know that he has inside information on how much better Negro subjects of the British Empire are going to be treated after Britain has won the war. That kind of information might afford inspiration to Negroes who are under the British flag. It, at best, is only interesting to American Negroes. It offers no excuse whatever for Negroes wanting to go to Europe to fight for Britain and wait on the outcome of the war to see if Britons, whose reputation for truth and veracity is nil, will make good on their promises.

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Negro Americans have no reason whatever to become elated over the amount of publicity the slick Britons are dishing out about how gloriously they are fighting to re-establish Haile Selassie on his throne as the Emperor of Ethiopia. Britain had her chance to prove her interest in saving Ethiopia for Hailie Selassie several years ago. Britain's attitude then, as Mr. Dunbar reminds us in his article, was expressed by its Lord Simon, who said "I am not prepared to see a single ship sunk in the attempt to restore Abyssinian independence."

Now it can be admitted that American Negroes have something more than an academic interest in seeing Hailie Selassie restored to the throne of Ethiopia. But at the same time, American Negroes are unlike some other minority groups in America in that they are not so selfish as to want the United States to sacrifice the labor and the lives of American citizens in a futile effort to settle wars in all parts of the world.

Negroes of the United States have a vivid recollection of the American attitude toward Mussolini's rape of Ethiopia. There was no undue alarm over the brutal slaughter of the unoffending people of that little African country; there was no outcry against the way Britain and France "appeased" the Italian Fascists; that was a time when the press of the United States propagandized against America becoming involved in a European war and blitzkrieged their readers with World War pictures which showed the horrible deaths American soldiers met on the battle fields of Europe in the "War to end all wars."

Negroes have a right to contend that there is not now going on in Europe anything for which Americans ought to be called upon to give their lives, or for which they should be called upon to make any other kinds of sacrifices, that is of any more importance to America than was the challenge to stop Mussolini's invasion of Ethiopia. Just as "America First" was the watchword in the United States five or six years ago, so "America First" should be our watchword now.

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It is sheer speculation to believe that old sinners against humanity like the British ruling class will abandon their way of life and begin giving decent treatment to the oppressed people of the British Empire. It is sheer wickedness upon the part of the American people to suffer privation and death in an effort to save the British Empire or any of the other gangs of European racketeers.

We hope and believe that Britisher Rudolph Dunbar will fail in his attempt to stir up any enthusiasm among American Negroes for going to Europe to fight for the preservation of plutocracy. American Negroes are sufficiently engaged right now trying to preserve Democracy here at home.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Hail Ethiopia

HAILE Selassie's victory over Italy is now complete. At last Mussolini has taken away every Italian soldier that was able to leave Ethiopia alive.

To the liberty loving people throughout the world this is of inestimable significance. It means that the yoke of totalitarian influence has been broken from the necks of the first victims who fell under the dictator's heel. It is a good illustration of the principle that industry and perseverance are the factors that will aid in destroying evil.

JUL 13 1941

Ethiopia has been courageous. Its people have never stopped fighting. Though the first to be the victim of the proposed new world order they never surrendered. No other people in Europe have maintained the stamina, the earnestness, the stability and the patience that the Ethiopians have demonstrated. They, with the aid of England, reconquered a territory that had been considerably improved by their conquerors. This fact, of course, does not make the Italians happy. They were never convinced that their leader was making a sane investment when he entered upon his imperialistic war against Ethiopia and the present status of things in that little black kingdom fortifies their convcition.

The entire world is the better off because of the success of Ethiopia. It strengthens the conviction of those who love freedom and liberty to know that right has prevailed over might.

JUL 13 1941

The black people of the world are especially proud of the courageous fight that Ethiopia waged against the aggressor nation. It gives them courage to continue their fight against the forces that would deny equality and justice. Long live Ethiopia!

56f-1941
The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Negro Parley Demands Total War Against Hitler

Ethiopian World Federation Parley Hears Pleas For All-Out Aid to British, Soviet Peoples; Judge Hueston, Mrs. Moore Key Speakers

A total war against Hitlerism was demanded by Judge W. C. Hueston of the third annual convention of the Ethiopian World Federation at its night session Wednesday. Not until the Negro people who are interested in the freedom of Ethiopia and of Africa gave "totally" of their time and their talents in the building of one strong organization would they be able to contribute much toward the destruction of Hitlerism, he said.

Judge Hueston, who formerly presided over an Indiana municipal court, is Commissioner of Education of the Independent Benevolent Protective Order of Elks of the World, a teacher of law in the Terril Law School, Washington, D. C., and an official of the Ethiopian World Federation. He was speaking in response to a brief address by Mrs. Audley Moore, representing the American People's Mobilization. Mrs. Moore had urged the convention to insist not only on all aid to Ethiopia but aid also to Great Britain, China and the Soviet Union.

SUPPORTS APPEAL

Judge Heuston emphasized his Americanism, declaring that he was "an American first, last and all the time." Nevertheless, he added, he "heartily" believed in Mrs. Moore's "message" calling attention to the fact that fascism at home should not be overlooked.

"This convention should fight courageously for equal privileges and opportunities for the black man and for nothing less," he said.

Picturing civil, economic, political and social rights as the "whole loaf," Judge Heuston said that the Negro in the United States cannot be satisfied with "half a loaf." The time has come for the Negro people to realize what their rights are and to go after them, he declared.

The brief speech which brought forth Judge Heuston's remarks was made by Mrs. Moore in the form of greetings from the American People's Mobilization and from the Court of Calanthe, a woman's fraternal organization which had been meeting in convention in New Rochelle and to which she had been a delegate. Mrs. Moore emphasized the need for "unity and courageous action on the part of all progressives." She said she was going as a delegate this week to the National Convention of Colored Women's Clubs in Oklahoma City.

J. Finley, International President of the Ethiopian World Federation, asked that Mrs. Moore be given a badge as an honorary delegate to the third annual convention of the Federation. He said that such a "splendid woman" and "fine representative" of Negro womanhood should be allowed to present the Federation's "fraternal greetings" to the women's convention and to urge them to support the Ethiopians' struggle for freedom and the struggle for freedom of the Negro people everywhere.

Mrs. Moore then stressed the anti-fascist character of the fight for freedom the peoples of the world are making, and pointed out that these anti-fascist fighters are white as well as black.

A telegram was read from John P. Davis, National Secretary of the National Negro Congress. The telegram said in part:

"Since 1935 when the fascist hordes [illegible] through their land bringing slavery and death to thousands of their countrymen the Ethiopian people have refused to give up their fight for full freedom and independence. Their struggle has been a symbol of hope to the black people and other oppressed groups throughout the world and has won for the Ethiopian people the admiration of all mankind.

JOINT STRUGGLE

"Bloody but unbeaten, these heroic people, with the aid of the British people, have routed their fascist oppressors and are now on the road to regaining their full independence. Today they have taken their stand beside the courageous people of the Soviet Union, Great Britain and China in the struggle to strike the death blow to Hitlerism.

"The struggle of the Negro people for freedom is a worldwide struggle. The advances made by the Ethiopian people toward freedom and independence give heart and encouragement to the fight of the Negro people in America against oppression. Recognizing this growing determination to win for themselves full economic, political and social justice, President Roosevelt has issued an executive order prohibiting discrimination in defense industry. The Negro people understand that full citienship rights and an end to jim-crow can be fought for and won in America only if we give full support to all those who want to wipe Hitlerism from the face of the earth.

"That is why the Negro people support the President's recent declaration pledging the full aid of this country to the Soviet Union and all other countries fighting Hitlerism. The National Negro Congress supports the aims of your convention for full aid to Ethiopia and her allies. We offer full fellowship and cooperation with the Ethiopian World Federation."

A telegram was received also from the Jewish People's Committee.

The conference yesterday was devoted chiefly to routine business in preparation for the parade next Sunday afternoon and for the mass meeting in Renaissance Hall, 138th St. and Seventh Ave., immediately afterwards.

During the morning, there was general discussion from the floor, delegates expressing their views on issues raised in the Wednesday night meeting. Wilford E. Lewin, president of Local 1 of the Federation, urging close cooperation with all organizations fighting against fascism, noted the entrance of Ben Davis, of the Daily Worker, and interrupted himself to pay a compliment to Mr. Davis' bravery in his fight, "in the very heart of the South," for Negro rights.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

FOUR DEPUTIES JAILED UNDER NAZI REGIME

French, Germans Discuss Partitioning Of English Holdings In Africa

(Chicago Defender Foreign Correspondent)

LONDON.—As part of the program of French collaboration with Germany, Chief of State Marshal Petain has ordered the arrest of all Negro deputies.

This order came simultaneously with the publication of the new French Constitution which cancels political rights and equality that the black populations in the French colonial empire had enjoyed since the Revolution of 1789.

The Negro deputies affected by the Marshal's order are: Gratien Candace, the scholarly deputy from Guadeloupe; Galandou Biouf, from Dakar; George Moneville, from French Guiana; and Henri Lemery, from West Africa.

(The French House of Deputies, is comparable to the lower house of our congress. The deputies referred to in this story, therefore, are similar to our representatives.)

The decision to place these men under arrest was reached during the early stages of negotiations now going on for the occupation of Dakar by Germany.

In return for the loan of Dakar in French Senegal, Casablanca and other ports in North Africa as military and naval bases against Britain and as jumping-off points to invade the American continent, Hitler has promised Vichy British territory in West Africa.

British Colonies To France

According to the agreement between Fuehrer Hitler and Marshal Petain, after the war the British colonies in West Africa, notably Nigeria, Gold Coast and Sierra Leone would be attached to the French empire, but "jointly" exploited by Germany and France.

The German mission already in Senegal comprises many hundreds of Nazi agents who are placed to watch over the French colonial officers and administrative heads. All Negro officials have been dismissed and the black troops are being replaced by white French prisoners of war who are given their freedom on condition they agree to serve under Vichy.

In French Morocco great anxiety is felt among the French officers and officials because of the important German concentration in Spanish Morocco. The former firm of Manesman, the great German mining company has been set up in the Riff to exploit the mineral resources.

For his support General Franco has been promised part of Morocco now under French control. Franco also hopes to recover Gibraltar from Spain.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Nazi Victory Over Russia Threatens Liberty, Claims

NNC Leader Urges Race to Support Aid to Allies and Fight Fascist Forces Working at Home.

Nazi Germany's present struggle with Soviet Russia has a close bearing on the aspirations of colored American citizens, says L. A. Glenn, executive committee member, Western Pennsylvania National Negro Congress. "A Hitler victory over the forces of Great Britain and the Soviet Union would be a grave threat to our liberties and to our national existence," he continued.

"The Negro people, particularly, are deeply concerned about this struggle and its ultimate outcome, for they realize that a Hitler victory would mean the spreading of all the evils of fascism in the United States—race hatred and race superiority. We support President Roosevelt's announced program of aid to all the peoples of countries fighting Hitler," declared Mr. Glenn.

The militant Western Pennsylvania leader assailed those who would aid Hitler in this country by trying to make our aid ineffective. He named Senator Wheeler, Lindbergh, Norman Thomas and Herbert Hoover as being in this class.

Vigorously asserting that Negroes must support the giving of aid to the victims of fascism abroad and must also fight fascism at home, Mr. Glenn said, "The existence of jim crowism in the armed forces and in industry, especially defense industry; the restriction of the right to vote; the oppression of the Negro people by the Hitler-like Ku Klux Klan and the Black Legion, threaten our democracy and stand in the way of national unity. These blots must be wiped out of American life."

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Supporters of Ethiopia March Against Hitlerism

Aid to USSR, Britain, China, Death to Fascism, Demanded by Negro and White Paraders

By Eugene Gordon

The third annual convention of the Ethiopian World Federation came to a close yesterday afternoon in one of the most brilliant demonstrations for freedom of the oppressed that the Harlem community has witnessed for years. From the silent dignity of the leading contingents, representing various lodges of the Federation, to the chanting formations representing the National Negro Congress, the International Workers Order, and other organizations, bringing up the rear, there was clearly a united front against Hitler and Hitlerism at home and abroad.

The parade began as scheduled at 142nd St. and Bradhurst Ave. at 2 P. M., headed by leaders of the Ethiopian World Federation with their banners and flags. Most of the paraders wore the uniforms of their lodges, dark blue, with Sam Browne belts, and white with the Ethiopian national colors draped across the chest as a sash. Here and there two persons carried a life-size portrait of the Ethiopian emperor, Haile Selassie.

Occupying an honored place near the head of the column was a contingent of the Royal Order of Ethiopian Hebrews — Sons and Daughters of Culture, Inc. There was a large number of black rabbis in this group. Closely following were the Emergency Defense Cadets with their drum corps, boys and girls in khaki uniforms.

The parade and the line of march were well policed but there was nowhere any sign of disorder. The brilliant color of the demonstration as manifested in the flags, banners and uniforms won applause. Loudest applause, however, came for the latter and longer contingent representing lodges of the International Workers Order, the National Negro Congress, the Workers Alliance, and other organizations armed with fighting slogans borne aloft on placards.

Many persons along the line of march, which took in a great square in the heart of the Harlem community, remarked with variations on the earnestness of men and women who would rather parade in the hot sun in behalf of "a cause" than go to a beach.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

U. S. MAY BUILD AIR BASES IN LIBERIA

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31—(ANP)—Contrary to President Roosevelt's declaration that he had no intention of sending any more American armed forces overseas at this time, reports circulating last week gave evidence that the United States is seriously considering building an American naval and military base at Liberia on the west coast of Africa.

The information that Liberia is under consideration came from an administration conference report. Administration officials refuse to discuss the matter, but indications are that Liberia has been considered as an alternative to French Dakar, seizure of which has been deemed too risky.

Liberia is considered of vital importance now because of its strategic position, just below Dakar and opposite the Brazil coast.

Liberia, founded in 1820 under auspices of American societies interested in establishing a colony of freed American slaves, was granted independence in 1847, but is still an American protectorate. Because of close relations with the United States, Liberia is said to be favorable to the building of military posts.

Dr. John H. Furbay, former acting president of the College of West Africa, Monrovia, in an interview recently, declared that sentiment in Liberia is strongly anti-Nazi. Fear rides the Liberians that if Germany should get their continent under her thumb, they would soon be in chains, the educator said.

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Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Monuments French Erected To Her Black Heroes Torn Down By Nazis

Merguson Describes In Graphic Detail Ruthlessness of German Invaders . . Says Jews and Negroes Are Barred Everywhere . . Spots Where Negroes Once Entertained Are All Closed.

56f WAR

By R. WALTER MERGUSON
(Pittsburgh Courier War Correspondent)

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German ruthlessness is a diobolic thing . . a giant octupus which destroys everything in its wake!

I've seen practical illustrations of that ruthlessness at work. I've seen the Germans tear the bleeding heart of France from its body and lay it bare upon the cold-rugged earth of this historic nation.

The Germans, as I write these lines, are in full possession of Paris. And they are stuffing down the throats of their helpless subjects the Hitler policy of Aryan supremacy. Germany likes nothing Negroid . . despises and hates everything black.

Make no mistake about it . . Black Americans . . German rule and control of the Eastern hemisphere would symbolize the end of the Negro's hopes and ambitions for years to come.

And if, through political and economic pressure, this country would become involved in the grim holocaust which is engulfing untold millions of people today, you would be fighting for your own liberty and freedom as well as for the freedom of this country which you are so proud to call your own.

FAMOUS MONUMENTS TORN DOWN BY NAZIS

No longer do the famous monuments, erected in honor of the achievements of Black people, adorn and decorate the public squares of Paris.

As does the Statue of Liberty represent freedom and liberty to those who reach our shores from foreign ports, so did these monuments symbolize a type of civilization which was definitely against the new German policy.

Like Rome and Greece, France expressed her sentiments honoring achievements of famous people in lasting stone! The background and the chapter-by-chapter story of this once powerful empire, wrought from the sweat, the blood, the toil and the labor of generations of working people, became volubly expressive in these massive symbols.

These monuments were done singly or in groups, according to the conception of the sculptors who created them. At the close of the great World War, two very beautiful monuments were unveiled in honor of the Black Soldier for his part in contributing to the final victory of France.

One was in the city of Rheims. The other was in Paris.

When the Germans arrived, the very first villainous act they committed was the complete destruction of these monuments.

ELIMINATED FROM ALL LINES OF WORK

Following destruction of the monuments, the Germans began the elimination of Negroes from all lines of work. This restriction was especially felt by our group of musical artists, who immediately found themselves without employment.

In furthering this ban, there were many French people who concurred with Germanistic ideas and policies.

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Their "about-face" attitude and their duplicity surprised many Negroes, even those from the islands of Martinique and Guadaloupe, who have always been so proud of their French lineage and political connections. These people were a sad and disillusioned group. They had always taken pride in the fact they were more pro-French than the native Frenchman himself. But now, judging from the attitude of some of those with whom I talked, the opinion was expressed that their islands would be better governed, and that more progress would be made, if the United States were to take them over.

The great mass of French people know nothing at all of their colonies. They are so ignorant of the true status of these people that they ofttimes take their colonials for foreigners. The same unpleasant and embarrassing reflections are made against the colonials as are made against foreigners.

In France, to be called a "dirty foreigner" is the same as using an epithet over here. Frenchmen, meeting these people, would insult them by inquiring as to their presence in France, and very pointedly suggesting that they return to their own country. (Of course, I do not refer to tourists in these observations, because tourists always had something to spend.)

JIM-CROWED WHILE KIN FOUGHT AT FRONT

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Favoritism was another scourge of Old France. A colored lady from Martinique, a French colony, entered a store to buy some coffee and was told to return to her own country for it. At that very moment her son was a soldier in the French Army and was serving on the Maginot Line.

Another lady, also from Martinique, took her seven-year-old child to the Community school. she was told that her child could not be taken because he was black! Her husband, and the father of the "jim-crowed" youngster, as well as her brother, were at that moment soldiers in the French Army and were doing service at the front.

I quote these incidents to show that even in "liberal" France, where Americans have been taught to believe that the "color line" simply does not exist, there are barriers. And this country is partly responsible for the growth of the idea.

There is also carried on an implacable war against the Jew. Many thousands of them found asylum in France when they were expelled from Germany.

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But Germany says today that among these refugees were some of the crack "fifth columnists." These caused a great deal of trouble in France. As a result, the Jews were blamed for these wicked activities to such an extent that the French government began to put all Jews . . men and women alike . . in concentration camps.

JEWS AND NEGROES BARRED EVERYWHERE

When Herr Hitler arrived in Paris, his ruthless anti-Jewish campaign continued with increased severity. The wealth of the Jews was confiscated. Laws excluded them from the liberal professions and their businesses were severely controlled. By decree, since November 1, 1940, all businesses operated by Jews must be publicly placarded with a large sign, printed in both French and German, reading: "This Is a Jewish Enterprise."

If more than 50 per cent of the capital in any business is Jewish, the business must be managed by an Aryan of "pure blood," on a 66 2-3—33 1-3 division. In many of the first class hotels, especially where the Germans are installed, Jews and Negroes are not allowed entrance or service.

Jews, as well as French people, cannot leave the occupied zone. If such a thing were possible, it wouldn't be long before no one would be left, as practically everyone I saw wanted to escape German domination and persecution.

Germans in Paris are no longer obliging to Americans. They know that this country is looking with apprehension on the spread of Nazism.

Just before I left Paris, three employees of the U. S. Embassy were, at the request of German authorities, removed from their duties because, for several months they had been hiding three British subjects, accused of being spies in the Embassy building.

Mrs. Elizabeth Deegan from North Carolina, who could smoke three packs of cigarets a day but was still so perfunctorily and indifferently cool when answering questions asked by colored Americans who desired information relative to returning to these shores, was one of the three arrested in this affair.

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Of course, it might not be generally known, but it is the policy of the United States government NOT to employ competent Negroes in its foreign governmental service.

GERMANS INTEND TO STARVE FRENCH

Since the German occupation of France, the curfew is in vigor from midnight until 5 o'clock in the morning. During this time no one is allowed to leave their homes. If you are caught out, the German night patrol will take you to the nearest police station. You will not be released until the next morning, even if your explanation is of the best.

At 5 a. m. people begin going to the stores. It is still dark. They form long lines, standing for from three to four hours in order to buy something to eat. Food is becoming very scarce in Paris and restrictions as to its use are unusually severe. The day I left Paris there was scarcely anything on display in the market places.

Apparently, the Germans intend to starve the French into even more humble submission. I believe, however, that their course of action might become a boomerang, because they are creating a feeling of deep, bitter animosity and loathsome contempt. It is to Germany's advantage to have complete French collaboration, but the "starving-out" process proves the victor does not know French psychology. Such methods militate against the complete success of Franco-German understanding. Never was there a greater mistake, for the French are becoming more stoic, more determined and moe pro-English.

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In order to obtain food, one must have a food card. Even then, food is ofttimes lacking. I have seen thousands of housewives stand for long hours in this freezing cold, only to find out when their turn arrived to be served, that everything was sold out. The only thing to do would be to return the next day. Then, possibly, the same thing would happen again.

With the scarcity of milk, one must do the same thing in order to have two gills of milk. All food-

stuns have been carried away to Germany, especially pork, of which the Germans are very fond. For four months before I left France I had not seen an egg. The same can be said of coffee. Since last summer, we drank roasted barley sweetened with saccharine, for the stock of sugar was very, very low. During the Franco-Prussian war and the siege of Paris in 1871, rats sold for a high price as food. It looks as though the same conditions will be experienced once again.

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS ARE MOST RESENTFUL

The most resentful group against the occupation of the Germans are the students of the universities. There have been several uprisings and a number of killings . . by German soldiers. I remember one such incident in the Latin Quarter one Saturday night, when unarmed students insulted some German soldiers in one of the cafes near the Sorbonne university. Two of the group were killed. As a result, the university was closed and the entire faculty dismissed. This also included the closing of Sainte Genevieve library.

body that was inimical to the Ethiopian cause five years ago. At that time they would not permit Professor Jeze to continue his classes in the University Law School for no other reason than that he was the legal representative of Ethiopia at the League of Nations.

My last promenade in Paris was in Montemartre, but it was in the day time. Because of the complete blackout which has been in vigor for the 16 months I was there, it would have been impossible to see anything in the night. I saw rue Pigalle, rue Fontaine and Place Blanche.

They were such lively, gay spots a few years ago. Today all that is changed. Most of the cabarets are closed and "For Rent" signs are pasted on the windows.

ONCE FAMOUS SPOTS ARE ALL CLOSED NOW

Eugene Bullard, flying ace of the last war, left his popular cafe restaurant in rue Fontaine before the Germans arrived and is now in New York City.

Brick Top's once famous place is closed and there is nothing left to indicate that her cabaret ranked with the most successful that Paris has ever seen. I strolled in the adjacent streets and found everything dead and deserted, but for the German soldiers, who come there in great numbers.

I went to the rue Fontaine and passed the cabaret of Josephine Baker. It is now transformed into a movie house. Fifteen years ago, on any evening, it would have been impossible to gain entrance, so numerous was her clientele. Prince and potentate, mandarin and maharajah; they all came to enjoy her syncopated entertainment and to sip of the rare wines and champagnes of France.

I was told Miss Baker and her titled Italian husband had gone to Brazil in South America. Again, someone said she was in Nice on the blue Mediterranean. In either case, it was impossible for me to verify the statement, for Paris is cut off from the outside world.

The only musician I found was Bobby Jones, and he was getting ready to return to America. The good old days of the twenties have died and it looks to me that Paris will never reach the pinnacle of success and popularity which once made of it the "playground of the world."

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

African War Is 'Not Settled,' Says Red Army Paper

MAR 19 1941

(Wireless to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, March 18.—The imperialist fight for the control of Africa is now becoming a protracted struggle, Colonel Popov says, in his weekly military review in the Soviet army organ, Red Star.

Despite what may appear to be brilliant successes on the part of the British troops in Africa, it seems that General Sir Archibald Wavell "has not got big reserves as his disposal," Colonel Popov says, and the likelihood of receiving new reinforcements from Australia or India is not great. Hence, says the Soviet expert, the British are at this time, especially in view of the Balkan crisis, obliged "to regroup their forces and desist from further offensive operations in North Africa," while both sides jockey for positions of vantage in the coming engagements.

The review is in part as follows:

"Spring has set in on the principal theatres of war. The winter campaign which brought so much disillusion to Italy has been completed. Nonetheless, Britain has not attained decisive successes. The victories won by the Greeks in Albania and by the British in Libya have not brought Britain closer to solving the strategic tasks of the war.

SITUATION IN WEST

"The situation in the west cannot be considered sufficiently definite. With the arrival of spring the danger of invasion of the British Isles becomes more acute. At the same time this by no means lessens the significance of the blockade. It is not for nothing that the foreign press is paying much attention lately to the struggle on Britain's sea routes. Britain and her overseas friends are seriously apprehensive of the possibility of the repetitions of 1917 events in the new situation. Indeed, since the end of February, the activity of the Germans on sea has increased. On the other hand, the British have undoubtedly consolidated themselves in the air and the R. A. F. is actively counteracting the air operations of its enemy.

"The struggle in the air, which at one time slackened down, now reveals a tendency to develop anew.

"The situation of the British in the Balkans is, as before, considerably complicated. The local assaults of the Greek troops have gone on since the end of February, determined by the desire to improve their positions, and taking into account the definite offensive plans of the enemy.

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"As regards the activity of the Italians during the last few days, it is confined at yet to preliminary operations of local importance. This is to be explained by the striving to ensure themselves the district of Tepelini.

NORTH AFRICA FRONT

"With the front in North Africa becoming stabilized, the struggle over the sea routes in the central part of the Mediterranean continues to be of major importance. The possibility of using the Mediterranean routes today plays an exceptionally important role for both sides. The blockade by the German air corps of the Sicilian strait, over which the German reconnaissance planes are constantly patrolling, is apparently quite effective. At the same time the Italo-German planes, which have their base in Sicily, are by systematic mombings rendering the air and naval base of the British in Malta ineffective.

"During the day raids the attacks of the German dive bombers are carried out under the cover of smoke screens. The favorable flying conditions on the North African coasts are making it easier for the German air corps to execute its second task, namely, to carry out air operations against the land troops and rear of Wilson's army stretched along the only highway.

"With regard to the position of the British in North Africa, the Italo-German press affirms that the victories won by them cost them dearly. What is more, the British as yet have not entrenched themselves in the interior of Cyrenaica. At present the principal forces of the enemies are separated by the vast Sirt desert in which only reconnoitering units are operating. The whole situation reminds one of the position of the belligenents in the "Western desert," with the same conditional front which leads to all kinds of surprises.

"Military operations in Ethiopia have assumed a protracted nature. The Italians are maneuvering, with their reserves still holding out against the offensive of the British.

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ERITREAN FRONT

"The advance of the British troops on the Eritrean front, where the fighting near Keren has already been on for forty days, has come to a complete standstill. The flank maneuver of the northern column which brought it within 20-25 kilometres of the city proved to be as futile as the flank movement from the south.

"In the meantime the Ethiopian detachments under the command of British officers continue to advance on the western and southern Ethiopian fronts. Lately the British have been successfully advancing on Addis Ababa also from the west. All the successes of the British in west and south Ethiopia are to a considerable extent determined by the retreat of Italian troops into the central part of the country, where it is possible they may put up a decisive resistance. This also explains the rapid advance of the motorized South African army on the Somaliland front.

"As a result of the defeat sustained by the Italians in stubborn fighting on the Juba River, their command evidently decided to retreat to the North and Northwest and surrender the entire territory of Somaliland to their enemy. After occupying Mogadiscio without a battle and reaching Dagabura on March 10, covering 900 kilometres in two weeks, the British undoubtedly will send a separate column from here on to Berbera. This operation, which aims at getting back British Somaliland, may be carried out in interaction with the Navy. In this case it is to be expected that the reserve of the British command, numbering 25,000 men stationed in Aden, will be brought into action, and that the decisive operation will be developed in the central part of Ethiopia from the east and southeast.

"In East Africa the British have not got the upper hand in forces; their main advantage is in the existence of numerous motorized troops and also in the assistance rendered by the Ethiopian guerrillas.

"The blow delivered through Somaliland opened up big possibilities.

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"Apparently here, also, the Italian command decided to withdraw troops into the interior of the country and organize resistance on the line of the Somaliland mountain chain, which is difficult of access. Evidently General Wavell has not got big reserves at his disposal.

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stuffs have been carried away to Germany, especially pork, of which the Germans are very fond. For four months before I left France I had not seen an egg. The same can be said of coffee. Since last summer, we drank roasted barley sweetened with saccharine, for the stock of sugar was very, very low. During the Franco-Prussian war and the siege of Paris in 1871, rats sold for a high price as food. It looks as though the same conditions will be experienced once again.

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS ARE MOST RESENTFUL

The most resentful group against the occupation of the Germans are the students of the universities. There have been several uprisings and a number of killings . . . by German soldiers. I remember one such incident in the Latin Quarter one Saturday night, when unarmed students insulted some German soldiers in one of the cafes near the Sorbonne university. Two of the group were killed. As a result, the university was closed and the entire faculty dismissed. This also included the closing of Sainte Genevieve library.

body that was inimical to the Ethiopian cause five years ago. At that time they would not permit Professor Jeze to continue his classes in the University Law School for no other reason than that he was the legal representative of Ethiopia at the League of Nations.

My last promenade in Paris was in Montemartre, but it was in the day time. Because of the complete blackout which has been in vigor for the 16 months I was there, it would have been impossible to see anything in the night. I saw rue Pigalle, rue Fontaine and Place Blanche.

They were such lively, gay spots a few years ago. Today all that is changed. Most of the cabarets are closed and "For Rent" signs are pasted on the windows.

ONCE FAMOUS SPOTS ARE ALL CLOSED NOW

Eugene Bullard, flying ace of the last war, left his popular cafe restaurant in rue Fontaine before the Germans arrived and is now in New York City.

Brick Top's once famous place is closed and there is nothing left to indicate that her cabaret ranked with the most successful that Paris has ever seen. I strolled in the adjacent streets and found everything dead and deserted, but for the German soldiers, who come there in great numbers.

I went to the rue Fontaine and passed the cabaret of Josephine Baker. It is now transformed into a movie house. Fifteen years ago, on any evening, it would have been impossible to gain entrance, so numerous was her clientele. Prince and potentate, mandarin and maharajah; they all came to enjoy her syncopated entertainment and to sip of the rare wines and champagnes of France.

I was told Miss Baker and her titled Italian husband had gone to Brazil in South America. Again, someone said she was in Nice on the blue Mediterranean. In either case, it was impossible for me to verify the statement, for Paris is cut off from the outside world.

The only musician I found was Bobby Jones, and he was getting ready to return to America. The good old days of the twenties have died and it looks to me that Paris will never reach the pinnacle of success and popularity which once made of it the "playground of the world."

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

African War Is 'Not Settled,' Says Red Army Paper

MAR 19 1941

(Wireless to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, March 18.—The imperialist fight for the control of Africa is now becoming a protracted struggle, Colonel Popov says, in his weekly military review in the Soviet army organ, Red Star.

Despite what may appear to be brilliant successes on the part of the British troops in Africa, it seems that General Sir Archibald Wavell "has not got big reserves as his disposal," Colonel Popov says, and the likelihood of receiving new reinforcements from Australia or India is not great. Hence, says the Soviet expert, the British are at this time, especially in view of the Balkan crisis, obliged "to regroup their forces and desist from further offensive operations in North Africa," while both sides jockey for positions of vantage in the coming engagements.

The review is in part as follows:

"Spring has set in on the principal theatres of war. The winter campaign which brought so much disillusion to Italy has been completed. Nonetheless, Britain has not attained decisive successes. The victories won by the Greeks in Albania and by the British in Libya have not brought Britain closer to solving the strategic tasks of the war.

SITUATION IN WEST

"The situation in the west cannot be considered sufficiently definite. With the arrival of spring the danger of invasion of the British Isles becomes more acute. At the same time this by no means lessens the significance of the blockade. It is not for nothing that the foreign press is paying much attention lately to the struggle on Britain's sea routes. Britain and her overseas friends are seriously apprehensive of the possibility of the repetitions of 1917 events in the new situation. Indeed, since the end of February, the activity of the Germans on sea has increased. On the other hand, the British have undoubtedly consolidated themselves in the air and the R. A. F. is actively counteracting the air operations of its enemy.

"The struggle in the air, which at one time slackened down, now reveals a tendency to develop anew.

"The situation of the British in the Balkans is, as before, considerably complicated. The local assaults of the Greek troops have gone on since the end of February, determined by the desire to improve their positions, and taking into account the definite offensive plans of the enemy.

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"As regards the activity of the Italians during the last few days, it is confined at yet to preliminary operations of local importance. This is to be explained by the striving to ensure themselves the district of Tepelini.

NORTH AFRICA FRONT

"With the front in North Africa becoming stabilized, the struggle over the sea routes in the central part of the Mediterranean continues to be of major importance. The possibility of using the Mediterranean routes today plays an exceptionally important role for both sides. The blockade by the German air corps of the Sicilian strait, over which the German reconnaissance planes are constantly patrolling, is apparently quite effective. At the same time the Italo-German planes, which have their base in Sicily, are by systematic mombings rendering the air and naval base of the British in Malta ineffective.

"During the day raids the attacks of the German dive bombers are carried out under the cover of smoke screens. The favorable flying conditions on the North African coasts are making it easier for the German air corps to execute its second task, namely, to carry out air operations against the land troops and rear of Wilson's army stretched along the only highway.

"With regard to the position of the British in North Africa, the Italo-German press affirms that the victories won by them cost them dearly. What is more, the British as yet have not entrenched themselves in the interior of Cyrenaica. At present the principal forces of the enemies are separated by the vast Sirt desert in which only reconnoitering units are operating. The whole situation reminds one of the position of the belligenents in the "Western desert," with the same conditional front which leads to all kinds of surprises.

"Military operations in Ethiopia have assumed a protracted nature. The Italians are maneuvering, with their reserves still holding out against the offensive of the British.

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ERITREAN FRONT

"The advance of the British troops on the Eritrean front, where the fighting near Keren has already been on for forty days, has come to a complete standstill. The flank maneuver of the northern column which brought it within 20-25 kilometres of the city proved to be as futile as the flank movement from the south.

"In the meantime the Ethiopian detachments under the command of British officers continue to advance on the western and southern Ethiopian fronts. Lately the British have been successfully advancing on Addis Ababa also from the west. All the successes of the British in west and south Ethiopia are to a considerable extent determined by the retreat of Italian troops into the central part of the country, where it is possible they may put up a decisive resistance. This also explains the rapid advance of the motorized South African army on the Somaliland front.

"As a result of the defeat sustained by the Italians in stubborn fighting on the Juba River, their command evidently decided to retreat to the North and Northwest and surrender the entire territory of Somaliland to their enemy. After occupying Mogadiscio without a battle and reaching Dagabura on March 10, covering 900 kilometres in two weeks, the British undoubtedly will send a separate column from here on to Berbera. This operation, which aims at getting back British Somaliland, may be carried out in interaction with the Navy. In this case it is to be expected that the reserve of the British command, numbering 25,000 men stationed in Aden, will be brought into action, and that the decisive operation will be developed in the central part of Ethiopia from the east and southeast.

"In East Africa the British have not got the upper hand in forces; their main advantage is in the existence of numerous motorized troops and also in the assistance rendered by the Ethiopian guerrillas.

"The blow delivered through Somaliland opened up big possibilities.

MAR 19 1941

"Apparently here, also, the Italian command decided to withdraw troops into the interior of the country and organize resistance on the line of the Somaliland mountain chain, which is difficult of access. Evidently General Wavell has not got big reserves at his disposal.

"The possibility of receiving new reinforcements from Australia or India within the near future is doubtful. The scattered state of British troops in Albania, Libya, and East Africa on the frontier border-sive in East Africa, it is to be expected that it will be brought to its logical conclusions. At present both the danger of a new front being opened up in North Africa. "With regard to successfully developing the offen-

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Britain Falling Back On Vast Reserve Of HerBlackManpower

Hint Negroes Are Better Fitted For Ordeal Ahead

JAN 19 1941

ASSOCIATED NEGRO PRESS
LONDON BUREAU
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION BUILDING

By RUDOLPH DUNBAR

LONDON.—(ANP)—I do not presume to assess the possibilities of destruction of Britain's airmen while engaged in this frightful aerial warfare. But it's becoming increasingly obvious that the long and bloody struggle which lies ahead will be fought chiefly in the air and might rapidly threaten to destroy the flower of Britain's youth. In view of this fact, the British government is forced in time to fall back on the available resources of her black man power, hence the extraordinary change of tone in the article reproduced later in this column from the London Evening Standard.

In the early stages of the war, the color bar in the Royal Air force was of striking significance that native opinion in Nigeria was offended by an air ministry ruling that Negroes may not enter the Royal Air force. A local newspaper comments that France has long trained Africans for her air force, and that in 'undemocratic Russia' Negroes may join the Red air force.

GET DIFFERENT VIEW

The British government has always considered it dangerous for her black subjects to play with firearms because they know that they can indeed, "play very roughly" when the necessity arises which might result in a rude awakening for Britain. In view of this fact, the utmost precaution had been taken hitherto in preventing colored people from obtaining the knowledge necessary to manipulate their lethal engines of the air.

As history unfolds her troubled pages, Britain is beginning to see things in a different light. What with the enormous financial contributions the colonies have made towards the production of aircraft, and the moral support they are giving, Britain can no longer enforce the color bar in the Royal Air force.

Under the present ruling, there is a clause that any applicant for a commission in the Royal Air force is asked to show that he is of pure European descent. In view of the fact that West Indians hitherto were prevented from joining the ranks of the Royal Air force, it will be interesting to see if the above mentioned clause will be waived in their favor.

Much of the cream of the British intelligentsia is disqualified from participation in the RAF as officer pilots owing to deficient eye-sight This defect is not to be encountered to anything like the same extent among West Indians whose academic and physical capacities fit them in every way for the rank of officer in the RAF.

MANY ARRIVING

Large numbers of West Indians have arrived in London to join the Royal Air force and all of them have made grade A in their medical examination and have been taken on and assigned to various departments of the air force.

The London Evening Standard Stated Recently: "The official announcement that there is no color bar in the Royal Air force and that British subjects of non-European descent have been accepted for service, draws attention to a theory that men of some colored races are not so liable as white men to have a 'black out' during high speed manoeuvres in the air. The blackout if a momentary blindness which comes while the airman is flattening out after a steep dive or while he is turning at a high speed. It is not caused by speed on a straight course, but the development in the speedy of fighter aircraft, which are built to turn more quickly, has, of course, made the problem more acute.

"The trouble is caused by severe pressure inside the skull. A fluid forms a kind of cushion to protect the brain from jarring shocks following a sudden movement of the body. Thus we are not disturbed by an ordinary sudden movement. But when the movement is abnormally sharp there is pressure inside the skull, which acts at once on the blood vessels in the abdomen. Dilatation of these vessels is caused, and a pooling of blood follows in the abdomen. The withdrawal of this blood from the brain causes the black-out. The experience does not usually leave any ill-effects.

RACIAL ADVANTAGE

"One pilot, describing his experience, said he felt that his head was like water which was forced to the bottom of a bucket by being whirled around. Simultaneously he had a feeling that he was being pushed down in his seat. If the airman were lying down while taking sharp curves he would not be so likely to experience a black out.

"There would be less tendency for the blood to surge into the abdominal pool. The specialists who have studied methods to counteract this tendency urge that airmen should be young, should have resilient or elastic abdominal muscles, and that they should be trained to contract those muscles in order to atop the pooling of blood in the abdomen. If a pilot screamed at the top of his voice he would contract the abdominal wall and achieve this effect. This is where the theory that men of Negroid extraction would not be so liable to suffer a black out comes in.

"They usually have highly-developed abdominal muscles. It is well known that Negro boxers can withstand severe punches on the solar plexus without losing consciousness. They could, some doctors believe, perform evolutions in the air that a white man could not attempt. But whether they have the other physical and mental qualities that make good flying men has not yet been determined. Investigations, by the way, into quite another field certainly suggests that Negroes have this advantage over white men—they are not so susceptible to mustard gas."

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

SCIENTISTS FAN AFRICAN REVOLT

JAN 22 1941

Ethiopians Rallied By Archaeologists Against Italian Masters

BY DREW MIDDLETON

LONDON, Jan. 20—(AP)—British archaeologists and big game hunters, attempting roles similar to that of Lawrence of Arabia in the World War, were credited Monday with fanning a mounting revolt among Ethiopians against the Italian conquerors of their country.

Just as Thomas Edward Lawrence, himself an archaeologist, rallied the Arabs against the Turks London sources declared present-day British agents were providing "continuous and valuable" service in arousing the Ethiopians. Among them are British Army officers.

Authoritative military circles declared the British occupation of Kassala, in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan north of the Ethiopian border, was a threat to continued Italian domination over the former kingdom of Haile Selassie.

Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell's East African campaign, they said, is now geared for "more advanced operations." British units were reported to be punching their way past Sabderat and Tessenei, in Italian Eritrea east and southeast of Kassala.

British intelligence officers, intent on sabotage and raising the tribes to the double standard of the Lion of Juda and Great Britain, were declared to have repeatedly penetrated Italian positions in Ethiopia. One was said to have fired a signal pistol near an Italian base to guide British bombers to it.

Authorized British quarters kept silent on the size of the rebel movement, but one neutral military source placed the number at between 30,000 and 80,000 men. They are supplied with British guns.

It was recalled that Undersecretary of Foreign Affairs R. A. Butler told the House of Commons, Dec. 18, the government's policy was to extend all possible assistance to the dethroned Ethiopian emperor and to Ethiopians "willing to fight for freedom."

British military sources said the ejection of the Italians from Kassala "ended all chances" of a Fascist invasion against Khartoum, in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, and the Nile cotton-growing region.

Two Italian divisions, including two Blackshirt battalions, were routed and suffered 2,000 casualties in the operations around Kassala, these quarters said.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

BRITAIN'S NEW-FOUND AFFECTION FOR ETHIOPIA

FEB 6 1941

• Great Britain has decided to recognize Haile Selassie—for the moment! In the House of Commons Monday, Foreign Minister Anthony Eden announced that Britain would "welcome" an independent Ethiopia—and that, of course, the Empire had no "territorial ambitions" in that country whatsoever.

It is immediately apparent that Mr. Eden doth protest too much. This "independence" of Ethiopia, dispatches from London let us know, is to be understood in a Pickwickian, that is, in a British imperialist sense. It is the same sort of "independence" which Egypt "enjoys" and which is to be meted out to India—with the dependent country torn by artificially stimulated differences between the racial groups among the people, while the British rule the roost.

Raymond Daniell, who cannot be described as hostile to the British ruling clique, wires the New York Times yesterday to the effect that Mr. Eden's words should not be taken too literally. **"There are reasons that lead this correspondent to believe that they [the British] do not wish to see Ethiopia become completely independent if and when they win the war," boldly declares this London correspondent of the Times.**

The United Press confirms Mr. Daniell's "belief" by declaring that "a British mandate over Ethiopia" is in the wind. William H. Stoneman, who has always been close to the British foreign office in his views and predictions, backs this up with a statement in his dispatch that the British rulers "wish to insure that Ethiopia will be modernized and civilized **and past experience has convinced them that it would be too much to ask Haile Selassie alone to guarantee the speedy realization of this process."**

"Modernizing" and "civilizing" were Mussolini's announced mission—and they are always the hypocritical alibis for imperialist plunder everywhere throughout the world.

FEB 6 1941

Mr. Stoneman goes farther and reveals that the process of conquering and oppressing India has been hit upon by London in advance, for the conquest of Ethiopia. **The frontiers of the former Ethiopia, he indicates, will be cut to one-third,** in order to allow the other two-thirds to be split up into "independent" tribes—under British rule, of course. Overnight, the British imperialists have become fondly solicitous about the Galas and the Shankalas and other tribes—with the same "solicitude" they have nurtured for the "Moslems" in India.

The ruling class of the British Empire—which now "welcomes" the "independence" of Ethiopia in order to make it a British mandate—is the same class which did all in its power to speed on the conquest of that nation by fascist Italy. Only a few weeks ago, Churchill sealed this betrayal once more by his assurance to Italian imperialism that Great Britain would not interfere with that conquest. **Then Mr. Churchill was engaged in an effort to buy out Italian imperialism—a bribery to which he can readily return—and the "independence" of Ethiopia did not amount in his eyes to a tinker's damn.**

Now this ruling class of England thinks that Ethiopia may be a juicy spoils for itself and begins to talk of it in the terms of a British colony.

Fortunately, the Ethiopian people will have something to say about this whole matter. They fought valiantly, against great odds, for their real independence from Italian fascism; they can be counted on to resist this new game of Empire at their expense.

FEB 6 1941

For the American people, in these revelations there is a vivid reminder again of the imperialist character of this war—that it is between two bandit camps interested exclusively in the chaining of the colonial peoples.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

ROME SAID TO SEEK EXODUS IN ETHIOPIA

FEB 8 1941

Appeal for British Assent to Evacuation of Colonists Is Reported Anew in Vichy

HELP OF SPAIN IS INVOKED

Count Volpi Is Understood to Have Based His Request on 'Solidarity of White Races'

FEB 8 1941

VICHY, France, Feb. 7 (UP)—Italy sent a secret envoy to Vichy this week with an urgent appeal for aid in removing 80,000 Italian colonists, including 15,000 women and children, from Ethiopia, where they face possible massacre by Ethiopians supporting Britain's invasion of Italian East Africa, it was understood reliably tonight.

Despite official Italian and French denials, Count Giuseppe Volpi, former Italian Minister of Finance, was in Vichy early in the week seeking Spanish intervention in an effort to obtain Britain's relaxation of her blockade to permit the repatriation by way of Jibuti, French Somaliland. Count Volpi has since left France, it is understood.

Count Volpi was understood in well-informed quarters to have sought in talks here with the Spanish Ambassador, José Felix Lequerica, to obtain the Spanish Government's intervention with the British Ambassador to Madrid, Sir Samuel Hoare. The Italian argued that Britain should consent to relaxation of the blockade because "it is a question of the solidarity of the white races."

British Reluctance Foreseen

Many quarters believed that Britain would be reluctant to agree to any such rescue plan because it would interrupt military operations at a vital moment. British forces are driving down the Gondar road toward the Lake Tana region of Ethiopia. Time for these military operations is growing short, it was pointed out, because the Ethiopian rainy season will start in May.

[It was said in London on Wednesday that there had been no British-Italian negotiations on the repatriation question. The view was expressed that the British probably would be unwilling to enter any arrangement unless the Italians first agreed to stop fighting in East Africa.]

The Spanish Embassy here has made no public report on the negotiations thus far, but it is understood that Ambassador Lequerica has sent a detailed summary of the Italian request to Madrid. The French Government is said to be prepared to lend its full support to the Italian proposal.

Ethiopian rebels are said already to have cut the railroad to Jibuti at several points between Addis Ababa and Harar and between Harar and Jibuti. No through trains have been running over the line for three months, it is understood here.

If the Italian civilians should reach Jibuti safely, an enormous task would lie ahead in getting them to Italy. There are no food stocks in Jibuti available for such an army of refugees.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Selassie's Troops Cut Deep Into Ethiopia; Headed to Addis Ababa

FEB 1 1941

CAIRO, Egypt—With the Red, Yellow and Green imperial flag of Ethiopia hoisted "somewhere" in the rugged mountains of that ancient kingdom, to mark the triumphant return to the land of his fathers, Emperor Haile Selassie I, Conquering Lion of Judah, King of Kings and Elect of God, is again at the head of his armies leading them on to a decisive battle against the Italian invader, it was reported in official quarters this week.

The bearded emperor traveled from his headquarters in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan in a British bomber to a hidden mountain fastness. where he has established field headquarters in the very heart of Ethiopia. Here he was met by the Crown Prince, a British liaison officer, high officials of the Ethiopian government, who had been carrying on the struggle under the leadership of General Abebe Arragai, and detachments of the Ethiopian Army.

The emperor was accompanied by a high-ranking British officer, a dignitary of the Ethiopian Church, and the great warrior, Ras Kassa, former war minister. On arrival, the emperor and his official party were received at a royal function, attended by British and Ethiopian officials, all of whom reviewed a smartly dressed and well-equipped detachment of the regular army.

Greeting Emperor Haile Selassie, the British laison officer, who read a message from Major-General William Platt, commander of the Sudanese forces, said: "Your Majesty: we express our best wishes for success in the enterprise upon which you are now embarking and for the future welfare and contentment of your country and people.

"It is our earnest hope that our combined and coordinated efforts will soon rid your country of our common enemy. It is a great disappintment that operations against the enemy elsewhere prevent my expressing these sentiments personally to your majesty at this moment."

Replying to the words of welcome to his own country by a representative of his British ally, the Negus Negasti declared: "I am entering Ethiopia with full confidence of assistance from the British Government and allied forces in order to crush the common enemy."

The reception ceremonies were marked by royal and military dignity. The emperor, walking with the Crown Prince at his side, hoisted the Ethiopian flag with his own hands as a bugler blew the royal salute. Review of the troops and a quick lunch followed, as the party set out to join a British military mission and regular forces in the interior of the country.

On setting foot on Ethiopian soil, from which he was driven by the Fascist forces in 1936, the emperor issued the following proclamation:

"My people of Ethiopia, listen! Glory is for him whose judgment is impartial, who breaks the arm of the strong and comforts the weak.

"Italy is our blood enemy since former times, having crossed our frontier and started an unjust war of aggression. We resisted so far as we were able, then went to Europe to seek aid. Meantime, you warriors of Ethiopia, without sheating your swords, without furling your flag, armed only with natural bravery, fought a country with superior arms rather than submit to invaders. You fought in the wilderness and mountains, waiting for us. This struggle for five years enabled you to see the fruit of labors and sacrifices.

"I have informed you my arrival is with theaid of the British Government, who have entered into a covenant to drive out the enemy from our country. My joy is boundless when I tell you that, after being away four years and eight months, I have now, by the grace of God, returned to my country. . . .

"People of Ethiopia! You know the bitter life of those who have lost their Government, their independence and country.

". . . I now forgive those of you who have worked against the interest of your King and country. . . .

"From one end of Ethiopia to the other, raise arms against the enemy who have come to destroy your race, rob your property, belittle your glory, pollute your blood. Wipe him from the face of Ethiopia.

"Italy is cornered in the grip of the great British sea, air and land power. Italians in Ethiopia have not escaped my trusted warriors. In my name, in your name, before the world, I thank the Government and people of Great Britain for their touching unforgettable reception and hospitality during my bitter trials.

"Long live Ethiopia and her independence. Long live Great Britain."

Arrival of the Negus was the occasion for national rejoicing, it was said, and everywhere, even in London, it is now being feared that a general uprising of the Ethiopians against the Italians will result in a whole sale slaughter of men, women and children. Because of this fear, the Churchill government some time ago urged the tIalians to get out of the country in time, or remain at the risk of their own women and children.

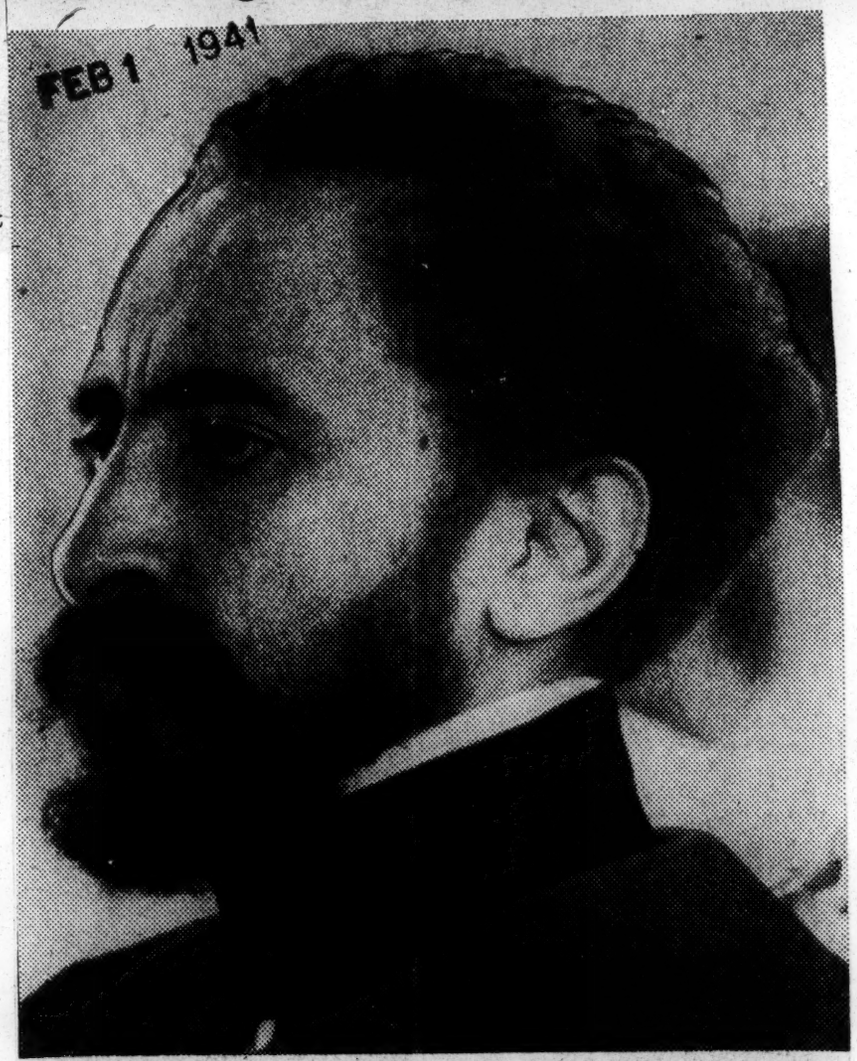
In the meantime, the great pincer movement of Ethiopian and British forces on four fronts, to converge of the Ethiopian border and thence onward to Addis Ababa is rolling everything before it. The Italian forces, it has been reported, have witndrawn from the interior to the capital, Addis Ababa. using all their reserve forces to maintain their lines of communication and protect their convoys.

Heading toward Addis Ababa are the forces being led by the emperor in the Tana region from the Sudan, the British of two fronts in Kenya, one moving in the direction of Addis Ababa, and the other heading into Italian Somaliland, and a two-pronged movement in Eritrea towards the Ethiopian border.

FEB 1 1941

Raises Flag Over Homeland

FEB 1 1941



His flag of victory unfurled in his ancient kingdom, Emperor Haile Selassie I, Conquering Lion of the Tribe of Judah, Negus Negasti and Elect of God, returning from a five-year exile in England, to lead his armies and the British Expeditionary Force in the re-conquest of Ethiopia from the Italian invader. The emperor is now on Ethiopian soil, on his way to Addis Ababa.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

HELPING ETHIOPIA—NOW

According to an Associated Press dispatch from Khartum, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, the British are arming and training 200,000 Ethiopians to fight the Italians in Abyssinia and drive them out.

FEB 8 1941

Since July, picked British officers and non-commissioned officers have been in the ancient kingdom, teaching the natives how to handle the modern arms sent into that part of the country where Italian control does not extend.

A fortnight ago Emperor Haile Selassie entered Ethiopia after an absence of nearly five years and officially took command of the vast Ethiopian guerrila forces.

With the Italians on the run in Libya and Albania, and cut off in East Africa, the prospects of Haile Selassie win-

ning back his kingdom are very good.

The colored people of the world are a unit in praying for the defeat and ejection of the Italians from Abyssinia.

But what is most illuminating to colored people of the world is the fact that England withheld aid to Ethiopia until the British Empire was threatened.

Back in 1935 and 1936 the little Emperor pleaded in vain with the English and the British-dominated League of Nations to help him to battle the Italian aggressor.

England would not help one bit and, as usual, the United States, which has since aided China, Finland, Norway, Brazil, Argentine and other countries, followed the lead of Downing Street.

Had England given Ethiopia the help she asked in 1935 and 1936, the British Empire would not be in the fix it is today.

Experience has shown since that Hitler was in no position then to wage a war against England and that Mussolini's army could have made no headway whatever against Ethiopian soldiers properly equipped.

Had England and the United States openly supplied Haile Selassie with the aid he sought, Mussolini would have been stopped in his tracks and the Rome-Berlin Axis would have died aborning.

Aid is being given to Ethiopia—now, in the hope that this will help save England's skin, but, as usual, it may be "too little and too late."

However, if Ethiopia manages to regain her independence, few intelligent colored people will lose any sleep over what happens to the British Empire.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

ARMY HEADED BY SELASSIE

JAN 25 1941

Town of Kassala Falls To Native Forces; Italians Ringed

By ST.CLAIR BOURNE

Buckling under determined assaults of native forces under command of Emperor Haile Selassie himself, Italian forces occupying Ethiopia are not only withdrawing rapidly all along the line but face possible extinction if they refuse to surrender, reports indicated this week. The recapture of Kassala, northern border town by the Ethiop troops was admitted by Rome in official communiques.

Meanwhile, American supporters of Ethiopia, confidently predicting the near return of Selassie to his throne, prepared to launch huge "Aid Ethiopia" drives in this country, flooded the office of Ethiopian Consul General John H. Shaw, 78 Water St., with requests for authorization to proceed as soon as the U. S. state department gave its sanction.

Haile Selassie, London reported, has set up his court in Khartum, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, about 300 miles from Kassala from where the campaign of the native forces is being personally directed. Tribal chieftains, long active in the punishing guerrilla warfare which has exacted frightful toll of the Italians ever since their original invasion 5 years ago, are flocking to the Emperor to pledge their support.

In the Kenya and Tanganyika territories south of Ethiopia huge native forces, trained and well equipped by the British are said to be poised for an attack on the Italians as soon as weather permits and the northern campaign, also aided by the British, is reported moving rapidly.

British authorities indicated in London lst week their hope that the Italians would seek to evacuate the non-combatant portion of the estimated half-million Italians in Ethiopia, even offered such assistance as they could, implying no doubt of an Ethiopian victory outcome in the campaign. The strength of the Fascist forces in Ethiopia now are estimated as high as 150,000. That of the natives, although almost impossible to approximate, is definitely conceded to be much greater.

Perusal of the map reveals that the Italians have no avenue of retreat other than to Mogadiscio, sole Italian Somaliland port, but which can be reached from Addis Ababa only over almost 1,500 miles of mountains and desert which are almost completely uninhabited and, moreover, are wide open to attack by the southern native columns all along the route.

Even if the Italians should withdraw to Mogadiscio, experts point out, British warships patrolling the Indian Ocean must be reckoned with.

Claims from Selassie's headquarters that Kassala was taken without a shot being fired were substantiated in dispatches from Rome this week which claimed that Italian forces had evacuated the town as a "strategic move." General belief, however, is that the retreat is only the beginning of a general withdrawal which may eventually turn into a rout.

Monday in his office, Consul General Shaw revealed that he has received many communications from organizations and individuals relative to sponsoring drives to aid Ethiopia, and also spent considerable time conferring with Robert L. Ephraim, president of the Negro World Alliance and the Ethiopian Redemption Committee, both of Chicago.

Ephraim, after the conference, told a Star & Amsterdam News reporter that Shaw had given him full authority to direct the drive to aid Ethiopia in the United States as soon as the state department gives its sanction, then left for Chicago where, he said, further preparations would begin immediately upon his arrival.

Sanction of such campaigns must be given by the U. S. Deaprtment of State in accordance with a law which prohibits such movements otherwise.

Ironically enough, one of the first organizations to contact Shaw, he admitted, was the Committee for Organization of Aid for Ethiopia, located, of all places in Rome, N. Y.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

British Erase Racial Bar In Royal Air Force

FEB 22 1941

By GEORGE PADMORE
(Chicago Defender Foreign Correspondent)

LONDON.—The color bar in the imperial forces of the Crown, including the Royal Air Force, has been officially abolished for the duration of the war.

This was contained in a statement from the Air Ministry to the League of Colored People, last week. The letter states that the Imperial Air Council has decided "that for the period of the war, British subjects from the colonies who are in Britain, including those not wholly of European descent, are to be on the same footing as British subjects from the United Kingdom as regards eligibility for voluntary enlistment in the Armed forces, including the Royal Air Force."

FEB 22 1941

The document goes on to state "British subjects of non-European descent who are in this country are considered on their merits for service with the Royal Air Force, and several have been accepted since the outbreak of war. A careful examination of overseas manpower resources has been made recently, and that the machinery is being set up in certain overseas countries for the local selection and entry of suitable personnel."

The first African to be selected for training as a pilot under the new scheme was Babatunde O. Alakija, son of A. Alakija, a member of the legislative Council of Nigeria and a nephew of the Alake Abeokuta, a leading West African chief.

Since then, several Negroes from Africa and the West Indies have joined the R.A.F. and other branches of the fighting forces.

Among those granted commissions are Dr. Otto Wallen, son of a former Trinidad mayor, and Dr. A. Marsh of Jamaica who have been made lieutenants in the Royal Army Medical Corps.

FEB 22 1941

Arundel Moody, son of Dr. H. A. Moody of Jamaica, has been admitted into an Officers' Training Corps, and Miss C. Moody, who is a physician, has joined the R.A.M.C.

Several Indians have recently arrived in England to join the R.A.F. As most of them hold pilot certificates, they hope to be soon able to take part in bombing raids over Germany. They were received in audience by the King and Queen in Buckingham Palace.

These volunteers, however, are not enough to meet the rapidly expanding needs of the Royal Air Force, so the Colonial Office has made arrangements for the establishment in the various West Indian islands, as well as Bermuda, British Guiana and British Honduras, of local selection and medical boards to select colored candidates for service in the R. A. F. as pilots, observers, wireless operators and air gunners.

The names of the candidates selected by these boards are transmitted to the Air Ministry and are subject to the Ministry's approval. The candidates, if admitted, are provided with their passage either to England or Canada for training.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Writer Tells Of Part The Formidable Black Soldier Plays In Second World War Episode

JAN 28 19 JAN 28 1941

Dark Soldiers from Many Parts Of the Earth Combine to Fight To the End Against Common Foe

TRINIDAD, British West Indies.—Italy has 1,200 miles of frontier in East Africa to guard and defend. The distances in her north African possessions, Lybia and Tripoli, are also enormous. With the taking of Bardia, near the Lybian Egyptian frontier by the British (and I think by Free French troops as well) some 500 miles remain to be conquered before the Italians can be pushed westward as far as Benghazi, Lybia's main city.

The British "blitz" started in driving the Italians out of the distance they had penetrated into Egypt, and in its six weeks has veritably proved itself a lightning campaign. We read of 30,000 Italian prisoners in one place, of many other thousands in another, of various generals and staff officers captured

That operations in Ethiopia will be made as parallel in time as possible with the Lybian attack seems pretty obvious. Another Prime Minister is on his way back from Egypt, the Premier of the Punjab in India, stating that the Punjab troops in the Western Desert will not leave until they have defeated the Italians there. These troops are also in the Sudan and on the borders of Abyssinia; their morale, said the Premier, was extraordinary, and that there was a deep feeling of sympathy between these and African soldiers.

General Wavell is the leader in command of the entire military operations in the Middle East, as these regions are termed. His statement acknowledged the help given by Egypt, and continued: "We had our periods of danger in the months that followed last June, when Italy's ruler decided that good loot could be had without much fighting or danger. Our garrisons in Egypt Sudan, East Africa, and British Somaliland were most dangerously weak. Fortunately, no determined attack was made except in British Somaliland, where the Italians employed the force of seven Brigades with artillery and tanks to drive back our five battalions. We acknowledge the compliment in the face of the force they thought necessary."

No wonder that the various peoples of Africa, be they Negro Ethiopian, Arab or Egyptian, along with their Indian allies, should fight with such spirit, now that the hour has come. Although doubtless they have not read what I am going to quote, Hitler's race theories are known long since to the inhabitants of the Dark Continent and of India. Says a German newspaper writing of Nazi aims in Africa; "German policy will be to establish a firm and clear order from the start which defines the position of the native unequivocallyl.

"That this position is to be one of slavery is quite clear. The German going to the colonies will have to have a certain familiarity with the language and the peculiarities of the natives, not only to facilitate his becoming their master, but also for economic reasons.

"The emancipation of native races or the encouragement of their culture receives no place in the German colonial policy." What is to be done, continues the paper, with the many educated Negroes in Aganda? It can contain large numbers of black workers, but offers very little scope for Negroes with a higher education. (All of this must appear somewhat uncertain now to the German reader, providing he is allowed to know the magnitude of the Italian rout in Africa).

Fighting is taking place not only in Ethiopia, Lybia and regions in Italian East Africa, but further south in (British) Kenya, where the recent victories of the British have just been celebrated in its capital Nairobi. Difficult conditions have been overcome; for instance, in the taking of Elwak, Brigadier Pinard's forces (South African) had to cover great distances with only one bottle of water to last 30 hours, on foot, in terrific heat.

The effort of the colonies continues unabated; rather, it is encreasing. From Barbados, British West Indies, comes 2,300 pounds as a first installment to the British Red Cross. Trinidad has set itself the task of collecting the large sum of 100,000 pounds, to buy aircraft British Honduras has given its third contribution of 1,000 pounds. From the people of Bermuda eight large packing cases of clothes arrived in London, with this message: "Goods win through; London will too." The people of French Cameroon in West Africa have sent enough gold to England to buy a Spitfire plane; it will be called the "Cameroons Francais." Total composed of gifts from Native Rulers and individuals to the Sudan War Planes Fund is 5,000 pounds.

Assam, already having contributed four fighters to the Royal Air Force now sends a further 20,000 pounds, the price of one bomber and makes other gifts to Air Raid Victims Fund and Red Cross. The Nyzam of Hyderabad has two fully equipped chaser squadrons actually fighting the Italians in the Middle East. The Maharajah of Gaekwar, another of Indian's powerful princes, gave 50,000 pounds (10 fighting planes can be bought with this) and had already given the same sum and an infantry unit.

An organization in Belgian Congo donated 1,200 pounds to the British Consul for the Red Cross. In all the colonies of Great Britain have sent 17,890,000 pounds for war purposes between the outbreak of the war and the end of December.

At the end of November General de Gaulle returned to England from his mission to French Cameroon where he was hailed as the only true representative of France. From London now comes a message describing a Free luncheon at which Cardinal Hinsley said they honoured the General as " a great Christian leader who sought inspiration from the glorious Christian past of his country." Replying General de Gaulle pointed out that France was not vanguished as she still possessed her colonial empire her navy, a mercantile marine of 2 million tons, and gold to the amount of 50 billion francs.

In the past few months de Gaulle Committees and de Gaulle representatives have been nominated in almost every country, and it goes without saying that the people of this island are in open sympathy with the leader of true France, that is to say, of "Free France."

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

JULIAN JOINS CANADA ROYAL AIR FORCES

JAN 19 194

Lets Loose Blast On Negro Press

By JOHN H. THOMPSON

NEW YORK, Jan. 16—(ANP)—Col. Hubert Fauntleroy Julian, erstwhile Ethiopian air ace who achieved this distinction by never fighting an air battle while in Ethiopia, and styled Harlem's "Black Eagle" by ridiculing daily papers, jubilantly announced to reporters this week that he had passed the final tests at Ottawa, Canada, as a pilot in the Royal Air force. He received his commission this past week.

Attired in an expensive flying coat of real leather, direct from his Bond street tailors in London, minus the monocle he customarily wears, Julian told reporters he hoped to be in London within the next few weeks, wanted to fight his heralded air duel with Riechmarshall Goering at the first opportunity, berated the Associated Negro Press for sending out articles which he said held up his exploits to ridicule.

Says White Press Makes Him

Said the redoubtable "No-Way Corrigan", whose first and only attempt at a non-stop crossing of the Atlantic ended in Flushing Meadows, "I don't give a hoot for all the Negro papers in the world. The white press is what makes me. No matter what the Negro papers say about me I am still the biggest Negro in the country, have more money than any other Negro and don't ask any one for favors but the white people. As long as the white papers give me a spread once in awhile I am satisfied."

Considerable mystery has been evinced here in Harlem as to the probable sources of Julian's seemingly unlimited supply of funds. The veil of mystery was partly lifted here this week when Julian hinted that he was involved in one of the numerous espionage rings now operating in this country. He also passed out hints that he was not going to England to engage in flying but would be a member of the British Intelligence Service.

Gets Reprimand

It is known here that Julian was called into the secretary of state's office in Washington recently and reprimanded for talking too much about affairs of state. It was wondered here why a private citizen of any country would be called down by a government official unless his activities as an espionage agent were known. "An unknown citizen's utterances on any question could

not have any bearing on any international situation, it was pointed out.

And Col. Julian, the best dressed, most expensively attired Negro in Harlem, gives no inkling to the true facts. And incidentally, in an effort to ascertain what country Julian claims citizenship, he was last listed as a citizen of Turkey! A native of the BWI, he changes citizenship like a snake does its skin and with less apparent effort. No matter what country to which he claims allegiance, he finds no difficulty in coming in and out of the United States. It is known he refused citizenship in Italy following the conquering of that country.

He recently gave a demonstration of his flying ability for reporters of the Amsterdam News, a local weekly.

Julian is reported to have had to use considerable influence to win his commission in the R. A. F.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Native Troops, Secretly Inimical to Italians, Seen as Defeat Cause

JAN 19 1941

By RUDOLPH DUNBAR

LONDON.—British victories in the northern African theatre of war over the Italians is responsible to a large degree, to the secret hate which native troops have for their Fascist masters and Mussolini's failure to obtain their loyalty to his cause. Il Duce's success at home in bulldozing the Italian people into taking the role of international bandits has failed miserably in Africa.

Mussolini deserves no mercy. He is a gangster just as evil and incredibly ruthless as the other sadistic weakling, Hitler. His record is black and his purpose is just as sinister. And to think that the late Neville Chamberlain wanted to be friendly with such a vermin and recognize the theft of Abyssinia! For the good of mankind and for the future of the world, Britain must exterminate Mussolini who is the living compendium of all evil qualities. What changes time brings; Mussolini began his career as conquerer 17 years ago when his fleet bombarded Corfu. Next this modern Caesar assailed benighted Abyssinia.

It was there that his son in law Count Ciano and his son Bruno earned glory by machine-gunning native villages. "Oh the joy of bombing villages," chanted young Bruno Mussolini, the adolescent thug, during the Abyssinian campaign, De Bono was not kil'ing off his legitimate prey. Mussolini thereupon installed Marshal Badoglio on the gallows with sealed orders to annihilate the unfortunate Abyssinians with mustard gas which caused immeasurable suffering, misery and death. For that, Badoglio was made Duke of Addis Ababa. It is, indeed, great satisfaction to know that such barbarous inhumanities have brought their own swift and bitter retribution.

Negus Prophecy

Just before the col'apse of Abyssinia, the negus, saddened and disillusioned, forced to leave his country after his most sanguine hopes had suffered an eclipse made this dramatic statement: "Do the people of the world realize my responsibilities not only to my people but to the world, and do they know that I am hold-

It might be recalled that the emperor and his foreign secretary left London about five months ago for an unknown destination in the Sudan. Since then, very litt'e have been heard about the emperor. For good reasons known to the British military command and the British government, the emperor's activities have been a close secret. I can, however state officially that it is intended by the British government that Abyssinia must be for the Abyssinnians and in order to bring about this successfully, I can assure you that the British government have not been idle in their pursuit.

Britain's Greatest Fifth Column

Italy's Libyan army alone numbers 250,000 whites and thousands of Askaris. She has big garrisons of mixed troops in Abyssinia, who are still trying to repress the emperor's rebels and so make Abyssinia a colony in full sense. The Abyssinians have not forgotten or forgiven. They have been carefully watching the battle in the Mediterannean and today, they are agog with excitement over Britain's successful campaign in the African theatre of war. At the time of writing, it was officially announced in London that revolt in Abyssinia is growing with grave symptoms. Thus it will be seen that the biggest fifth column in the world dwells in the Italian empire and it is on the side of Britain.

Graziana, the Italian commander in chief, is entangled in a whole web of intrigue chiefly with the problem of the Libyans who dislike him intensely. So, therefore, he cannot but reckon with the probability of mutiny among his large indispensable native levies who owe him no allegiance except due to the glamour of success.

It was the black soldiers conscripted in Libya who were ordered to hold the front at Sidi Barrani. One of their divisions was comprised of old men and others generally considered unfit for service, since they are suffering from eye trouble, and other common desert diseases. A typical case is that of one grandfather serving with his two sons in the same regiment. These men refused to go forward. As members of the Senussi tribe they declined to strike their own clansmen in Egypt. As Moslems they wou'dn't further violate the holy territory of Moslem Egypt.

Mussolinis Islam Sword

Mussolini's bogus straight sword of Islam will assume the classical Mohammedan curvature and speedily rebound to destroy in its path the fleetest Italian. The ghost of the Tripolitan Arab patriot Mukhtar (thrown from an Italian aeroplane) is descending on the disconcerted legionnaires of Graziana in the form of 500 kilogram bombs. The Italians who sealed up the wells of Cytenaica and thus reduced the indigenous population to submission are now themselves being steadily starved and forced by their parching thirst into a capitulation only equalled by the route of the Carthaginians at Zama. Fortunately for the Italians, the British High command is not motivated by the gangrene of gangsterism which extermination. The captured understands only capitulation by troops freed after 18 years of servile bondage in a service or regime utterly alien to their culturral and political tradition, will now find themselves in a concentration camp encircled with barbed wire in the middle of the burning desert as did 80,000 inhabitants of Cyrenaica, who died a miserable death for the crime of no tbeing the true descendants of the Roman Imperium.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

250 Italians Expelled From Addis Ababa

APR 29 1941

Others To Follow at Rate of 1,000 a Week.

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, April 28.—(AP)—Turbaned Ethiopians massed in the main square of this capital city tonight and cheered as an Amharic radio announcer read the names of the first 250 Italians to be expelled from the city.

The names included those of well-known party leaders and members of the secret police. They are expected to go to internment camps next Monday and to be followed by others at the rate of 1,000 weekly.

Upon the return of Emperor Haile Selassie to the capital all Italians not evacuated will be required to live in special safety zones.

APR 29 1941

The city, meanwhile, is preparing for the return of the King of Kings, Haile Selassie.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

South African Natives Will Be Employed As Army Porters

LONDON (BM).—Recruitment of the "Native Military Police" in the Union of South Africa has ceased, by order of the Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, General Jan Smuths.

A new unit, called the "Native Military Corps," has been formed to recruit Africans for service outside the Union with the European troops as guards, motor and animal transport drivers, stretcher bearers, porters, medical and hygiene personnel and other duties with the white troops in the field.

While Africans will sign on for whatever duties may be allotted to them, "Anywhere in Africa," efforts will be made to fit them for, and assign them to, the duties for which they are fitted in the Labour Corps.

The rates of pay for privates will be 1/6d per day, Lance-Corporals 1/6d and the highest rank of Sergeants, 2/3d.

A recruit who declares that he has dependants will be required to allot to them nine pence of his daily pay to which the Government will add nine pence, thus bringing the total amount available for wives and children up to 1/6d per day.

Privates without dependants still have half of their pay deferred for the period of their service.

Other ranks will have 1/6d deferred

Africans with dependants will also be encouraged to defer some portion of their nine pence. "So as to obviate loss and wasteful spending," declares the Minister for Native Affairs.

Efforts of certain white friends of the Africans to get the Government to grant the Natives an additional allowance for urban dwellers of eight pence a day to cover rent and other essential services, have not so far been successful.

South African Natives are very disappointed by the Government's decision not to use them as combatants.

It is pointed out that England has armed and is training large armies of blacks in West and East Africa to fight against the Italians on the Kenya-Abyssinia front.

These troops have already distinguished themselves many have won decorations for gallantry in action against the enemy.

The first Military Medal awarded in the African War was given to Corporal Asamu of the King's African Rifles.

He showed conspicuous calmness in supplying and feeding a Bren gun when under enemy fire.

Under his covering fire, the men under his command were able to reach safety

The Zulus are among the great fighting races in Africa.

But on account of the racial conflict in the Union, due to the colour bar system, the authorities are afraid to antagonise European public opinion and abolish the colour bar policy in the armed forces, although it is realised that over 1,000,000 Natives could be armed and trained for service in the Near East.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Censored by the Ministry of Information, London

Making Everybody Equal

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Capital Negro Leaders Call For Aid to Destroy Hitler

Support All Gov't Moves to Help British, Soviet Peoples; Stress Fight on Nazism Linked to Negro Rights in America

(Special to the Sunday Worker)

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Triumph of Hitler over the Soviet Union and the British people would mean "the spreading of all the evils of fascism, race hatred and race superiority in the United States," a group of distinguished Washington Negro leaders declared in a statement issued here today.

Signed by well-known ministers, trade unionists and civic leaders, the statement asserts that it is "of vital concern to the Negro people that Hitler be destroyed." Support to the President's announced program of aid to Britain and the Soviet Union was urged.

However, the statement warned, effective action against Hitler can only be undertaken if Jim-Crowism is destroyed in the United States. Stress was laid on execution of the President's recent order barring discrimination in the defense industries.

FULL STATEMENT

The text of the statement follows:

"Great Britain and the Soviet Union are today engaged in a desperate struggle for national independence against the Hitler hordes who would enslave the world."

"The Negro people realize that Hitler and Hitlerism is a menace to America's peace and democracy. Its triumphs would mean the spreading of all the evils of fascism, race hatred and race superiority here in the United States. It is therefore of vital concern to the Negro people that Hitler be destroyed and that they should give complete support to the President's announced program of aid to Britain, the Soviet Union and all other countries fighting Hitler aggression.

"The Negro people are convinced that a successful struggle against Hitlerism calls for an effective execution of the President's recent executive order to abolish racial discrimination in defense industry.

"It is the candid opinion of the Negro people that the most effective way to maintain and extend democracy in America is by abolishing Jim Crowism, by passage of the anti-lynch and anti-poll tax bills and all legislation protecting the rights of labor."

Signed by: Rev. Frank Alstork, Pastor, Union Wesley Baptist Church, Chairman, Methodist Ministerial Alliance; Ida Taylor, Chairman, Elks Civil Liberties Unit; Rev. W. H. Jernagin, Pastor, McCarmel Baptist Church; Dr. Herbert C. Marshall of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored Peoples; Wm. Bell, Axe Rule Lodge; Rev. Foster, Pastor of New Bethel Baptist Church; Mrs. Theresa Robinson, National Chairman Elks Civil Liberties Unit; Arthur Walker,

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

AFRICA AND THE WAR

In a broadcast talk to mark the fiftieth anniversary of British rule over the protectorate of Nyasaland, Lord Moyne, Secretary of State for Colonies, declared last week in London, that "this war involves the future of Africa as well as Europe." If the Nazis won, the hope of civilizing the natives in Africa would be at an end. The Africans would be thrown back into slavery under German taskmasters.

We should like to inquire from Lord Moyne what the Britannic government proposes to do for Africa at the conclusion of the present conflict? If the future of Africa is interlocked with the outcome of the European war, why then has not Mr. Churchill or Mr. Eden outlined to the African people the objectives sought by the British War cabinet? We have heard many speeches in which alluring promises were made to the Indian and to the Arab peoples. India has been promised political freedom. The Arabs have been assured that their nationalist aspirations will be advanced to the point of national satisfaction through the aid and influence of Great Britain. But poor Africa has only been referred to as geographical points where the Allies and the Axis forces have locked horns.

The Africans, Lord Moyne declared, would be thrown back into slavery under German taskmasters. British rule in Africa has yet to give any cause for the natives to fight for its continuance. Economic, industrial exploitation, suppression of political rights, child labor, are all the identifying garments of slavery. Moreover, there are many sections of South Africa in particular where the natives are not allowed on the streets after dark. Ruthless measures are invoked against them on the slightest provocation. The Africans are not protected by British rule, and up to the present moment there has been no effort by the British government pointing toward even a mild desire to give political or economic freedom to the people of the Dark Continent.

We are convinced that Britain does not intend to extend to Africa the type of democracy she is prepared to grant to the people of India and Syria. We can readily understand that attitude. While imperialistic rivalries are going on in various parts of the world for the control of raw materials, the securing of markets for manufactured goods, economic spheres of influence for the export of capital goods and finance-capital, as well as the securing of air and naval bases, it is chiefly in Africa that the struggle is now centered.

The Dark Continent has become the international battleground of the Axis Powers, which seek to secure a firm foothold along the Northern and Western coastlines in order to dominate the Mediterranean and the Atlantic oceans.

Furthermore, Africa is the gateway to the East—the link between Europe and Asia—and so holds the key to world power.

Control of the Suez, occupation of Dakar on the coast of French West Africa, would give Hitler the means of striking at Britain's sea-power and even threatening the Western hemisphere.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Three Negroes Nazi Hostages In France

MAY 26 1941

NEW YORK CITY—(A N P)—Three members of a Negro family were among the 140 Americans taken of the ill-fated S. S. Zamzam by the Germans before a Nazi sea-raider sent the ship to the bottom in mid April, it became known here following disclosure of the incident.

They are Mr. and Mrs. Thomas O. Dosuma and their 12 year old daughter, Ayodel, who were en route to Sierra Leona where Mr. Dosuma was supposed to take up an assignment as head of the mission school of the Baptist Foreign missions. The mission's headquarters are in Baltimore.

MAY 28 1941

The fate of the Dosumas as well as the other victims is still being tossed about because of various interpretations of international law. It had been reported that the Americans would be permitted to leave their refuge in St. Jean de Luz in France, where they had been taken by a German merchant ship, but difficulties seem to have arisen to postpone the release.

The family, prior to their departure, had lived at 59 East 133rd Street, New York City. Mr. Dosuma, holder of a political science degree from Columbia University had taught remedial arithmetic in the public schools here for a while. Although he formerly attended Hampton Institute, he is a graduate of Lincoln University at Oxford, Pa. He was known there as T. Dosuma Johnson.

Negro Labor News
Houston, Texas

AFRICAN PLAYS BIG PART IN EUROPEAN WAR'S SETTLEMENT

WASHINGTON, D. C. —(NNS)—Foreign observers, skilled at reading behind the headlines in war news releases, see an increased pressure being daily brought on England in her last ditch struggle to maintain her position of supremacy and world domination. The uprising of the natives in Iraq, followed shortly by the open alliance of the French Vichy government with Hitler, was a body blow to England's propaganda bureau, intent on impressing the voters of the United States that only aid in the way of war materials is now needed to assure an eventual British victory.

Unfortunately, England can no longer claim that it is Hitler alone she is fighting—when France, as well as the Danubian and Balkan countries of Hungary, Rumanii, Yugoslavia. Bulgaria and the rest are also allied with Hitler. It is all very well to claim that for many of these countries the alliance is a forced one—but that does not alter the fact that, to all intents and purposes, England is actually at war with all Europe. This fact, naturally, is not given any prominence in the press today, but it is one interesting for students of world affairs.

MAY 24 1941

And it is of particular interest to Negroes the world over, and to students of African affairs. The European war has long since transferred much of its activity to African soil—it is, furthermore, an open secret that a new reshuffling of African colonies will be one of the major issues of whatever peace settlement is eventually made.

It is not at all unlikely that England will lose much of her former African territory. Already she is encountering increasing difficulties in persuading Africans under her control to go forth to war and murder for her sake—or at the sake of a white empire now threatened with disintegration. Just as the natives in Iraq refused to blindly follow British orders, so too are the Africans demanding a New Deal.

It is well konwn that for the past few years German agents, many under the guise of missionaries, have been at work in Africa, inciting the natives under British rule to rebellion. In return they have promised the African tribal chiefs that their lands and their rule will be returned to them once this current white war is over. The worth of these German promises is, naturally, highly problematical. It is a matter of record that German control of African colonies, before she lost them in the World War of twenty-five years ago, was one of appalling cruelty, harshness, and inhuman barbarism. It is too much to suppose that the German mind, in regard to the colored peoples, have changed since then. African leaders now siding with Hitler against Britain know that—but to a certain extent the have been taking a leaf from Stalin's book on modern war. They figure that, in the struggle for freedom, any ally is better than none. They hope that having driven out one set of white conquerors, the will be better equipped and better trained to drive out whatever white forces attempt to remain in leadership.

This became apparent in Ethiopia, where with British assistance Haile Selassie drove out Italians, and is now fast on the road to driving out the British forces who have attempted to remain as ''protectors''—a word beter known as meaning ''oppressors.''

MAY 24 1941

One more bitter truth should be by now apparent to Britain as the war seeps deeper into territories of colored peoples. The aid and collaboration Britain expected in these places is either half-hearted or utterly lacking. The reason is clear. Britain was never a friend to the colored peoples of the world. Rather, the British Empire grew to power and might by the oppression and expliotation of colored races.

The oppressed people are now remembering it—to Britain's cost.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

COLORED FAMILY AMONG HOSTAGES OF S.S. ZAMZAM

Mr. and Mrs. Dosuma and Daughter Enroute to Sierra Leone

NEW YORK, May 2[illegible] (ANP)—Three members of a Negro family were among the 140 Americans taken off the ill-fated S. S. Zamzam by the Germans before a Nazi sea-raider sent the ship to the bottom in mid-April, it became known here, following disclosure of the incident. They are Mr. and Mrs. Thomas O. Dosuma and their 12-year-old daughter, Ayodel, who were en route to Sierra Leone where Mr. Dosuma was supposed to take up an assignment as head of the mission school of the Baptist Foreign missions. The mission's headquarters are in Baltimore.

MAY 30 1941

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Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

No Hatred Is Shown By Haile Selassie

Christ-Like Spirit Urged By Emperor

By RUDOLPH DUNBAR

LONDON, (ANP)—It is, indeed, rather significant that only a few weeks ago I pointed out in these columns, the conspicuous act of humanitarism shown by the Abyssinian patriots in their policy of "render not evil for evil."

The emperor, upon his triumphal entry into Addis Ababa, fully outlined these Christian principals again.

He said: "Let us therefore rejoice, but in the spirit of Christ. Do not reward evil for evil. Do not indulge in the untimely atrocities which the enemy, even in these last days, has been accustomed to practise against us. Do not shame Ethiopia by acts worthy of our enemies. I shall see they are disarmed and given safe passage to the place from which they came."

The superlative excellence of this statement can be compared with any of the declarations made in the Sermon on the Mount.

In reading the admirable article of the London Times Addis Ababa correspondent, I was delighted to see that he mentioned the fact that the Italians were safe in the hands of the "tolerant" Ethiopians.

MAY 26 1941

This point cannot be too greatly emphasized for throughout the whole of the Abbyssinian war, certain elements in England used as arguments against the application of sanctions to Italy, fabricated stories about the barbarity of the Abyssinians.

In spite of the appalling treatment meted out to the most patriotic Abyssiniians by the Italians conquerors, the patriot troops often fighting on their own and, un-influenced by the restraining hands of British officers have shown that they are fully capable of conforming to the etiquette of war as practised by the most chivalrous foes in European history.

The detailed account of the Times correspondent in Addis Ababa permeated by a spirit of obvious friendliness towards the Ethiopian people can but give pleasure to the millions of Negroes in the British colonies and the Western hemisphere. When Haile Selassie takes his seat once more in a future league of nations none can doubt the moral qualities of the Abyssinians. Qualities shared by all Negroes the world over and which fully justify Ethiopian rights to play their part in re-establishing of civilized standards of existence after the defeat of Hitlerism.

MAY 26 1941

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

EMPEROR DEMANDS SEACOAST OUTLET

By Our Foreign Correspondent

LONDON—(Censored)—June 10—Big economic, political and social changes, constituting a veritable Social and Industrial Revolution, will be inaugurated at once throughout the length and breadth of Ethiopia.

The former system of Direct Rule, a sort of semi-feudal administration through rases and chiefs will be replaced by parliamentary government and direct representation of the people, declared the Emperor, outlining his plans for the country's failure.

MUST HAVE OUTLET TO THE SEA

Referring to Jibuti, which in peacetime is Abyssinia's only outlet to the sea and outside world, the Emperor has made this important declaration:

"If Jibuti is entirely in the hands of the Italians I hope Ethiopia will be able to get Jibuti. There is a treaty between Ethiopia and France that France will not accept to cede Jibuti to anyone except Ethiopia."

Commenting on African policy in general the Emperor has informed British representatives at Addis Ababa that: "I have already expressed my desire to collaborate with the British Government and people, and also wish to do the same wtih the British territories in Africa."

CONSTITUTION AND ADULT SUFFRAGE

The Emperor has also let it be known that he intends to open a democratic Parliament as soon as possible. He has already decided who will form his first Cabinet, the personnel of which will be announced shortly. When education is sufficiently advanced all women will be granted votes.

To prepare the people for these political reforms, the Emperor and his advisers are drawing up plans for both day and evening education as well as agricultural development and social welfare, for "unless these things are carried out in my country the independence of Ethiopia would be only nominal," he added.

OLD SOCIAL ORDER MUST GO

Addressing the Rases and other leading native dignitaries in the capital, the Emperor intimated that the old social system of tribal administration will have to be abolished, if Ethiopia is to take her place among the advanced nations of the world.

East Africa and Rhodesia
London, England

Ethiopians Murdered by Italian Police Officer

Telegrams from Addis Ababa reported that the first murder trial held there under British military jurisdiction had resulted in the conviction and death sentence on an Italian police lieutenant named Vengeruzo Clarizeo, whose crime was described as one of unspeakable brutality. On the night on which Imperial Forces entered Addis Ababa, Clarizeo was still commanding a posse of about 15 police which was patrolling the Ethiopian quarter. He found a crowd of Abyssinians in and around a bar at 7 o'clock, asked why they were not obeying the curfew, and then ordered the posse to open fire with a tommy-gun, killing seven Abyssinians and wounding 14. Clarizeo challenged British military jurisdiction in Addis Ababa on that date and also claimed that he was obeying orders, but brought no supporting evidence.

Messages from Johannesburg said that, acknowledging a message from Mr. Fadden, the Acting Prime Minister, on behalf of the Government and people of Australia, which expressed grateful appreciation of South Africa's most effective contribution to the successful operations in East Africa, General Smuts had replied that "our comradeship now being cemented in war will outlast this conflict and knit our peoples of the Commonwealth nations more firmly together than ever before."

May 16.—British G.H.Q., Cairo, and R.A.F. Headquarters, Middle East, announced :—

"In spite of continuous and heavy rain, further progress has been made in our advance on Amba Alagi. In the southern area the important pass of Shashamanna has been occupied and further prisoners have been taken.

The Resurrection Of Ethiopia

FIVE YEARS ago, the Kingdom of Ethiopia was betrayed by a community of States which, whilst it professed the crystallization of law and order in international society, yet it proceeded by its labyrinthine system of diplomacy to harpoon the existence of Ethiopia as a political entity in the family of nations.

By a series of treacherous acts, Italy violated the canons of world politics and invaded and subjugated the land of Ethiopia.

At Geneva, His Majesty Haile Selassie challenged the States of the world to remember that such words as "International Morality" formed part of man's existence as a political animal, in the interdependence and relations of States. But his appeal fell on deaf ears.

Then he made a prophecy, and ere he left the corridors of the League of Nations, at Geneva, that temple of political babels collapsed and within a few years, the very accusers, jurors and judges of this self-same Haile Selassie, with very few exceptions, drank the same potion which Ethiopia was forced to taste in order to lie at the proud feet of a conqueror.

Ethiopia died, in 1936, after its crucifixion.

But the Emperor, the Ethiopians, the Black World, and lovers of justice and freedom, all over the four corners of the earth, did not forget the infamy, the brutality, and the crucifixion of an innocent State.

The time of reckoning has come and lo, today, Ethiopia has risen from the dead !

True, Britain has helped to reconstitute Ethiopia as a State for which all Africans should be grateful; but I wished the London "Times" had written the following, five years earlier: "Britain has undergone a victorious campaign to liberate an African race from Italian tyranny and Africans everywhere have had their faith restored in Britain as the champion of justice for the African people."

However, it is better late than never !

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Two Children Of Negro English Parents Get Aid

OCT 28 1941

NEW YORK CITY—(SNS) — A five-month-old colored baby boy and a 12-year-old colored girl are among the 4,000 British children that the Foster Parents' Plan for War Children is caring for in England in its 34 children's projects, it was announced by Edna Blue, executive chairman. American headquarters of the Plan are at 55 West 42nd Street, New York City.

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The children can be "financially adopted" through the Foster parents' Plan. Foster parents pay $15 per month for the support of the children. Case histories, and photographs are sent to foster parents.

The children are John Frank Barnes, 5-month-old British boy, and Marie Jean Stanley, 12-year-old Dutch girl.

The case histories of the children follow: "John is a war baby in the fullest sense. His father is in the army and his whereabouts are unknown. The mother has been unable to care for her three other children especially in wartime. She is a young colored woman, born in England. Her parents come from Jamaica.

"The child was brought to our Nursery where he is safe and well cared for. John is big and strong and remarkably clever for his age. He weighs more than 15 pounds, can sit up and makes a strong effort to talk.

The case history of Marie J. Stanley follows:

"Marie was born in Holland but has lived a good part of her life in Jamaica. She and her parents arrived in England just before the war started and were unable to return to their home.

"Her father was the colored leader of a dance orchestra, her mother had a coffee stall. Both now live in Birmingham, and are working in munitions factories.

"Their home was destroyed in an air raid recently. The Stanleys lost everything.

"Birmingham was unsafe, so the Stanleys asked that Marie be taken into the Foster Parents' Plan colony.

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The Plan is trying to raise $1,000,000 to care for its projects. Eric G. Muggeridge, Plan executive secretary, is now in London, directing the work of the organization.

An International Committee composed of the Earl of Listowell, The Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Helen Hayes, Russell Maguire, are sponsoring the work of the Foster Parents' Plan for War Children.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Beat Hitler Now or Be Enslaved, Warns Negro Columnist

OCT 20 1941

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 19.—A stirring appeal to Negroes to "forget everything except the contest in Russia" because a Hitler victory would mean serfdom for millions and "slavery and peonage for Negroes" has appeared in Arthur Huff Fauset's weekly column in the Philadelphia Tribune for Oct. 18th. Mr. Fauset is the principal of the Singerly-Douglass Public School here. His column is entitled "I Write As I See" and is reprinted here in full:

MORE OF THE WAR

There is nothing more important today on earth except the war, and by that I mean that if something is not done quickly to stop the Germans in Russia there will not be room on earth for some of us.

This may sound ridiculous, but if you will survey the history of the past few years you will see more truth than fiction in what I am saying. Nation after nation has fallen before the Nazi monsters. Did any of them dream a few years ago that the fate which is theirs today was destined for them?

One by one Hitler has plucked these nations and trampled them under his feet. Only Russia really saw what was up, and it is thanks to her mighty preparations in the past, plus the final touches which she was able to apply during the respite of the Soviet-German pact, that she has been able to wage such a magnificient battle against these hordes of the devil.

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TO ARMS, AMERICA AND ENGLAND!

But Russia cannot do it alone. England and America must help and I insist they must fight. A second front must be opened up.

Why is the front so long forming? We hear talk of all kinds of difficulties. No ships. No available material. No extra forces. I think this is eyewash. But even if there are some grains of truth to the reasons ascribed, does it seem reasonable that America and England will be able to fight Germany more capably after the Nazis have gorged the Soviet Union, than now when the Reich has her hands more than full on the eastern front?

I fear the wiles of those who are advising caution at this point. When has England had such a chance during the entire war? Not until Russia entered on June 22.

BEWARE THE APPEASERS!

I fear the Lindbergh-Nye-Ford-Wheeler clique in America, the old appeaser group in England, the 60 families in our country who control the wealth of the nation, and their British cousins who control the wealth of Great Britain. These I strongly suspect are doing everything in their power to hold back the arms of America and England in order to assure the prostration of Soviet Russia, after which they plan some skull-duggery with Nazi Germany.

What will those plans imply? An attack on the Jews. The annihilation of all democratic freedom. Serfdom for untold millions of poor folk in all lands. Slavery and peonage for Negroes. These I see if Hitler is permitted to do in Russia what he has succeeded in doing in France, the low-lands of Europe, the Balkans and elsewhere.

OCT 20 1941

The answer? Forget everything except the contest in Russia. Demand all-out aid to Russia. Demand that another front be opened immediately. Insist that America do anything at all—yes, even to entering the war, to defeat Hitler now and completely.

Do not wait. Do not hesitate. Do not argue. Either we beat Hitler in the next ten months, or many an American now living will wish he never had been born.

Amsterdam News
New York. N. Y.

London Official Advises Segregation of Shelters

Last week while Hitler's bombers continued to raze London, Viscount Cranley, emerged from the comparative security of the steel and concrete shelter of his ancestral home, to make a tour of 30 of London's air raid shelters; report his findings in the London Sunday Times, and recommend the segregation of colored people seeking safety from the Blitzkrieg.

Lord Cranley is a former life Guard officer, a former member of the London County Council, and the heir of the Earl of Onslow.

Declaring that he felt it was his duty to make a personal investigation, his Lordship said he found the mentality of the people "grave" and that the police, social workers and civil defense officials were anxious to have some one from the royal family "cut" the red tape and put his recommendations into effect.

Heading the list of things his Lordship found wrong during his underground trips, "was the staleness of the air, so foul smelling and hot that it was noticed 6 feet from the entrance on the open street. Many shelters were littered with dirt, and little hope of it being cleaned up."

Lack of water, light, toilet facilities, and the volume of noise in the crowded shelters—many of them having as many as 5,000 people—were other things that appalled his Lordship. He stated that "conditions might cause a very grave outbreak of disease at anytime. Tremendous lowering of the standards of public morality and a complete breakdown in national unity."

"Lavatories consist of a row of cubicles, every ten or so labeled 'men' or 'women'. The entrances are in full view of the public, some with tattered sacking the only screen. The interior consists of a bucket."

London's colored people are such a small fraction of the population that—except for the riots following the end of the last war when Englishmen sought to get rid of their loyal colored soldiers who had helped them to win it—they have never been a problem. They are so scattered about the vast besieged city, that it would be impossible to build separate compartments for them.

Many were born in England. They are the children of Africans, Indians, West Indians and natives of Britain's far flung Empire, drawn to the scene of the conflict by their loyalty. Many are students and seamen. The latter with their white wives and children would be forced to forego the little protection they might be able to afford their families in their time of greatest need.

Lord Cranley was reared and educated in the type of schools that fit the nobility for his Majesty's own life guards. They contributed many stalwarts to Sir. Oswald Moseley's Fascist outfit, and continue to slip through the Ministry of Information, the kind of matter calculated to alienate the loyalty of the Empire's colored subjects.

The lowering of the race and class barriers during Hitler's forays upon England, threatens the foundations upon which they maintained their noble positions.

The government thoroughly shocked by the situation, shunted the problem to Charles Key, a Labor member of Parliament, and announced that he had been made responsible for all London shelters.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

First Negro Member Of RAF Is Nigerian

JAN 26 1941

By NANCY CUNARD

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad—(ANP)—It is a Nigerian, from Britain's West African colony, who is the first African to be accepted for training as a pilot in the British Royal Air Force. His name is Babatunde O. Alakija, C.B.E., a nephew of the Alake of Abeokuta. He is already with his unit and wrote that he liked it. Was given a fine send-off from the famous Aggrey house in London, to which came many retired Nigerian government officials, including Lt. Colonel Cole, Major Hans Vischer, Lady Guggisberg and Lady Graeme Thomson.

Mr. Alakiji was for many years public schools high jump champion and all-around athlete. He is a relation of Oluwole Alakija whom I knew in London, and who contributed a fine essay on music to my anthology, 'Negro,' in 1933. This young man was then a student at Oxford; took his degree at law, married an English wife and went back to his native country, Nigeria with her.

Here the over-six foot son of My Marryshow famous Grenada newspaperman and race leader, is on the Brtish Air Force in training for pilot's certificate. I have talked with him twice, and a more pleasant and intelligent young man it would be difficult to meet. There are young men of color in training too at Piarco Air school. And five colored Trinidadians I met on the eve of their journey to England to enter the air force there.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

EXCLUSIVE STORY SAYS ETHIOPIANS TAKE NO PRISONERS

JAN 18 1941 B-U-L-L-E-T-I-N-!

CHICAGO, Jan. 16—In a story written by William H. Stoneham, Chicago Daily News correspondent in London, the British are reported to have offered the Italians a chance to evacuate women and children and to send them to some port in Italy by way of Djibuti in French Somaliland.

Because of the brutal manner in which Italians murdered Ethiopian women and children in 1936, the British fear that the Ethiopians, once they got the upper hand, would massacre, not only Italian soldiers taken as prisoners, but Italian women and children who have migrated to that country as well.

By JAMES EDMUND BOYACK

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NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—Ethiopia may be the first country to be freed from the slavery of Axis domination. Emperor Haile Selassie, King of Kings and Lion of Judah will again rule over his people who have been independent since before the days of the Pharaohs. This was learned early this week by the Pittsburgh Courier from an authoritative East African expert just arrived in New York.

But behind this dramatic new development in Britain's total war against the Axis powers is probably the most sordid chapter in modern history...a tale of barbarism unequaled since the beginning of the Christian era.

ETHIOPIAN CAMPAIGN STARTED LAST AUGUST

While the fight for Ethiopia's freedom made headlines only this week, your correspondent learned that the campaign actually started to get under way last August. The Emperor arrived in Khartoum, capital of the British Sudan last September. But for months previously in both the Sudan and the Kenya Colony, British officers have been intensively training Ethiopian rebels in the use of hand grenades, modern rifles and machine guns. Field artillery instruction is also being given.

For several months British bombers have been attacking Addis Ababa, Dire Dawa and Harrar in Ethiopia; Asmara, capital of Eritrea, and Massua, and Italian Somaliland. High explosives have created such havoc in these Italian army centers that large numbers of troops were forced to evacuate to nearby hills.

From Massua across Ethiopia to Lake Rudolf, a reign of aerial terror has been spread by R.A.F. flyers. It is estimated that there are 250,000 Italian troops of various types in Ethiopia today.

EFFICIENT INTELLIGENCE NETWORK IS DEVELOPED

My informant explained that part of British strategy in the Lybian campaign was to immobilize all Italian aircraft in that region so as to cut off supplies to the Italian garrisons in Ethiopia. These supplies (including the spaghetti) were ferried at night in big Caproni bombers. So at this writing Mussolini is powerless to send help to his "unconquerable legions" in East Africa, by land, sea or air. Their present situation is practically hopeless.

In the meantime Emperor Haile Selassie, surrounded by trusted chieftains, who fought valiantly against overwhelming odds during the invasion of their country, has developed an efficient intelligence network in every town and village. Their methods of communication are nearly as fast as radio, but they are as ancient as Ethiopian civilization.

Fascist and military authorities were completely ignorant of what was going on under their noses, except that for reasons which they could not fathom, chiefs and warriors had a way of disappearing, never to be seen again. This confounded their masters.

Alarmed at this turn of events, in one Italian stronghold it was found that fifty elders and able-bodied young men had disappeared so an inquiry was held. In front of the assembled populace three young men were horse-whipped within an inch of their lives. But no one "knew" where the others had gone, or why!

ETHIOPIANS HAVE TAKEN NO PRISONERS TO DATE

Called by the Emperor and his generals to training stations scattered along the frontiers of the Sudan and Kenya, these Ethiopian rebels receive guns and instructions. Soon they return to join the bands of highly-organized marauders who are now preying on Italian garrisons in increasing numbers. They travel at night and are given food, comfort and information in every village they pass.

With a "direct line" to R.A.F. headquarters, these experts in guerilla warfare are quickly informed when there is going to be an air raid on an Italian outpost.

Silently they surround it to await the crash of bombs. Once the raid is over, the warriors rush the garrison during the confusion. They slaughter every soldier in the vicinity.

"The Ethiopians have taken no prisoners to date," my informant told me grimly.

After all arms and food have been removed, the garrison buildings are burned and any captive Ethiopians are freed to take their places in the ranks of the rebels.

Thousands of Italian farmers, honest peasants who were lured to "the land of milk and honey" by an intense propaganda campaign after Italy occupied the country, were forced to flee their farms in outlying districts by this state of affairs. All have been conscripted in the army. Except in a few major towns, all women and children have been evacuated to coastal towns in Italian Somaliland, where they live in constant fear of raids from both air and land.

UNSUCCESSFUL IN RAISING NATIVE ARMY

Contrary to popular belief, the Italian overlords did not occupy all of Ethiopia. At no time did they attempt to settle the Western Provinces of Galla, Wallaga, Gore or Gojan. These saw only isolated military patrols sent to maintain order. The Italians did, however, try to raise a native army, but were not successful. There were too many desertions. The "soldier" disappeared to the West. His rifle and equipment went with him.

My informant who witnessed the Italian "civilization" of Ethiopia in recent years, said that the Italian system of colonization must be seen to be believed.

Soon after the occupation of the country and the appointment of Marshal Badoglio as Viceroy, Italian patrols entered every house in each village where they literally tore young girls of ten to sixteen years from the family bosum.

YOUNG GIRLS RAPED BY MUSSOLINI'S "HEROES"

Thousands all over the occupied territory were herded into houses and huts, where they were held prisoners. By day and by night they were criminally assaulted by Mussolini's "conquering heroes."

After months of this debauchery it was discovered that hundreds of these innocent Ethiopian maidens were stricken with syphilis and other diseases. Instead of receiving medical attention they were promptly banished from the village and forbidden to return on pain of death. Many perished from cold and hunger. Others were picked up by their people who nursed them back to health with herbal drugs—prepared, as they have been for thousands of years—by native doctors.

"It is commonplace to see cripples—young and old—slowly making their way along streets and trails. In most cases they have been cruelly beaten by the heavy end of an Italian rifle for failing to give the fascist salute," I am told. "From the very beginning the Ethiopian people were treated as slaves by their Itailan overlords. Every day new laws were promulgated. It would have taken a Philadelphia lawyer to keep up with all of them. The native population has maintained passive resistance since the coming of the foreigner. They have been shot, mercilessly beaten or jailed for not obeying laws, the existence of which they were wholly ignorant."

MUSSOLINI'S DREAMS

Mussolini's dreams of the fabulous deposits of oil and gold which he expected to provide millions of dollars of foreign exchange for the purchase of imports never materialized. Instead Ethiopia has turned out to be the most costly

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

The Negro People's Stake in the War

• The statement of 28 Negro leaders in Washington (published in the last Sunday Worker) urging full aid to the Soviet Union and Great Britain is of enormous significance.

If there is any group that would know whether there's a people's stake in the war, it is the Negro people. For years they have struggled, with increasing support from labor and white progressives, for their full citizenship, their main enemies being the forces of fascism and Hitlerism at home. The Negro people can be found among the first to recognize the changed character of the European conflict since the invasion of the Soviet Union, and will see the world-wide dangers inherent in Hitler's attack upon the stronghold of racial equality and freedom. Says the statement:

"It is therefore of vital concern to the Negro people that Hitler be destroyed and that they should give complete support to the President's anounced program of aid to Britain, the Soviet Union and all other countries fighting Hitler aggression."

The statesmanlike view of these leaders re-emphasizes that the struggle against Nazism abroad requires an unrelenting effort to stamp out its vestiges at home.

"The Negro people are convinced that a successful struggle against Hitlerism calls for an effective execution of the President's recent executive order to abolish racial discrimination in defense industry. It is the candid opinion of the Negro people that the most effective way to maintain and extend democracy in America is by abolishing Jim Crowism, by passage of the anti-lynch and anti-poll tax bills and all legislation protecting the rights of labor," the statement continued.

These labor, civic and religious leaders have expressed the interests and the undoubted sentiments of the Negro masses. One can see here how the war of the Soviet and British peoples is being tranformed into a people's war against fascism, with the peoples of Europe and America recognizing that their own advance is bound up with the military destruction of Nazi aggression.

JUL 16 1941

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

West African Seaman Saves Ship From Nazi Plane Attack

But this Hero With One Eye Shot Out, Would Have Been Merely a Scullion in Uncle Sam's Navy— Black Americans Can't Be Seamen.

JAN 4 - 1941

LONDON, England, Jan. 2.—(Censored)—The world has heard of the heroism and gallant seamanship of the armed merchant cruiser, Jervis Bay, which went down with flag flying, fighting to defend a British convoy against a German raider in the Atlantic. But how many have heard of George Taylor, the African seaman who took part in that gallant action?

Well, here is the story of a Negro that must be told.

STEERED BLAZING SHIP SAFELY TO PORT

With a bullet wound in one eye and half blinded in the other, Taylor, a native of Freetown, Sierra Leone, a British colony on the West Coast of Africa, saved a ship and valuable cargo when attacked and set ablaze by an enemy bomber in the Atlantic.

Taylor, despite his wounds stuck to the wheel of the bridge, obeying his captain's orders, as the damaged ship did her best to elude the raider.

Taylor, one bright brown eye peering from a bandaged head, told reporters when interviewed that was what he had done.

"Captain Thomas, my skipper, was great," the African said. "He did everything for the ship and his crew any man could have done. If I go back with one eye I'd like to sail with him again.

DECKS AFLAME

Taylor told how the ship fought until her gun was out of action and her decks were in flames.

"We were being tumbled about in the seas left by heavy storms, and congratulating ourselves that we had passed the worst of the weather when four explosions rocked our ship.

"I've often wondered what a stick of bomb was. Now I know. Only two hit the ship; one on the hatch and the other in the after well deck. The main mast was ripped out of the deck and fell overboard on a tangle of wire shreds and stays.

"It was my trick at the wheel, and I was flung across the wheelhouse by the lurching of the ship. Captain Thomas shouted from the chart-room 'Hard a-port!' and I got back to the wheel and whirled it round. It was then that I saw the plane.

"It was diving straight at us. When I saw splinters flying I ducked behind the bridge front. For an hour we dodged as the plane came tearing down to us with its machine guns rattling."

It was at this point that George Taylor stopped a bullet and became a hero. Crouching on the deck clutching the spokes with one hand and with his brain just able to interpret his captain's orders, the African carried on for another hour. By that time the whole ship was ablaze and orders were given to abandon her.

"We had one life-boat and a dinghy left," Taylor said. "Every one got into the boat except the captain, the chief engineer, his second mate, two radio men, the cabin boy and myself. As the boat was being lowered the plane came for it with its guns hammering and then made off. After the boat had got away, the captain inspected the damage and decided the ship could still be saved. And with signal lamps recalled the boat. The fires were put out and a warship which had picked up an S.O.S. before the radio was destroyed, came to the rescue."

Selassie's Ethiopian Revolt Seems Likely To Be Successful

FEB 2 1941

(Editor'e Note: Ex-Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia has returned to his former kingdom and is now leading an offensive to regain his throne from the Italian conquerors. In the following article Mark Barron, who accompanied first the Ethiopian and later the Italian armies as a war correspondent for the Associated Press when the Fascists conquered this historic African kingdom, tells of the situation Selassie faces in reorganizing his army to revolt against Mussolini's legions.

FEB 2 1941

By MARK BARRON
Associated Press Staff Writer

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—Through the eerie mountain fastnesses of Ethiopia today Haile Selassie, deposed emperor, is marching to reclaim from his Italian conquerors the kingdom that the Queen of Sheba unwittingly began centuries ago when she rode off on a mule for a romantic rendezvous with King Solomon.

Somewhere in his former kingdom most likely in the valley of the Blue Nile on the route to Lake Tana, the Negus has landed and raised again his royal standard of red, yellow and green colors. And with British officers and Moorish troops he is rallying his loyal subjects to rebel against their Fascist rulers.

So while the two other sections of his Italian legions are daily being pushed into full flight across the sands of Libya and hills of Albania, Premier Mussolini is also facing the reality that his troops in Ethiopia, estimated to be about 100,000, are virtually a "lost battalion."

If Selassie, with British aid, can rewin his kingdom from the Fascists it portends to be an even more terrific blow to the prestige of Mussolini and his colonial aspirations than his setbacks in both Libya and Albania.

For the many races of both Africa and Asia, whether they be black or brown and whether they be Christian or Moslem, are extremely, almost fanatically religious.

"Loss of face" is the most serious of all sins to them.

Mussolini, duce of a Christian country, has proclaimed himself as "Protector of Islam," therefore a high chief of Moslems.

A Double Menace

Ethiopia is the melting pot of the Moslem and Christian worlds, although the coptic Christian has been the state church since the fourth century. There are about as many Moslems in Ethiopia as there are coptic Christians and if Mussolini should meet defeat and "lose face" there it may mean an almost irreparable loss of prestige in all the strange lands of Africa and Asia where Il Duce had hoped to increase his colonial holdings in future years.

The blockaded Suez Canal and the British Mediterranean fleet make it impossible to send the Italian forces in Ethiopia seaborne supplies or bolster their ranks with additional troops.

Selassie went back into Ethiopia from the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan so he obviously must be beginning his offensive from the Lake Tana area where the Gojjam tribes have long been famed as the most ferocious of his warriors.

Selassie, heir to the first King Menelik, who was the first born of the Queen of Sheba and Solomon, still has a few of his former military commanders left alive. The Italians have acknowledged that several of them have been leading revolts since Addis Ababa was captured in May, 1936.

With Selassie now is Ras Kassa, who was one of the leading commanders of Ethiopian divisions against the invading Fascists. Ras Kassa, an energetic man, is successor as minister of war to the renowned Ras Mulegheta, who was killed on the field of battle when the Ethiopians almost turned back Marshal De Bono's Italian troops on the northern front in 1935.

Ras Kassa is an enthusiastic horseman and he and Ras Seyoum used to stage horse races for Selassie's enjoyment on the meadows outside Addis Ababa.

Frenquently Ras Kassa got so excited over the races that he would run onto the field, pull a diminutive jockey off his mount and ride the horse himself.

He would always win for the other riders pulled up their mounts, not daring to beat a rider with the rank of prince.

Another Able Leader

Aside from Ras Mulegheta, the Ethiopians also lost another able leader in Ras Desta Demtu, who married Selassie's daughter when she was only eleven years old.

Ras Desta, who was commander-in-chief of the Ethiopian armies on the southern front, was ordered executed by Marshall Rodolfo Graziani, first Italian viceroy of Ethiopia and now commanding the retreating Fascists in Libya. Ras Desta, an able military leader, was widely traveled and visited the United States on a diplomatic mission in 1933.

He took that opportunity also to make himself a familiar figure around Broadway night clubs.

Two of Selassie's commanders who, however, are apparently still alive and possibly organizing the rebelling Ethiopians are Sultan Olol ("Loud Mouth") Dinle and Hohammed Tarik. The latter has no court title because he is a jungle warrior of humble family, but he won military fame as an officer in the Turkish army during the World War.

Sultan Olol, who had acquired a taste for champagne and barroom paintings when he visited New York as aide to Ras Desta, was in "protective custody" of the Italians for a time but recent dispatches said that he was back in action with the Sidamo and Borano tribes he ruled in southern Ethiopia.

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And if the rebellion of the natives spreads to a large extent Mussolini's commanders also face a grave danger from within their own ranks for a considerable number of the troops on the Italian side are askaris and dubats, who are native mercenaries and are very prone to desert to the other side if their pay isn't forthcoming regularly.

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56f-1941

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

West African Seaman Saves Ship From Nazi Plane Attack

But this Hero With One Eye Shot Out, Would Have Been Merely a Scullion in Uncle Sam's Navy— Black Americans Can't Be Seamen.

JAN 4 - 1941

LONDON, England, Jan. 2.—(Censored)—The world has heard of the heroism and gallant seamanship of the armed merchant cruiser, Jervis Bay, which went down with flag flying, fighting to defend a British convoy against a German raider in the Atlantic. But how many have heard of George Taylor, the African seaman who took part in that gallant action? Well, here is the story of a Negro that must be told.

STEERED BLAZING SHIP SAFELY TO PORT

With a bullet wound in one eye and half blinded in the other, Taylor, a native of Freetown, Sierra Leone, a British colony on the West Coast of Africa, saved a ship and valuable cargo when attacked and set ablaze by an enemy bomber in the Atlantic.

Taylor, despite his wounds stuck to the wheel of the bridge, obeying his captain's orders, as the damaged ship did her best to elude the raider.

Taylor, one bright brown eye peering from a bandaged head, told reporters when interviewed that was what he had done.

"Captain Thomas, my skipper, was great," the African said. "He did everything for the ship and his crew any man could have done. If I go back with one eye I'd like to sail with him again.

DECKS AFLAME

Taylor told how the ship fought until her gun was out of action and her decks were in flames.

"We were being tumbled about in the seas left by heavy storms, and congratulating ourselves that we had passed the worst of the weather when four explosions rocked our ship.

"I've often wondered what a stick of bomb was. Now I know. Only two hit the ship; one on the hatch and the other in the after well deck. The main mast was ripped out of the deck and fell overboard on a tangle of wire shreds and stays.

"It was my trick at the wheel, and I was flung across the wheelhouse by the lurching of the ship. Captain Thomas shouted from the chart-room 'Hard a-port!' and I got back to the wheel and whirled it round. It was then that I saw the plane.

"It was diving straight at us. When I saw splinters flying I ducked behind the bridge front. For an hour we dodged as the plane came tearing down to us with its machine guns rattling."

It was at this point that George Taylor stopped a bullet and became a hero. Crouching on the deck clutching the spokes with one hand and with his brain just able to interpret his captain's orders, the African carried on for another hour. By that time the whole ship was ablaze and orders were given to abandon her.

"We had one life-boat and a dinghy left," Taylor said. "Every one got into the boat except the captain, the chief engineer, his second mate, two radio men, the cabin boy and myself. As the boat was being lowered the plane came for it with its guns hammering and then made off. After the boat had got away, the captain inspected the damage and decided the ship could still be saved. And with signal lamps recalled the boat. The fires were put out and a warship which had picked up an S.O.S. before the radio was destroyed, came to the rescue."

Selassie's Ethiopian Revolt Seems Likely To Be Successful

FEB 2 1941

(Editor's Note: Ex-Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia has returned to his former kingdom and is now leading an offensive to regain his throne from the Italian conquerors. In the following article Mark Barron, who accompanied first the Ethiopian and later the Italian armies as a war correspondent for the Associated Press when the Fascists conquered this historic African kingdom, tells of the situation Selassie faces in reorganizing his army to revolt against Mussolini's legions.

FEB 2 1941

By MARK BARRON
Associated Press Staff Writer

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—Through the eerie mountain fastnesses of Ethiopia today Haile Selassie, deposed emperor, is marching to reclaim from his Italian conquerors the kingdom that the Queen of Sheba unwittingly began centuries ago when she rode off on a mule for a romantic rendezvous with King Solomon.

Somewhere in his former kingdom most likely in the valley of the Blue Nile on the route to Lake Tana, the Negus has landed and raised again his royal standard of red, yellow and green colors. And with British officers and Moorish troops he is rallying his loyal subjects to rebel against their Fascist rulers.

So while the two other sections of his Italian legions are daily being pushed into full flight across the sands of Libya and hills of Albania, Premier Mussolini is also facing the reality that his troops in Ethiopia, estimated to be about 100,000, are virtually a "lost battalion."

If Selassie, with British aid, can regain his kingdom from the Fascists it portends to be an even more terrific blow to the prestige of Mussolini and his colonial aspirations than his setbacks in both Libya and Albania.

For the many races of both Africa and Asia, whether they be black or brown and whether they be Christian or Moslem, are extremely, almost fanatically religious.

"Loss of face" is the most serious of all sins to them.

Mussolini, duce of a Christian country, has proclaimed himself as "Protector of Islam," therefore a high chief of Moslems.

A Double Menace

Ethiopia is the melting pot of the Moslem and Christian worlds, although the coptic Christian has been the state church since the fourth century. There are about as many Moslems in Ethiopia as there are coptic Christians and if Mussolini should meet defeat and "lose face" there it may mean an almost irreparable loss of prestige in all the strange lands of Africa and Asia where Il Duce had hoped to increase his colonial holdings in future years.

The blockaded Suez Canal and the British Mediterranean fleet make it impossible to send the Italian forces in Ethiopia seaborne supplies or bolster their ranks with additional troops.

Selassie went back into Ethiopia from the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan so he obviously must be beginning his offensive from the Lake Tana area where the Gojjam tribes have long been famed as the most ferocious of his warriors.

Selassie, heir to the first King Menelik, who was the first born of the Queen of Sheba and Solomon, still has a few of his former military commanders left alive. The Italians have acknowledged that several of them have been leading revolts since Addis Ababa was captured in May, 1936.

With Selassie now is Ras Kassa, who was one of the leading commanders of Ethiopian divisions against the invading Fascists. Ras Kassa, an energetic man, is successor as minister of war to the renowned Ras Mulegheta, who was killed on the field of battle when the Ethiopians almost turned back Marshal De Bono's Italian troops on the northern front in 1935.

Ras Kassa is an enthusiastic horseman and he and Ras Seyoum used to stage horse races for Selassie's enjoyment on the meadows outside Addis Ababa.

Frenquently Ras Kassa got so excited over the races that he would run onto the field, pull a diminutive jockey off his mount and ride the horse himself.

He would always win for the other riders pulled up their mounts, not daring to beat a rider with the rank of prince.

Another Able Leader

Aside from Ras Mulegheta, the Ethiopians also lost another able leader in Ras Desta Demtu, who married Selassie's daughter when she was only eleven years old.

Ras Desta, who was commander-in-chief of the Ethiopian armies on the southern front, was ordered executed by Marshall Rodolfo Graziani, first Italian viceroy of Ethiopia and now commanding the retreating Fascists in Libya. Ras Desta, an able military leader, was widely traveled and visited the United States on a diplomatic mission in 1933.

He took that opportunity also to make himself a familiar figure around Broadway night clubs.

Two of Selassie's commanders who, however, are apparently still alive and possibly organizing the rebelling Ethiopians are Sultan Olol ("Loud Mouth") Dinle and Hohammed Tarik. The latter has no court title because he is a jungle warrior of humble family, but he won military fame as an officer in the Turkish army during the World War.

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ETHIOPIA'S CHIEFS CALLED TO ARMS BY KING OF KINGS

Time-Picayune
New Orleans

Surviving Princes Summoned as Lion of Judah Returns to Africa

FEB 2 1941

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Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

America First

GEORGE S. SCUYLER, famed columnist of the Pittsburgh Courier, who heads a Harlem organization of Negroes working to keep America out of Europe's war.

MAR 14 1941

HARLEMITES FORM UNIT TO OPPOSE GETTING INTO WAR

Group Is Headed By George S. Schuyler, Noted Newspaper Columnist

NEW YORK, N. Y.—March 13—Charging that the Lend-Lease Bill means war and that war is against the interests of he Negroes of the United States, representative residents of Harlem have organized a Negroes Against War Committee, with George S. Schuyler as Chairman.

The Committee contends that concentration on war production, from which Negroes are largely barred, will lessen New Deal appropriations for relief and relief work from which Negroes have benefitted. It holds that it is criminal to give billions of dollars of American wealth to Britain while millions of Negroes are living in poverty. It calls England the Mother of Race Prejudice.

Mr. Schuyler, who is on the staff of The Pittsburgh Courier and The Crisis magazine, called upon Negroes, in his first statement following his appointment, to write to their U. S. Senators and Representatives in Washington, urging them to vote "No" on the Lend-Lease Bill, H. R. 1776.

"While this committee favors adequate defense for the United States," he said, "we are unalterably opposed to sending Negro soldiers either to Europe or Asia to help defend the ill-gotten gains of the British plutocracy. This British oligarchy, which has grown rich off the exploitation of colonial peoples, has done more than any other group to further race prejudice. I cannot see how any Negro of intelligence can be in favor of a law which would aid England."

The Negroes Against War Committee has established offices at 200 West 135th street, New York City, N. Y.

MAR 14 1941

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

ETHIOPIAN NATIVES GAINING IN 3 DRIVES

MAR 16 1941

British Fliers Carry Out Raids on Italians' Positions and Transport in Eritrea

ITALY HEARS OF SETBACK

MAR 16 1941

Communique Breaks the News of Northward Thrust Made by Somaliland Victors

CAIRO, Egypt, March 15 (UP)—The British announced tonight that native rebels cooperating with Imperial troops were driving forward against the Italians in three areas of Ethiopia and that British planes had struck heavy blows against Fascist forces in Eritrea.

South African fighter planes machine-gunned and destroyed Italian transport vehicles on the road from Cheren to Asmara, a Royal Air Force communiqué said, and R. A. F. bombers attacked enemy positions in the same area.

MAR 16 1941

Ethiopian patriots in the central area of Ethiopia are investing Debra Markos, capital of Gojjam Province, only 115 miles from Addis Ababa. In Western Ethiopia the patriots are fighting alongside British forces advancing eastward after having occupied Asosa. In the southern area Ethiopians who occupied the important Italian air base at Lavello were reported to be advancing on Neghelli.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Reveals Why Nazis Killed Senegalese

By NANCY CUNARD

HAVANA—(A N P)—A Cuban who arrived here three weeks ago from France told me the following interesting fact concerning the Senegalese troops at the time of the German invasion of France; according to him the killing of large numbers was due to this very incident. As far as is known this has never been reported in the press. He said:

"The Senegalese became more and more annoyed at the orders given them to retreat; they were almost unanimous in wanting to continue to fight the advancing Germans, but French officers commanded falling back to new positions until they came to Fontainbleau (this was about the middle of June, 1940).

"Here the Senegalese decided to disobey any such further orders and concerted themselves in a part of the huge forest there. They lay in ambush for the Germans Soon after, the German troops arrived, and while their officers made their billets for the night in the town, various German soldiers camped out in the forest. In the darkness Senegalese soldiers slid down from the trees where they had lain in wait and cut the throats of about 180 Nazi soldiers so that when the officers came the next morning many dead bodies met their astounded eyes. After that the order was given "Take no Senegalese prisoners; shoot them at sight".

This, according to my informant, was the reason for the mass killings which took place during the German advance. Later this measure was stopped.

In Paris, continued this Cuban who, as a naturalized Frenchman fought in the French army and who wants to get to General de Gaulle's forces, orders have been given by the Nazis that a number of night establishments should stay open. One of them is the "Cabane Cubaine" in Montmartre; in it is still the colored Cuban musician, Senor Barreto (brother of the famous pianist who s working in London) All of life, including the reduced "night life by order" is devoid of any kind of liberty; gloom pervades Paris, and there is hardly any difference between occupied and un-occupied France.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

African Unions Send Aid To USSR

Scientists, Journalists, Churches Back Campaign

(By Wireless to Inter-Continent News)

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 30. — The whole of Africa is swept by a movement of active support for the Soviet Union in its great struggle against Hitler Germany.

The trade union movement has issued an official appeal to members and friends to send money for medical aid. Two needle trades unions each contributed 1,000 pounds sterling. Other trade unions have contributed considerable sums.

SCIENTISTS ACTIVE

In Pretoria, prominent scientists, journalists and ministers appealed at a mass meeting for aid to the Soviet Union.

The mayor of Pretoria, who took part in the meeting, declared: "The Soviet Union is the greatest ally we could ever have hoped to have. We are absolutely confident of the ability of the Soviet people to repulse the Nazi hordes."

The press here in general estimates highly the heroism of the Red Army, and is full of admiration for the courage and might of the Soviet Union.

1,250,000 Americans Will Be Examined For Conscription

WASHINGTON, May 28 —President F. D. Roosevelt, last Monday, fixed July 1 as the date for medical examination with the purpose of conscription of all men in the United States, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and Alaska, who have completed their 21 years of age after October 16, 1940, which was the first and last previous day for compulsory medical examination.

It is estimated that 1,250,000 young Americans will be concerned in this second medical examination.

The order for the examination concerns all male residents in the territories mentioned above, regardless of whether or not they are United States citizens.

The coming examination was described by the President as "Necessary in the interest of national defence."

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Negro In RAF Speaks To Mother In United States

PHILADELPHIA—(A N P)—A Colored youth who could not get in the U. S. Air Corps and had to be satisfied with NYA, spoke to his mother over the radio from "somewhere in England," two Sundays ago, while Mrs. Lula C. Gilmore, the mother, beamed and thanked God that he was still alive.

Gentry Gilmore is the youth's name and two years ago, after working in an NYA airplane modelling class, he tried to enlist in the army, but no Negro volunteers were wanted then. He tried the air corps, and of course, was ignored. Then he went to Canada and was immediately accepted.

For months now he has been "somewhere in England," and seemingly doing well.

"Hello mother," he said over the radio. "Everything is going all right. I admit that this is dangerous work, but it will help me to return to you a much better son. For your sake I hope I am rendering a very useful service....."

To this, the British announcer replied: "You certainly are, Brother Gilmore."

Gilmore said he was recently promoted to a higher unit in the RAF and that he wouldn't exchange his uniform for anything.

The mother did not know of the broadcast until she received a radiogram from the British Broadcasting company on the same day, asking her to listen in.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

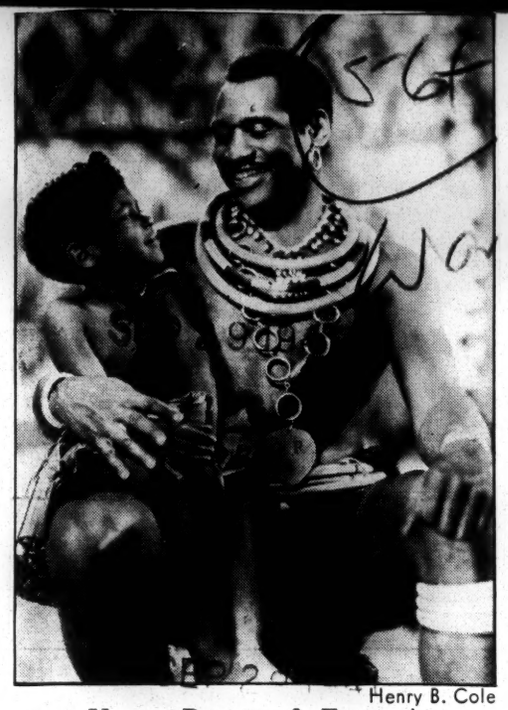
ENGLAND'S INDIAN ARMY

Although the British Empire includes one-fourth of the earth's population, its army has heretofore been small and largely white because of fear that, if armed, the 400 million colored subjects might revolt.

With the coming of the battle against Nazi aggression, however, Britain has been dipping into India's teeming population for cannon fodder, and there are now nearly a million Indians in John Bull's uniform.

A. C. Sedgwick, NEW YORK TIMES correspondent writing from Iran, reflects the prevailing British attitude toward these troops on which the Empire depends. Says he:

"The chief value of Indian troops, in any comparison with first-class European armies, is in their endurance and their ability to thrive on the SIMPLEST FARE,



Henry B. Cole

YOUNG PAPAFIO & FRIEND*

Mother blitzed, father blinded.

land.

"He belged finally: 'My countrymen, I urge you to hold on steadfastly until victory is achieved. Britain shall win!'

"With him he brought splinters of the bombs which killed his wife and wrecked his home.

"Young Papafio now goes to school barefooted and bareheaded under the heat of the tropical sun. Says he: 'Daddy will take me back to London.'"

* Paul Robeson in *Bosambo.*

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Negro Mother, Child, Rescued From Nazis

Were Taken Off S. S. Zam Zam When Torpedoed

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (UP).—American diplomatic efforts have succeeded in rescuing an American mother and child from a German prison camp, it was learned today.

Mrs. Thomas O. Johnson and her 14-year-old daughter, Julia, Negroes, were abroad the Egyptian steamer Zam Zam when it was sunk by a German raider on April 17.

Together with Mrs. Johnson's husband, whose nationality has not been determined, they were imprisoned in Germany and it was only after protracted diplomatic efforts that citizenship was established and their release effected. They are now in Berlin and have been issued American passports.

The records do not show Mrs. Johnson's birthplace but the daughter was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., April 19, 1927. The husband and father presumably still is in a German prison.

The State Department has been unable to ascertain the whereabouts or fate of two other Americans who were wounded in the Zam Zam sinking.

The German Embassy here has notified the department that the German government has been unable to trace Francis J. Vicvary of New York and Ned Laughinghouse of Wilson, N. C.

They were taken aboard the German raider Tamesis. The report by the German authorities that they had been unable to trace the two Americans might indicate that the raider has not reported to any German base since the Zam Zam sinking.

The Times
London, England

GOLD COAST

Warrior's Son

The natives of West Africa's Gold Coast love the cinema. Especially do they love films with an African setting in which big Paul Robeson is supported by a small black cherub named Bob Papafio. The son of Big Papafio, an itinerant pugilist who fought himself out in England, Bob was discovered by Actor Robeson and given his first part in *Sanders of the River*. But Bob Papafio will make no more films for a while. Last week TIME's resident correspondent in Liberia, Henry B. Cole, told why.

"When the Germans started the blitz in London," reported Correspondent Cole, "a bomb went through the roof and hit Mrs. Papafio (of Indian descent) as the family sat in their tiny suburban villa. When Big Papafio went to the rescue, his wife was stiff dead. And what was worse, some gas went into Big Papafio's eyes and made him blind.

"Young Bob coaxingly assisted his blind father and 13-year-old sister to pack their bag & baggage, got a berth on a West African ship and sailed down to the Gold Coast. Last week blind Papafio went on the miue (Government Station ZOY) to tell his three and a half million countrymen how the blitz was going on in England.

"He belged finally: 'My countrymen, I urge you to hold on steadfastly until victory is achieved. Britain shall win!'

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Negro Labor News
Houston, Texas

AND WRITER SAYS HITLER PLAN FOR NEGROES "JUST A COPY OF ENGLAND'S". CITES PLIGHT OF SOUTH AFRICANS

A writer for the Associated Negro Press recently called attention to the controversy raging over the white publication "Nazi Plan for Negroes."

This writer calls the Nazi Plan "just a copy of England's and urges that there is discrimination existing on a large scale in the British Empre's colonial possessions."

The article is as follows:

"Much ado is being raised over the reprint of an article in a well known white publication, regarding the 'Nazi Plan for Negroes.'

"In discussing this pamphlet with well known educators in Washington, they ask: 'what could be worse than the treatment accorded the Negroes by the British Empire?'

"Relating stories of the cruelties perpetrated on the natives of South Africa, it is related that they are not permitted to walk on the streets of certain large cities; they must stay n the native quarters, and if they are ound on the streets without a pass after certan hours, they are locked up; they are not permitted to own land, and, in general, they are given a thorough 'gong over.'

"When confronted with these crimes against the Negroes in South Africa, Britons say that the South African possessions enjoy the status of dominions and parliament dares not interfere in the rights and laws of the dominions.

"The same condition prevails in Austrailia, where Negroes are denied entry into the country.

"Moving up to Uganda, a new book recently published in England says that the natives in the East coast are not permitted to own land in the city limits; they are not permitted to raise coffee, and they are pretty generally confined and restricted to one class of work.

"These possessions are not dominions, and do not enjoy the status of dominions. They are crown colonies, and, as such, are directly subject to the government and laws imposed by England itself.

"The determination of the British to keep the natives subjugated in a condition just short of slavery, say these savants, is little short of cruelty, and that Hitler plan as outlined in these pamphlets cannot be much worse than practices now already in force."

56f-1941

WAR

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Rogers Says:-

APR 26 1941

BY J. A. ROGERS

NEGROES IN FRANCE HELD ALL KINDS OF JOBS FROM ARMY GENERALS TO CAR CONDUCTORS

FROM TIME TO TIME I meet Negroes who hope for a German victory. Their idea, I suppose, is that if a man is robbing you retail, the way to stop it is to fall into the clutches of another man who has openly announced that if ever he gets the chance, he is going to rob you wholesale.

Between 1925 and 1937, I spent the greater part of the time in Europe, visiting most of the countries there. From Norway to Italy and from Holland to Russia, a Negro, no matter how dark, could stop in any hotel and eat in any restaurants. He didn't have to inquire whether Negroes were served there. It was true that work of any kind was most difficult to get, even for the natives, and Negroes who weren't musicians, could get almost none.

Mr. Rogers

APR 26 1941

ONLY JIM CROWED ONCE

IN FRANCE, foreigner, white or black, were much restricted in the matter of work, white Americans and black Americans alike. But if you were French your chances were much better. I saw Negroes, some of them coal-black, in all kinds of work from members of the cabinet, full generals in the army in command of white men, professors in colleges, to conductors and motormen on the subway. I saw even Negro women conductors on the subway. I met and talked with hundreds of these people. The hundreds of American Negro tourists I met in France will, I am sure, bear me out about the general lack of color discrimination in France.

DURING all the years I spent in Paris. I was discriminated against only once, and that was in a place run by Americans to which I had been invited. In Germany, Holland, Italy, Belgium, everywhere, I saw an almost total absence of color prejudice. England was the only exception, and even there it was except in the matter of work, very much less than in America.

HITLER CHANGED THINGS

NOW all is changed on the continent. And by one man, the very man that some Negroes are expecting to come as their deliverer—Hitler.

No sooner had Hitlre entered Paris than the jim crow signs went up. You may blame the French for that. I don't. I saw American Negroes running jim crow places in Paris and they weren't under military duress. There were two or three restaurants in Paris run by Negroes and catering to white Americans where Negroes weren't wanted. And as for such jim crow places in America, I could name them by score. Once in a barber shop in Boston, Mass., the proprietor refused to shave me, saying that he served only white people. In Atlanta there is a barber shop, the best in the town, owned and run by Negroes and a Negro has about as much chance of getting served there as he has of walking into Hitler's palace and having Hitler invite him to stay to dinner. During the night club era, Harlem had several spots, like the Cotton Club, Barron Wilkins. and the Cubanacan, where if a Negro entered he had to fight his way in.

RACE POGROMS TO AFFECT AMERICA

APR 26 1941

I DO NOT say that the French had any particular love for Negroes. They were individualists and had no great love even for themselves. I didn't expect them to gush over in love on my shoulders, when Negroes do not do it to one another. But the French had a spirit of individual liberty and democracy, the greatest I have seen and beside which the democracy in America is sheer mockery.

Does anyone think that the Nazi suppression of Negro liberty in France, even if you say it could have been better, will not have its repercussions in America, where color prejudice is already so strong? Will not the great anti-Negro element in America be only too glad to join hands with Nazi Negro-haters in Europe?

America is heading towards Fascism. If her aid to Britain fails, the labor unions are going to get full blame for it. With the army and navy in the power of the government, the unions are going to be suppressed. The unions were very strong in Germany and Italy but they went down, It can happen here.

I have no keen love for the democracies, especially for their activities in Africa. But I deal in realities and I never permit my bile to run my common sense. Judging by the samples we have had, I feel it will be just too bad for black men in a Nazi-dominated world.

Time
Chicago, Illinois

MAY 12 1941

Wide World

HAILE SELASSIE AND COURTIERS
Still a member of the American Museum of Natural History.

ETHIOPIA

Home Is the Negus

MAY 12 1941

The steaming city of Addis Ababa last week prepared to welcome home its conquering Lion of Judah, Emperor Haile Selassie, King of Kings, who was ousted from his throne by the Italians five years ago last week. Houses were decorated with the national colors (green, yellow & red) and native artists were busy painting pictures of the Negus as St. George slaying an Italian dragon with help from the British Army. Togaed Ethiopians massed in the main square and cheered as a radio announcer read out the names of the first 250 Italians to be sent to internment camps, while some 10,000 Italians moved into ghettos to await internment or deliverance.

MAY 12 1941

In a dim, wind-swept palace on a hilltop outside Addis Ababa the Emperor received a New York *Herald Tribune* correspondent, bulky Hiram Blauvelt, and delivered himself of an interview. The Negus said he was grateful to the British for getting him back his throne; that he was grateful to the U.S. for the help sent in his country's time of distress; that he was glad Ethiopia was joining Britain and the U.S. as one of the world's free countries; that he was still a member of the American Museum of Natural History.

Correspondent Blauvelt duly noted this intelligence and backed out of the presence, inadvertently stepping on the tail of the Emperor's favorite dog, which let out a series of piercing yelps. Next morning the King of Kings mounted a twelve-foot dais and appointed three generals in his Army. His son, Crown Prince Asfa Wassan, he appointed a lieutenant general. His son, the Duke of Harar, he appointed a major general. The son of his second cousin, Chieftain Ras Kassa, he appointed a brigadier general. The two sons each got a kiss on each cheek for good measure.

At week's end, however, the Negus had still not made his triumphal re-entry into Addis Ababa.

TIME, May 12, 1941

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

The Truth Might Make Them Free

While propaganda is a powerful modern weapon and a great moral courage dispenser, it is like a two-edged sword in some instances,—cuts both ways. While press reports deal extensively with havoc being played on the British, there is always an accompanying report neutralizing the damage and the grave peril now staring the British people and the world in the face.

Encouraging news only is sent out, probably to keep up a high tension of morale among the English people—but this serves as a great menace to the help that might be forthcoming from the American people.

These glittering reports of victory serve the purpose of the isolationists and those who do not desire to help Britain. So the British are caught between the jam of trying to keep the courage and confidence of their people and seeking the aid of the American people on a broader scale at the same time. To give out the proper information sufficient to stir the American people might in the end puncture the morale of the English people.

On the other hand President Roosevelt is also caught between the jam of his promises made in a bid for a third term. The President declared in stirring tones that he would not send the soldiers of this country again to fight on foreign soil and we would not attack until we were attacked. This was covering a large territory and we have often thought that a third term was not worth this much. It set out to the enemy o say when and upon what occasion we would strike to help a friendly nation.

In his fireside chats the President hasn't been able to unify the American sentiment to the extent of countering the pre-campaign promises. It might be said that an attempt to take charge of the high seas amounts to an attack, but those around the President realize fully that such an assumption is tricky and risky politics.

In another school it is thought a waste of time to try to fireside chat and educate the people into a realization of the grave danger the President speaks of. War is not a reasoning factor by any means. it is rather an emotional function and the people must be lifted from their reasoning and analytical senses and thrown into a maelstrom of emotion — say by the sinking of a few American ships and the killing of a few hundred of American sailors. We then could jump away from the comfortable quarters of our radios and fine phrased fireside chats and spring our guns—remembering something, such as we remembered the Alamo, Goliad, the Maine and other immortal citadels hanging high on the principles of ancient history.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Break Down Those Walls—Negro Housing Is Defense

By Eugene Gordon

Photos from the Polish city of Warsaw show a street blocked off by a high stone wall. A caption says the wall was put there by the Nazis to separate the Jewish from the "Aryan" section. It says that beyond the wall lies the ghetto. Everybody who lives beyond that wall is condemned, by fascist "philosophy" backed by fascist brutality, to the eternal disgrace of walking within the pale.

That picture comes from Warsaw, Poland, which lies blighted and rotting within Hitler's death-giving shadow.

But we have here another picture. This one comes from Detroit, Mich., United States of America, where it is not Hitler's shadow which blacks out the sunlight; where, indeed, Hitlerism is despised by 99 per cent of the people. There is, nevertheless, a shadow. This picture is quoted from a Negro newspaper, the Michigan "Chronicle." The "Chronicle" says that a "solid" concrete wall half a mile long is under construction "on the edge of the Negro community" on Eight Mile Road. This concrete wall, the newspaper charges, is designed to separate Negro and white residents of that area.

Quoting directly from the Chronicle:

"The accusation that a Negro ghetto, walling in the Negroes, was being built, was precipitated by the controversy over Negro housing in Detroit. Residents of Conant Gardens opposed the plan to build defense homes for Negro workers in their area and the Eight Mile Road area was brought to the [Detroit Housing] commission's attention as an adequate site.

"The wall on Eight Mile Road at Birchwood Ave. belongs to James T. McMillan, who owns the Blackstone Park subdivision which borders the Negro community. . . . The Rev. Horace A. White called the procedure 'sociologically disgraceful in these times of strain to unify the people of the United States.'"

The Rev. Horace A. White is correct in referring to the concrete-wall idea as "sociologically disgraceful." There have been walls, however, around Negro communities for generations. The only new development here is that the wall now is of tangible concrete. The wall around the Negro community of Harlem could hardly be higher, deeper and thicker if it were of concrete, stone and steel, instead, as it is, of being made simply of greed, hatred and prejudice welded together by a common understanding among landlords and their agents to keep Negroes "in their place."

That wall, too is "sociologically disgraceful;" but intangible, invisible walls like this have so long hemmed in the Negro populations of American cities that few persons think about it. The chief difference between Harlem, let us say, or Chicago's South Side, and Warsaw's Jewish ghetto is that the people of Harlem or of the South Side may wander at will outside their regular haunts, whereas the trapped people of Warsaw may not.

If the Negroes may wander outside, however, they may not stay outside. They must sleep there, eat there, go to school and church there, amuse themselves there, die there. Negroes of American cities, in other words, are as inevitably doomed to ghettoes as are the Jews of Hitler Warsaw.

The Negro people themselves, through their organizations, have been trying for years to do something about this housing problem. They have made little progress. As a result of pleas, begging, threats of political action and appeals to decent human instinct, the Negro people wrung a promise some years ago from the housing division of the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works (a part of the Works Relief Administration) of perhaps 28 housing projects.

To what extent these projects have already been completed nobody who is supposed to know seems to know (actual entries have been extensively made). The Detroit "Chronicle," however, as have some individual persons, has charged (referring to the threat to create a ghetto in Detroit) that **"While a great controversy rages over a site for 200 homes for defense workers, the whole program of rehabilitation and general housing for the wage earner is relegated to the sidelines."** That has happened, of course, not only with respect to housing for Negroes. "Defense housing" has simply put a complete stop to the carrying out of the general housing program, a basic tenet of which was "slum clearance." Today we hear nothing of clearing the slums and building homes on their sites.

Federal, state and city housing has barely touched the terrible condition of millions. They are not only in the ghettoes **but are in the ghetto sections of these ghettoes.**

Now is the time to tell the government that if it wishes the Negro people's support of a defense program, it will have to take steps to convince them that they have something to defend. Decent houses, in which the Negro people could establish homes, would indeed be something they would gladly defend.

56g-1941

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

WPA Fight to End Anti-Negro Slanders Gains

Union Acts to Delete All Chauvinistic Material in WPA Writings

MAY 26 1941

A campaign by the WPA Teacher's Union No. 453 to eliminate reading material containing derogatory references to Negroes, met with partial success it was announced today. The Union demand that a non-partisan board independent of WPA, review all subjects with racial groups was granted. The manuscript entitled: "The Boy Who Wrote Swanee" which the Union exposed as slandering the Negro people has been withdrawn and assurances was given that it will not be published.

This issue came to a head some weeks ago when a group of Negro and white teachers, writers and artists employed on the New Reading Materials Project sponsored by the Board of Education came to the Union with proof of the Administration's chauvinistic policy in dealing with Negro life in America.

The Union's campaign received wide support from Negro teachers and from a large number of Negro and white organizations. The Union disclosed that many Negro teachers became members for the purpose of personally participating and supporting the campaign. Typical of the support received are the following statements made public by the Union today.

MAY 26 1941

VIGILANCE LAUNCHED

The National Negro Congress wrote as follows:

"We want to compliment you and your organization for your vigilance in seeing to it that Democracy in the field of education is extended and that would-be patriotic Americans do not take us back to the ages of slavery. The National Negro Congress is behind you 100 per cent."

Urging the establishment of a board to review material dealing with racial groups the Rev. H. J. Robinson, Minister of the Church of the Master said:

"It further seems to me that it would be highly advisable to have a group of understanding Negro and white laymen in the field of literature, exercise in an advisory capacity the function of criticising manuscripts that deal with Negroes, and of directing project writers toward that material and those incidents that show Negroes in the light of their true contribution to America."

The unity of the campaign was marred only by the note of discord struck by Frank R. Crosswaith, Social Democrat, chairman of the Negro Labor Committee. Crosswaith predicated his interest and activity in the issue of Negro discrimination on the standing of Local 453 in the American Federation of Teachers and the A. F. of L. When the Union insisted that he judge the issue solely on the facts of the case, Mr. Crosswaith referred to his record but offered no assistance.

MAY 26 1941

In commenting upon Mr. Crosswaith's statement, Mr. Herbert Newton, Negro, and vice president of the Union said:

"This latest act of Mr. Crosswaith is another sample of sabotage by a self-centered politician who pretends to represent Negro trade unionists. It is unfortunate that in solving problems of Negro discrimination we must act in spite of gentlemen like Mr. Crosswaith and those guilty of Negro discrimination may rest assured that we will act decisively whenever we learn of definite instances of discrimination."

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

A Case of Bad Judgement

During the past t[illegible]s, a controversy has been raging over the plan of a teacher at P. S. 89 to present the play, "Little Black Sambo," for the entertainment and enlightenment of the children. We cannot see how the presentation of such a play can serve a useful purpose; certainly it has no educational significance.

MAY 3 1941

We do not believe Negroes should be thin-skinned and touchy and ready to "fly-off-the handle" every time something that doesn't flatter them is said, but in view of the fact that evil and vicious propaganda so frequently creeps into our school books and system, it is well that Negroes should remain circumspect.

A story of the adventures of "Little Black Sambo" and his family in the wilds of Africa is hardly a tale for young children, whose ideas are being formed. It can breed only a feeling of inferiority, which in all probability, it was designed to do. We see nothing wrong with the teaching of early Negro history, portraying the Negro in his true state at the time, but we are unalterably opposed to fictionized stories of the Negro's backwardness and savagery. We join the Committee for Better Schools in Harlem, the National Negro Congress, the WPA Teachers' Union, in condemning "Little Black Sambo." It should be banned from the schools.

MAY 31 1941

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Should Write Of Heroes Instead Of Lazy Men In Books About Negro Race

JUN 12 1941

NEW YORK—Langston Hughes, distinguished author and poet, charges in a stirring article in the June issue of Crisis Magazine that Negro literature is too full of "defeat and panic, moaning, groaning and weeping." We need more books about heroes in Negro life who triumphed over their times and "left a flaming pattern for the youth of all ages and all countries."

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New York Age
New York, N. Y.

NAZI PLANS FOR NEGROES

THE NEGRO INTELLIGENTSIA which places the British in the same category as the Germans with regard to their treatment of colored races, should read an article by Hans Habe in the current issue of The Nation, in which the author tells of the Nazi Plan for Negroes and the cruel treatment the 400,000 colonial troops fighting for France have received since their surrender to the Germans last summer.

MAR 8 1941

According to this article on June 25, eighty Negroes and Arabs were selected among 8,000 captured in one Division and taken to a wood near Villacourt and shot. The eighty victims had been chosen at random. No one accused them of any specific crime; but it was explained that their execution was intended as an example for French snipers. The Negro soldiers were denied water and given barely enough food to keep them alive. At the German prison camps the Negroes were isolated with barbed wire strung around their barracks. No white man was allowed to converse with a black. The German soldiers regarded the "camp within a camp" as a kind of zoo: they were constantly standing around it and taking pictures, usually through the barbed wire.

The following five points are listed as comprising the Nazi policy with regards the Negro:

1. The colored people are an inferior race whose place must be fixed by the white "master race."

2. The free choice of trades and professions by the Negroes leads to social assimilation, which in turn produces racial assimilation. The occupations of the black colonial peoples and their function in the labor process by the "new order" wil therefore be entirely determined by the Germans.

MAR 8 1941

3. Intermarriage between whites and blacks or halfbreeds and whites is forbidden. According to the Nuremburg

Special conveyances and public establishments will be created for them both in German and in occupied territories.

Under such a policy as that outlined above, a German victory would be as big a calamity to the Negro as it would be to the British Empire. While Negroes have much to complain of under the British and American rule, we are at least recognized as human beings and are granted opportunities for self

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MAR 8 1941

3. Intermarriage between whites and blacks or halfbreeds and whites is forbidden. According to the Nuremburg racial laws, sexual intercourse between members of the two races is subject to sanctions including the death penalty.

4. Persons belonging to a race other than the white Aryan race will have no active or passive electoral rights in the German colonial empire.

5. Negroes are forbidden access to railways, street cars, restaurants, motion pictures, and all public establishments.

Special conveyances and public establishments will be created for them both in German and in occupied territories.

Under such a policy as that outlined above, a German victory would be as big a calamity to the Negro as it would be to the British Empire. While Negroes have much to complain of under the British and American rule, we are at least recognized as human beings and are granted opportunities for self development which would be completely denied by the Nazis.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Prize Winning Book Called 'Year's Worst'

NOV 15 1941

Dr. L. D. Reddick Scores Author Of "Mr. George's Joint" For Injecting Personal Contempt And Prejudices Against Race Characters In Book.

NOV 15 1941

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 13. (ANP)—At the annual meeting of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, Dr. Lawrence D. Reddick declared that the recent prize-winning novel, "Mr. George's Joint," was the worst novel on Negro life which has appeared this year.

Dr. Reddick stated, "This is not a 'bad book' because it is the story of a 'Gin Joint'; nor is it inferior because the characters are not respectable college graduates. But it is inferior, both as literature and as an attempt to understand human nature, because the author has the utterest contempt for her characters and paints a false picture of the reactions of human beings. To make bad matters worse, the publishers insist that this is an objective study and that it is a picture of the Negro as he really is. Nothing could be further from the truth. In fact, the book reveals more of the prejudices and literary shortcomings of the author than the fundamental human nature of characters of the story."

"Mr. George's Joint" received the $2,500 Thomas Jefferson award as being the most outstanding contribution to southern literature. This contest was sponsored by the Virginia Quarterly Review. The author, Elizabeth Wheaton, lives in Texas City, Texas, and the book was published on October 27.

"It's a pity," said Dr. Reddick, "that the first Jefferson award had to go to such a superficial, stereotyped picture of Negro life, or else the name of the award should be termed instead 'the Jefferson Davis Award for anti-Negro propaganda'."

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

New Book Called Anti-Negro And Very Subversive

DEC 29 1941

NEW YORK, N. Y.—(S N S) — The worst novel published on Negro life in America this year is "Mr. George's Joint," by Elizabeth Lee Wheaton, says Dr. L. D. Reddick in the December issue of OPPORTUNITY, Journal of Negro Life.

Writing in the current OPPORTUNITY Magazine, published by the National Urban League, Doctor Reddick lists the book as anti-Negro propaganda. He says that "It is clear that Mrs. Wheaton set out to write a book according to the derogatory stereotypes of the Negro."

Writing of the political implications of this book that portrays the lives of certain Negroes in a Texas town, Doctor Reddick thinks that a book like "Mr. George's Joint" may be classed as working against National unity in a crisis such as now. It is subversive to that end, he says.

56h-1941
The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

American History Through the Eyes of the Coupon Clippers

FEB 3—1941

'Land of Liberty' Joins Galaxy of Reactionary Films

By David Platt

Almost every popular screen star in Hollywood is represented in "Land of Liberty," a cavalcade of American history which could easily have been written by any member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, American Legion Daughters of the Confederacy House of Morgan.

The film consists of several hundred scenes taken from 112 motion pictures about the Puritan epoch War of Independence, War of 1812 Mexican War, Slavery, Civil War Reconstruction Period, Winning of the West and the conquest of the Indian, Rise of Industry. Spanish American War, Theodore Roosevelt, Gay White Way, World War, Fascism, Franklin Delano Roosevelt and the present.

It would take several large volumes to enumerate and analyze the historical errors and vicious lies which range from David Wark Griffith's conception of Reconstruction to Archibald MacLeish's version of the World War. Cecil B. DeMille, producer of "Northwest Mounted Police"—that stinging rebuke to Democracy, edited "Land of Liberty" and the film is now being presented as a statement of "faith in America" by the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors, Inc. Will Hays is President of this corporation of tycoons. When the film producers find it necessary to issue a manifesto. America had better take warning.

"Land of Liberty" was originally put together for exhibition at the World's Fair. However, since it was first released, the producers have found aid to British imperialism more profitable than aid to American Democracy and have expressed their abhorrence of majority rule by turning out several hundred motion pictures like Ramparts We Watch and Arise My Love which favor the interventionists.

History a la Chamber of Commerce

"Land of Liberty" is for the most part, standardized American history acceptable to the Chamber of Commerce mind. It contains certain individual sequences of striking power. There are impressive references to the early revolutionary wars against Britain which will not please Lord Halifax and Lord Stimson. There are powerful speeches by Thomas Jefferson, Patrick Henry, James Madison and Abraham Lincoln. Particularly admirable are two scenes from DeMille's "Buccaneer," one showing the British redcoats invading Washington in 1812 after the city has been betrayed by fifth columnists in Madison's cabinet. The other shows Andrew Jackson and his poorly equipped soldiers making a brave and victorious stand against the British crown at New Orleans. I don't know the name of the actor who played Jackson but he is great.

FEB 3 1941

After 1812, the film takes history for a long ride. From here on "Land of Liberty" begins to resemble more and more a railroad magnate's account of the life and times of Cornelius Vanderbilt or some such plunderer of the nation's resources. The Mexican War and the ruthless acquisition of California is on a par with some of the editorials against present-day Mexico in the New York Daily News. Pro Southern films like "Virginia City," "Jezebell" and "So Red the Rose" are used to misrepresent the Civil War and the Reconstruction Period. The Negro people are depicted as crap-shooters and loafers in two or three nauseating clips. The Winning of the West is described (or so it seems) by army generals and licensed land pirates. Every Indian is a savage. There are two kinds of white men—the bad and the good. The bad men are small time bandits. The good men are those who assist the railroads and the banks in plundering on a big scale.

The Spanish American War—that imperialist war for colonies and loot in which six hundred thousand Filipinos lost their lives fighting for their independence is depicted as a "war of liberation." Theodore Roosevelt, whose presidential campaign was backed by two Morgan partners, who led him by the nose while the was supposed to be "busting trusts," is presented as a "friend of the workingman." That he was an enemy of labor is shown by the way he aided the mine owners in the anthracite strike of 1902. "Land of Liberty" describes the World War as a war to save Democracy; and Franklin Delano Roosevelt as a "man of the people."

The outstanding heroes of "Land of Liberty" are Presidents who have betrayed the people — McKinley, Theodore and Franklin Roosevelt, army generals, members of the police force—the texas rangers, big business men like Diamond Jim Brady and Jim Fisk multi-millionaire swindlers, etc.

The true hero—the common man who made this nation great is ignored in this canvas. You will find this man in action in the wars of the revoluton. He was the minuteman at Lexington who fought the enemy within and without the Oliver Wiswells as well as the hired hessians. He fought for the Bill of Rights to secure for himself and family some of the fruits of victory. He was with Jackson at New Orleans and later on supported the president in his fight against the bankers. He fought for the independence of Texas and then watched helplessly as the public domain from Texas to California was seized by the land-grabbers working with corrupt legislators and congressmen. He opposed Negro slavery and answered Lincoln's call for volunteers while J. P. Morgan was selling worthles ammunition to the government and piling up a huge fortune at the expense of the people. He built the railroads and saw them pass into the hands of stock exchange speculators. Negro or white—he built the roads, paved the streets, strung up the wires, and mined the coal. Now he sees a vast land not of liberty but of insecurity where his liberty is to be unemployed and destitute, and to be pulled into a rich man's war.

This story of the common people cannot be found in Cecil DeMille's pseudo "Land of Liberty." Hollywood has too many ties to Wall Street to give us the World War as Eugene Debs saw it from inside the prison walls, or the Civil War from the viewpoint of the progressive Negro people. Hollywood has gone too far in the direction of U. S. Steel to give us the rise of American industry from the point of view of the worker who built it or the Abolitionist movement through the eyes of those who struggled for it.

Here is the building of the Union Pacific from the point of view of the and pirates; the Reconstruction period as it looked to the Ku Klux Klan, the World War as seen by the tycoons of the Corn Exchange Bank.

FEB 3 1941

"Land of Liberty" is emasculated American history. However there is a great deal of fine material in it and some day, someone with social vision will take these 112 films, re-edit them and with the aid of a scientific commentary, transform it into a genuine people's film. As it stands now, the net result of "Land of Liberty" for almost everyone but coupon clippers is absolute zero. The common man will learn little from it either about his past, present or future.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

White Pastor Calls "Gone With Wind" Worse Than "Tobacco Road"

MAR 1 1941

AUGUSTA, Ga., Feb. 27—(ANP)—Dr. Edgar C. Lucas, white pastor of the First Christian Church, in addressing the Optimist Club, stated that the novel, by Margaret Mitchell, "Gone With the Wind," is a "more terrific indictment of Georgia in ante-bellum days than 'Tobacco Road' is of the vicinity of Augusta today." He said he thought it would be better if the book had never been written or the play produced. He speaks of the males in both books as "glorified loafers," who "never paid rent on the good earth they occupied."

56h-1941

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Says 'Gone With the Wind' Lower Than 'Tobacco Road

MAR 1 - 1941

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Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

N.A.A.C.P. Protest Closes "Birth Of Nation" Showing

FEB 15 1941

NEW YORK, Feb. 13—Following vigorous protest by the national office and New York branch of the N. A. A. C. P., and other interested groups and individuals, the showing of "The Birth of a Nation" at the Ambassador Theatre here was terminated two days ago.

The picture was scheduled for a prevue benefit performance for "Bundles for Britain" on February 3, but upon the urging of the N. A. A. C. P. and other Negro civic groups, "The Birth of a Nation" was not shown, and "Four Feathers" was substituted in its stead.

Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, was informed by a telegram from Bundles for Britain, Inc., that it had cancelled its acceptance of this benefit showing "because of its sympathy and respect for the colored people of America."

Guardian
Boston, Mass.

BIRTH OF NATION FILM STOPPED

FEB 8 - 1941

NEW YORK, Feb. 3 (AP)—Within a few hours of its benefit show, Bundles for Britain today substituted another film for the scheduled showing of "The Birth of a Nation", to which colored civic groups had objected.

"This film has done more to stir up race hatred against colored people, to create sectional bitterness and to prepare ground for the revival of the Ku Klux Klan than any other agency," said Walter White ,secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in a protest. "Failure to cancel the performance will undoubtedly alienate many persons who favor England's cause."

Tampa Fla Tribune
February 4, 1941

Bundles for Britain Cancels Showing of 'Birth of a Nation'

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—(A.P.)—Within a few hours of its benefit show, Bundles for Britain today substituted another film for the scheduled showing of "The Birth of a Nation," to which negro civic groups had objected.

"This film has done more to stir up race hatred against negroes, to create sectional bitterness and to prepare ground fo rthe revival of the Ku Klux Klan than any other agency," said Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in a telegraphed protest to the relief organization.

"Failure to cancel performance will undoubtedly alienate many persons who favor England's cause."

Announcing that the picture, "Four Feathers," had been substituted, Bundles for Birtain said in a statement it desired "to avoid offense to any section of our people."

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

'Virginia' an Imitation of 'Gone With The Wind'

VIRGINIA, a Paramount picture. Screen play by Virginia Van Upp; produced and directed by E. H. Griffith. At the Paramount.

FEB 1 1941

By Milton Meltzer

FEB 1 1941

This is a "Gone With the Wind" in knee-pants. It's not nearly so expensive, and only half as long, but it certainly takes after papa. It has every characteristic of that reactionary, anti-Negro monstrosity. Smart enough not to try to compete with Selznick's movie directly on its own ground, but anxious to spread the same lies, Paramount fights the Civil War all over again in the Virginia of 1941, with Madeleine Carroll, Fred MacMurray, technicolor and Carter Glass' politics as its chief weapons.

I have seen fakery and dullness before in many a movie but hardly anything to compete with "Virginia." So amateurish it is technically and so heavy-handed politically that even the commercial press' reviewers, who blurbed "GWTW," could give its offspring but two stars. The story tells of a lovely Virginia expatriate come back home broke to sell the ancestral estate. She meets the scion of another family of Virginians broken-down financially, but not spiritually, suh! A Yankee from up New York way, with lots of cold cash, fights for her hand but the Virginian, a real man, suh! Wins her in the end.

Now that is not new and usually not too offensive to moviegoers. But it is tricked out in the most blatant "blue and gray" dialogue. Everyone is a Yankee or a Rebel, the northerner calling himself a "modern carpetbagger." The Civil War, the Virginian hero, was not fought over slavery. That was just a gag of Lincoln's, a good slogan to fool people. It was a fight between pride and arrogance and the South would have taken care of slavery in its own way in good time. The Negroes in this movie love their masters just as their slave-parents loved their owners in the old days. Ezechial, jailed for killing a carpetbagger who harmed his master just after the "Rebellion," drags himself home after some 70 years in prison to die a beautiful, happy death in the old family house. At the church the Negro servants sit in a jim-crow balcony and at the wedding they watch the ceremony from outside the windows. And they just love it.

Delighted with this Southern idyll, the heroine exclaims: "Why this sort of thing should be spread all over the world!" The picture doesn't limit itself to falsifying the past. There are cracks about the people on relief who would never get off to take a job, and about the insanity of industrial cities and the need for everyone to go back to the land and live on the bounty of dirt and water. Whenever things bog down too noticeably someone is right there with an off-color gag to push things along.

Add this one to the list headed by "GWTW." Put it right next to "Santa Fe Trail."

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Harlemites Stop Showing Of "Nation" On Broadway

FEB 24 1941

NEW YORK—(ANP) — Holding that the snowing of the film, "Birth of the Nation" would incite a riot, the Greater New York Coordinating committee and the Association of Trade and Commerce group represented by Atty. Harrison S. Jackson presented the facts to the District Attorney Dewey who ordered a Broadway theater to stop the run of the picture.

Originally scheduled to open Monday, February 3, the "Birth of the Nation" was not exhibited until the following day because of the efforts of several organizations including the NAACP.

FEB 24 1941

Pointing out to the district attorney that the picture had caused many riots in other cities where it had been shown, and arguing that its showing exhibits a high degree of intolerance by the white man designed to incite hatred among the races, Atty. Jackson was able to have the picture's showing discontinued after the second day.

Dallas, Texas and tentative plans call for appearances in Houston as well as other cities in that state.

According to members of the organization, they will appear in Louisiana, Florida and other states en route to New York City.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

"Birth of a Nation" Cut By Protest

APR 12 1941

MADISON, Wis.—"The Birth of a Nation," banned in Milwaukee, Chicago, New York City, the entire State of New Jersey, and in many other parts of the county, was put on the "blacklist" here following a protest by the Madison Council of the National Negro Congress.

The film, one of a series of pictures given weekly in the Union Play Circle here, was presented to show how the motion picture industry matured from a fly-by-night business into an organization capable of turning out artistic products.

Cut Following Protest

After the preview, which was followed by protests from the congress that it presented an unfair attitude toward colored people, further showing was cancelled, according to Ben Park, who is in charge of the Play Circle film bookings.

The picture, produced by D. W. Griffith 26 years ago, was the first successful full-length picture and served its purpose as an illustration of the advance made in motion picture production by introducing such new techniques as the fade-out, and its photography is considered good even when judge by present-day standards.

APR 12 1941

Has Emotional Appeal

However, "its appeal is pure emotional," the booking agent insisted, "and is based on the assumption that colored people are members of an inferior and servile race," since it treated with the Civil War period in the United States.

Mr. Parks asserted that the cancellation of the picture would arouse more thinking on the part of the student body than the actual presentation of it, when asked whether the showing to educated college students would not help them distinguish anti-colored propaganda in the future.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

"Birth Of Nation" Is Banned By Gov. Bricker

APR 21 1941

CLEVELAND—(ANP)— Entirely of his own accord and without any outside pressure from interested Negro groups, Gov. John W. Bricker overruled a film censor's authorization for the showing of the "Birth of a Nation" in Ohio theatres.

APR 21 1941

The governor first read of the intended showing in the columns of a Cleveland daily newspaper. He immediately called into consultation Atty. Lawrence Payne, Ohio Parole commissioner and Negro Republican state leader who assured the governor that Negro citizens would resent an exhibition of the film.

APR 21 1941

Gov. Bricker in explaining his move to the director of education who approved the picture's showing, said that he did not interfere with the operation of any department, but that he felt that this "was no time to approve the showing of any picture that might have for its tendency the arousing of class hatreds."

56i-1941

The Plaindealer
Kansas City, Kan.

American White Influx Changing Hawaiian Racial Attitudes

No Prejudice Shown, Intermingling Constant Until Recent Defense Program; White Sailors Snub Negroes from Same Boat; Discrimination, Jim Crow Increase as Americans Take 'Democracy' to Island Possession

By MAMIE G. HOFFMAN

MAY 30 1941

HONOLULU.—(ANP)—When a traveler familiar with race doctrines and practices in other places visits Hawaii, he is impressed with ane apparent absence of what is commonly called race prejudice. He sees everywhere regardless of race or natonality, treated with respect and as an equal. He sees a man of any of the dark races seated in any section of public convevances and places of congregation Men regardless of color are accommodated in the best hotels.

If the traveler were to visit the municipal buildings he would find men of all races occupying responsible positions. If he were to visit the public school he might find a Negro woman as principal of a school in which she is the only Negro.

If he goes to the governor's reception he sees men of all colors shaking hands and holding friendly conversation with each other. Whenever the visitor is entertained at the home of a leading citizen he may sit at the table with guests, some of whom are, not of his own race. If he attends a luncheon such as is given by the Honolulu Yacht club, the Council of Social Agencies, the Honolulu Churen Feueration, the Educational Associateion or others he most certainly will find himself seated among people who are most obviously not of his own race.

MAY 30 1941

If this visitor is taken to a university social affair he wll see young men and yo ung women of several races and mixed races dancing on the same floor and to the same music.

Should the visitor enter the canning factories, the sugar refineries or other industrial and commercial centers he would find white men taking orders from men of the darker races. The white man desposits his money in banks whose presidents, paying-tellers and other employees are dark skinned peoples. The territorial building is full of Oriental employees.

If the visitor should consult the Bureau of Vital statistics he would find that men and women of all races are intermarrying and that in the general process of interracial amalgamation through marriage, the white race is taking an important part. Here the visitor may attend a church wedding to witness a white young woman marry a man of some other race, Oriental or Polynesian, while the friends of both or of the several races give their sanctity by sitting in the pews.

The sociolcgist would explain to the visitor the fact that in Hawaii one of the most interesting laboratories of contemporary ethnic mixture in the world, there is no public opposition to the mixing of racial stocks The marriage license bureau reports show that for the period of 1930-1940 over one-third of the unions were of mixed stock.

The interested visitor can also find this to be true: that opportunity is open to all individuals of whatever ethnic group irrespective of ancestry; that there is no motive for the hard and sharply drawn class and caste lines which take race as their justifying pretext elsewhere.

In short, the race mores of Hawaii tend to be the mores of race equality. As has been stated above: under this code of racial equality it is possible for men of superior character, education and experience to attain to positions of power and dignity and to exercise authority without limitations as to race. Personal status depends more on personal merit and less on racial antecedent here than elsewhere. White men who have lived long in the territory have at least externally accepted this point of view. They learned to follow the adage "When in Rome, do as the Romans do."

MAY 30 1941

Newcomers from the mainland, however, do not care for this unorthodox race attitude. They find it difficult to accept such sentiment The influx, from the mainland of so many white, "hoole" pronounced howle (the Hawaiian word for white citizens is a serious challenge to the race mores of Hawaii.

The coming of vast numbers of army and navy men at this particular time is marking the situation extremely acute. One sees the tenseness everywhere. There army and navy men come from all sections of the states, bringing their own traditions. In their traditions distinction of race and rank are highly important. Upon arrival here they seek very strenuously to perpetuate their ideals. They hose the doctrine of race inequality. Naturally they (many of them) are irritated by the liberal practices and attitudes of the local people. These thousands upon thousands of army and navy men together with throngs of new non-service peoples, are building many means of controlling or reshaping Hawaii's feelings about race, particularly about the Negro race. The attitudes which all these newcomers display tend to inhibit open avowal of race equality on the part of the citizens of the territory.

At the chief center of recreational activity for the service men, southern white boys from the mainland have positively been known to refuse to appear on asigned programs side by side with Negro sailors. If a Negro soldier seats himself in a restaurant or tavern beside some of these white fellows from the mainland many of them will immediately leave their seats. There have been cases where the boys rowing ashore from the vessel have been "snobbed" by "fellow-rowers". One Negro sailor lad is left the sole occupant of a seat in the dory while white boys sit crowded on the other seats.

Another noticeable change is this: if a man of African ancestry known as a Porto Rican goes to certain barbershops—those which attract tourists and service men—he gets his hair cut. But a man with African blood identified as a Negro of mainland origin, when he seeks service in these shops he s in some way, however unethical, made to know that he cannot get service.

MAY 30 1941

This incident also is significant: The writer herself sat in the alcove by the ticket window of a popular Waikiki Beach theatre and saw Negro service men turned away on being informed that "the house is sold out" when within ten minutes afterwards many white persons came bought tickets and received admission into that same house which a few minutes before was all "sold out". Why? Somewhere in the vicinity of this famous beach recently a new night-club was opened; above its elaborate entrance of arched awning was hung the notices "For White Only".

The question in the minds of many is quite distrubing. One wonders about the result of this strang and unfortunate modification of race attitudes in beautiful Hawaii. Is Hawaii spiritually and ethcally, as well as physically speaking, realy "The Paradise of the Pacific?" Will the native population become relatively more and more helpless as groups with superior power impose themselves upon these who have lived many years in the islands The writer doubts very much, if this present day onslaught coninues, whether the status quo can continue. Even the collective behavior of Europeans, Orientals and Polynesians can not maintain a stable equilibrium

MAY 30 1941

The widespread subtle penetration of mainland race prejudice with its venomously designed devices of social control is seriously and sadly altering Hawaii race mores.

56i-1941

Star of Zion
Charlotte, N. C.

Prejudice In Hawaii

A recent visitor to the beautiful Hawaiian Islands and the city of Honolulu says: "The Hawaiian Islands are highly Anglo-Americanized. The race attitude as far as the Negro is concerned, subjectively, is quite similar to that which prevails in the states. The Chinese, Japanese, Filipinos, Portuguese, Koreans, Porto Ricans and Hawaiians are all tolerated but the poor Negro is rejected. I'm stunned at the irony of what is called 'Hawaiian Racial Harmony'. A scrutiny of the history of Hawaii very plainly shows that the white man has accepted these Orientals because there was nothing else for him to do. 'Racial Harmony' here, of which some religionists and sociologists boast, fundamentally is a farce. The so-called brotherly love of one race toward another is veneer. Even the Orientals are possessed with the prejudice which mainlanders have brought over.

"In a recent editorial of the leading daily, The Honolulu Star-Bulletin the United States government ordering of Negro labor units of stevedores to Hawaii was described as indecent.

"The Chamber of Commerce heads the fight against Negroes being brought to the islands. The civic organizations are all lined up with the Chamber of Commerce, urging Hawaii's representative in Congress to fight (against it)."

Here we have a pretty sordid, yet typical picture of what goes on behind the scenes as regards the attitude of so-called democracy and even Christianity toward the Negro. The Hawaiian Islands have been described as one of the most beautiful spots in the whole world, and even here, where all races and colors are found, ". . . every prospect pleases, and only man is vile."

In spite of all the theories of race prejudice, we are sometimes inclined to believe it is something akin to the fierce hatred which exists between the lower (or higher) animals. No amount of culture, education, religion, wealth, or anything seems sufficient to remove it. Prejudice is like a rattlesnake, it strikes at anybody who comes within range.

56j-1941
The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Prestes, Liberator of Brazil's Oppressed, Is Hero and Example to Negroes in U. S.

JAN 10 1941

By William L. Patterson
(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—That section of Negroes in the United States who are thinking seriously in terms of National liberation herald the 43rd birthday of Luiz Carlos Prestes, the Brizilian "Knight of Hope," for his life has been one of struggle for the complete emancipation of Negroes in Brazil from the bonds of racial and national hatreds. Negroes in the United States had much to gain from their struggles.

Super-imposed upon the natural hatred that the Brazilian imperialists had for their very numerous dark-skinned citizens was the contempt and hatred which the United States, England and German imperialists brought into that country with them in their efforts to own and control the invaluable natural resources of Brazil. Luiz Carlos Prestes fought them all.

The great two years' march of Prestes and his band across ten Brazilian states was a March of Hope to Brazilian black men and women. The profound discontent of these black Brazilians with the inhuman persecution of their own Prestes waged offered a solution. Hundreds of Negroes marched with Prestes. There across the plains and mountains of Brazil black men added to the immortal traditions of struggle they have written in blood upon the pages of the histories of every American state.

THIRD OF POPULATION

JAN 10 1941

Black men form almost one-third of the population of Brazil. If there they are somewhat freer than in our own United States they are nevertheless in Brazil still far from enjoying full citizenship rights.

The freedom of Luiz Carlos Prestes will be a blow making for the freedom of black men in every section of the Americas. The freedom of Luiz Carlos Prestes will strengthen the growing feeling of sympathy and common interests which Negroes in the Americas are beginning to express in unison.

Black America can herald Luiz Carlos Prestes as friend and liberator. It must merge its voice with the universal cry which arises demanding the liberty of Prestes from the terrors of the prison of the Vargas government in Brazil. This is part of the fight against the lynch-promoting imperialists of the United States.

GREETINGS FROM U. S.

The struggles of the National Liberation Alliance led by Luiz Carlos Prestes offers many splendid lessons for Negroes in the United States. The persecutions of Negroes here at home are peculiar only in the historical conditions of our country. Negroes are today everywhere, save in the glorious Soviet Union, a persecuted people. The persecution of every dependent people, every small nation, is inherent in imperialism. Luiz Carlos Prestes stood yesterday, and though in prison, stands today for the destruction of imperialism.

Negroes in the United States send greetings for long life to the Brazilian Knight of Hope.

Negro America demands the freedom of this champion and friend of black men everywhere.

Here in the United States the Negro people should let their desires be known the Brazilian embassy and consulates. To work for the freedom of Luiz Carlos Prestes is to work for the freedom and peace of the American nations.

LUIZ CARLOS PRESTES

and world imperialism found expression in the aims, ideals of Prestes and the battles Carlos

News
Birmingham, Ala.

ALLEGED MISTREATMENT OF A VISITOR

To the Editor The News: MAY 11 1941

A youth from Venezuela, while traveling through an Alabama village, was seized and slapped by one of our over-zealous local officials. According to the reports of witnesses, the youth from Venezuela was a Boy Scout, wearing a Scout uniform and having with him papers of identification and a letter of introduction from the president of Venezuela to President Roosevelt. MAY 11 1941

When the local official involved attempted to seize and search the boy's pack, he resisted, perhaps thinking that he was dealing with a thug, trying meantime to explain his identity to the officer. Not understanding him, the officer then seized and slapped the youth.

Such an incident would be a matter of regret and shame at any time, but just now it is for obvious reasons very unfortunate.

I think this incident should be investigated by the proper federal authorities, and if it occurred as I have reported it an official apology should be made to the boy and the country from which he comes.

This was reported to have happened at Langdale, Ala., on April 29.

Langdale, Ala. GURVIS B. WARD.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Magazines As Mass Poisoners

Popular American magazines do an effective job of poisoning the public mind on and about colored people.

Writing on "Inside South America" in LOOK magazine, John Gunther finds "Brazil has indigestion from . . . too many races," and Indians and Negroes make "one of Brazil's most difficult sociological problems."

Both statements are deliberate falsehoods as hundreds of books on Brazil prove. What gripes American white people is the absence of racial discrimination and segregation in Brazil, where miscegenation is widely practiced and socially approved. Magazines like LOOK, LIFE, COLLIER'S and others lose no chance to damn any racial equality.

Actually there are no more races in Brazil than in the U. S. A., and miscegenation has been almost as widespread in the U. S. A. as in its southern sister. The only difference is the lack of segregation in Brazil.

Columbia, S. C. State
October 23, 1941

Thos. Woodward, DAR, Meeting

Ridgeway, Oct. 22.—The Thomas Woodward chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, held its October meeting with Mrs. S. O. Taylor, Miss Rebecca Robinson and Miss Ethel Mann of the Bethel section at the home of Miss Man. The vice regent, Mrs. Frank Sanborn, presided in the absence of the regent.

Mrs. R. L. Been led the devotional, stressing the opportunities of service that present themselves to women. Members joined in the saluate to the flag and the American creed. Roll call was answered with the name of a South American city. The minutes of the September meeting were read. Mrs. Goodson reported that the inscriptions from Aimwell cemetery had been sent to Mrs. Carson, as requested. Some few reported that they still had not completed their assignments in securing valuable records. Clothing and books were brought to the meeting to be sent to Tamassee.

The paper for the afternoon was prepared by Miss Harris. In a concise and interesting manner she gave a description of Brazil. Brazil, a country as large as the United States not including Alaska, is a rich section of South America, but still undeveloped. The Amazon river is navigable for 2300 miles up-stream. The climate is suitable for the production of tropical produce; coffee, tea, rice, sugar and fruits. Its magnanese, iron supply, rubber and dyes are invaluable. There is no color line, there being much Negro blood. Free schools, government colleges and printing presses are evidences of development. The Catholic faith is held by many. Brazil has a desire to carry out its wishes, without interference by foreign powers that may have a greedy eye for its valuable resources.

At the close of the meeting refreshments, carrying out the Halloween color scheme, were served. Mrs. D. V. Walker delighted the members with two piano selections.

The members adjourned to meet in November with Mrs Elliott and Mrs. M. W. Doty as hostesses. At that time a paper on Bolivia, another South American country, is to be presented

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

For Better Relations

With the backing of President Roosevelt numerous groups and individuals are active in promoting better cultural relationship between this country and the Latin American Republics to the South. One of the most active in this program is the Institute of International Education which is concerned with exchanging two graduate students or teachers from the United States with two of similar status from each of the other countries.

MAR 8 - 1941

This program ought to accomplish some worthwhile results. But if it isn't handled carefully it may do more harm than good. While we subscribe to the idea of exchanging students as a means of fostering good will through personal contact, we hope the students from abroad will not be crammed into Jim Crow schools of the South to get their baptism of our American Way of Life. Nor do we believe students and teachers sent from this country ought to be drawn from the worse sections of the country. In fact, one of the requisites for the scholarships to study in another country ought to be proof of tolerance in matters of race, creed and color.

And speaking of exchanging students for the purpose of improving race relations, it seems to us that something practical could be worked out here at home. Perhaps it wouldn't be a bad idea to select two or three outstanding Negro students and place them in Southern white universities for a year's study, and similarly, place an equal number of white students in Negro schools like Fisk, Howard, Atlanta University, Dillard, Talladega, Hampton, Tuskegee, Morehouse, and Lincoln. We have said many times that politics and diplomacy alone are not going to solve the race issue. With education and personal contact, however, we believe much can be done. Anyhow the idea of exchanging Negro and white students, we think, is worth mentioning.

Time
Chicago, Illinois

Surinam was once thought to be worth more than Manhattan. The Dutch traded the colony of New Amsterdam to the British in 1667, got Surinam in return, and thought that they had the best of the bargain.

DEC 13 1941

The little country (54,300 sq. mi., about the size of Wisconsin) is divided in three belts, paralleling the coast—a low, marshy, unnavigable [illegible] only the shallowest boats can go; a strip of savanna, sparsely wooded and creek-ribbed; a little-known, hill-&-mountain interior.

DEC 20 1941

against whom Nazi pressure could be brought to have bauxite production sabotaged. With the U.S. in charge, nothing can be gained by Nazi persecution of the officials' kin.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEGROES HOLD SOME BIG JOBS IN HAWAII

DEC 13 1941

By SIDNEY DONES
(As Told to Herman Hill)

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 11—Knowing of the interest race citizens would have in the fate of colored citizens living on the Hawaiian Islands since war has been declared and the Japanese have carried out a dastardly bombing of that possession, I immediately contacted Sidney Dones, prominent Los Angeles businessman, who returned last Friday from a visit to those lands, for a statement on the number and position of colored people living there.

DEC 13 1941

Mr. Dones said there are relatively few American Negroes living in Hawaii, but some hold very important city and government jobs. "They own few businesses," continued Mr. Dones, "and for the most part are employed as musicians and in the defense industries. Most prominent of the Aframericans who have made good in a big way is Julius DeLifrus, cafe proprietor, who is widely known and respected by all."

"Of the 100,000 soldiers, sailors and marines stationed there, only a small percentage are Negroes, and they serve exclusively with the battle fleet," continued the Hawaiian visitor.

DEC 13 1941

Mr. Dones expressed the belief that the island's 37 per cent Oriental population would remain loyal to America in this war with the Nipponese power. Mr. Dones returned prematurely from a six weeks' sojourn on the paradise of the Pacific because of unsettled world conditions.

56j-1941

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

South American Girl, Once Snubbed in U. S., Now Wife Of President of Republic

JAN 17 1941

Jay Franklin, in Syndicated Column, Tells Vivid Story, Illustrating Point Often Made by The Call

Over and over again THE CALL has pointed out that race prejudice here blocks the United States' efforts at alliance with the Latin republics. A commentator, Jay Franklin in his column last Thursday in the Kansas City Journal, put the same idea forcefully when he said:

JAN 17 1941

"Here is one instance of the damage that has been done to our cause by the unlovely survival of slavery and reconstruction in our public life. Some time ago a beautiful, charming and highly cultured Latin-American girl was sent to a finishing school in the United States.

"Of Spanish ancestry, she had a touch of colored blood in her veins—whether Moorish, Indian or Negro does not matter. During her visit in this country she was snubbed or otherwise made to feel that the Americans regarded her as belonging to an inferior race.

RETAINED BURNING RESENTMENT

"Years passed. The girl returned to her home south of our borders and in due course of time married a rising young Latin-American politician. She retained a sense of burning resentment at the treatment she had received in the north.

"Today, her husband is the president of one of the republics to the south, one of the countries whose friendship is necessary to us for strategic as well as sentimental reasons.

SNUB FOR SNUB, SLUR FOR SLUR

"He has embarked on a policy of marked hostility to the United States, paying back snub for snub, slur for slur, on the American representatives at his country's capital. He threatens to make common cause with the Axis powers. Jim Crowe is coming home to roost in the Capitol of the United States, because the color line has alienated a powerful politician whose friendship we need and whose goodwill would be valuable to us in this time of crisis.

"Even today, with the fate of democracy at stake, the South will not consent to the passage of an anti-lynching bill and the spokesmen for southern interests refuse to enlarge the franchise by repeal of the poll tax for fear that thereby the Negroes will be allowed to vote.

AMERICA MUST PRACTICE DEMOCRACY

"If America is going to rest its case against Hitlerism on the principle of democracy, we should begin to practice democracy, by establishing social democracy, political democracy and economic democracy.

"And if we value the friendship of our good neighbors to the south, we had better get rid of Jim Crowe or else Jim Crowe will help get rid of us in all those nations of the Western Hemisphere where the color line has not been drawn and where racial discrimination is a national issue."

Pathfinder
Washington, D. C.

Who are the Djukas?

DEC 20 1941

• The Djukas are an autonomous nation of freed Negro slaves inhabiting the interior of Surinam, or Dutch Guiana. Ashantis transported from Africa to the Dutch South American colony, they revolted in the 18th century and established themselves in the interior of Surinam. So relentless was their warfare on the Dutch settlers that in 1762 the governor asked for a peace conference. A treaty signed by the House of Orange gave them in perpetuity all colonial land 25 miles inland from the coast, plus a tribute of 20,000 guilders annually; in return for which they agreed to live peacefully in the interior. The Djukas are ruled by a Granman, Ah Tu Den Du. They have two languages—talky-talky for general converse, and deepie-talky, known only to themselves. Some talky-talky words are: zon, for sun; sidom, for sit down; haiwatra (eye-water) for tears, and dediskin for corpse. Some years ago they requested and received recognition by the League of Nations.

DEC 20 1941

56k-1941
Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

WALTER CHIVERS SAYS:

By WALTER R. CHIVERS

NOV 30 1941

Louis-Bear Charity Fight

ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS during the past week I have been approached by young Negro college men in reference to the ethics behind this fight. Their questions and publicly expressed opinions are splendid evidence, to the effect, that this proposed fight is causing much serious discussion among Negro college youth. The young men who discussed this subject with me are above average in intelligence and seriousness of purpose. That is why I deemed this subject important enough for an editorial column.

CHIVERS

NOV 30 1941

Frankly these young men are peeved at Joe Louis and his advisers for not only risking his title but just simply putting on a fight show that would be of any benefit to the Navy. Then again they seem to think that Louis should do the same thing for some needy Negro cause. He might have even done so some time ago.

OTHERS NEED FUNDS

I suspect these young men are thinking of how sorely in need of funds are many Negro institutions of learning, the NAACP, the National Urban League and the Negro division of the National YMCA. The mere fact that they belong to a suppressed and deprived minority certainly is sufficient to condition these youth to a certain amount of sensitiveness and suspicion. Education has opened their eyes to the serious gaps in the foundations of American Negro life and increases their fear for the future.

I am therefore, sympathetic with their emotions on the subject at hand. At their ages I felt much the same way about racial conditions intensified by World War 1. Nevertheless, I sincerely believe that one of the principal functions of a teacher is to give youth the story of his experiences to reflect upon. This I try to do without prejudice in so far as I have become self-emancipated and objective in reference to race relations and I strive each day to be more so than I was the day previous.

I agree with these young men that Mr. Louis might do himself proud if he would do the same thing for some needy Negro interest. Such an action would establish his tradition indelibly upon the hearts of his people. He would be their hero long after the fleeting glories of the prize ring have flown into the all-consuming ether.

THEY ARE AMERICAN

However, I am disturbed by the philosophy which is directing the thinking of these youth in reference to the fight and the Navy. For one thing it leads me to believe that deep down in their hearts they do not feel that they are American nationals in totality. They must be made in some impressive way, by Negro leaders, to realize that they are irrevocably American Nationals. They are not only nationals but involuntarily so, simply because they were born into this nation. They are common shareholders in this nation because their forefathers were the second great group of immigrants to adopt this country, even though not on their own initiative. They cannot claim any other country because several hundreds of years of intermixture have made them physically and culturally unlike any other racial group to which they might desire to claim kinship.

Negroes are inseparably part and parcel of these United States. The symbols of this government and its philosophy of democracy have done them no harm. Their grievances are with the ruling classes who at any particular period control the helm of their "Ship of State". So when a crisis, international in character, arises they should relegate their grievances to the same state of family quarrels when the family is being threatened from without.

HAS NOT BEEN FAIR

Obviously the Navy has not been fair to the Negro nationals of the United States. It has shown a willingness to let the cream of white youth die, by the thousands in the angry waters of the seven seas rather than permit Negroes to man their guns. Nevertheless Negro youth must realize that each time an American battle ship sinks that these white youths have died in defense of the only home land that these Negroes have and therefore in their defense. Consequently Negroes should do everything within their power to help make the American Navy the best afloat and its fighting crew the most efficient in the world. I believe this to the extent that I think of myself first as an American and second as a Negro.

NOV 30 1941

The logical conclusion then it that out of pure self-interest a minority group should extend itself to prove to the majority group that its patriotism is of the purest sort. The majority group must be thoroughly convinced that nationality can not be split.

Youth must remember that some day the war will be over and that there will be a reckoning day. Then the race question comes up, as it surely will, Negroes will be considered in terms of their demonstrated loyalty and usefulness when the going was hardest and the future not so bright.

Joe Louis is doing Negroes a greater service, if that is possible, by giving his services in this fight than he is to the fighting forces. More power to him.

News
Birmingham, Ala.

Racial Intolerance Rapped By Methodists At Mobile Conference

NOV 30 1941

Group Pledges New Fight On Alcohol; Aid For Oppressed Chinese

MOBILE, Ala.—(AP)—Active opposition to racial intolerance, respect for the "conscientious decisions" of youth as to war service, financial support for the Chinese and "other lands suffering from war oppressions," a renewed battle against alcoholic beverages—these were the pledges made by members of the Alabama Methodist Conference in reports and resolutions adopted at their concluding business sessions Saturday.

Sunday will be the final day of the meeting and the high point will be the reading of the ministerial appointments at the closing session. The traditional conference love feast will be conducted by the Rev. C. S. Tally, of Panama City, Fla., and Bishop J. Lloyd Decell will preach the conference sermon.

In their resolution on racial intolerance, the Methodists pledged themselves specifically to combat anti-Semitism and to "insist upon just and considerate treatment for members of any religious, racial or political minorities."

The conference stand on war service was phrased to leave the decision with the young men as to whether they will bear arms and refrain from bearing arms because of conscientious objections and to honor eitiher decision.

Concerning aid to the Chinese and other "oppressed peoples," the Methodists committed themselves to give of their means for the relief of such peoples.

NOV 30 1941

The resolution on alcoholic beverages submitted by the conference board of temperance embodied an appeal to Methodist laymen to offer themselves as candidates for public offices; urged all Methodist voters to pay their poll taxes and register, and urged Methodists to support candidates "who give satisfactory assurance of energetic opposition to the liquor traffic, and a determination after election to lend their efforts to the extermination of the traffic."

Other clauses of the resolution adopted by the conference called for the prohibition of the sale of intoxicants in military reservations or to members of the military forces in any place; promised financial aid to the Alabama Temperance Alliance and the Women's Christian Temperance Union, and proposed the calling of a conference-wide temperance meeting at Montgomery sometime next February.

NOV 30 1941

The conference also settled an intra-church controvery of some years' standing Saturday when it adopted a resolution equalizing the salaries of the seven district superintendents.

A decision as to the place for the 1942 conference meeting was placed in the hands of a special committee consisting of Dr. H. M. Andrers, Selma; the Rev. D. C. Whitsett, Montgomery; the Rev. E. L. Hardin, Verbena; Mrs. Arthur Heustess, Montgomery, and W. B. Christenberry, Selma. This committee will decide on the meeting place sometime next Summer.

The Rev. W. W. Jeffries, of Andalusia, was elected director of the Methodist Children's Home at Selma to replace Dr. A. E. Shafer, of Pensacola, whose resignation from the home's directorate was announced.

Dr. G. S. Stanley Frazer, of Mobile, preached the sermon at a memorial service for seven ministers of the conference who have died within the past year. The ministers commemorated at the service were the Rev. J. W. Hightower, F. M. Lowrey, James Clendinnen, J. B. Tate, J. W. Hamner, J. W. Efinger and J. O. Lawrence.

Macon, Ga., Telegraph
November 19, 1941

T28

Racial Issues

Editor The Telegraph:

More and more evidences that certain key figures now in America are using racial groups of people in efforts to increase the agitation to throw this nation into complete confusion over national and world issues is cropping up everywhere.

Some of these key figures are also key figures in American journalism and they are using the press as a powerful means of outward expression to stir up racial conflict in America.

Negroes and persons of other racial groups especially people of Balkan descent are being organized in separate groups to carry on their campaigns of forcing pressure upon President Roosevelt and the Congress. These groups are being supported editorially in certain newspapers throughout the land.

If anyone objects to the campaign, they are ranked as prejudiced or anti-alien, and a number of groups allied with this movement to undermine America immediately take up the cudgel of intolerance and verbally heave hot coals in the direction of those who see the sinister evil behind that movement.

LOYAL AMERICAN.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

British Embassy Assures U. S. Negroes Of Its Interest In Complaints Of Jim Crow

The American public may soon know whether England intends to act against racial discrimination in British agencies operating in this country, according to a letter from the British Embassy at Washington, D. C., received by the NAACP, November 21.

DEC 6 - 1941

Interest in the charges of discrimination against the British Halifax, England's ambassador to America, at the request of Prime Minister Winston Churchill.

Stating that the NAACP's letter to Mr. Churchill, sent Sept. 26 is "still receiving careful attention," the Embassy acknowledged the receipt of the letter was written for Lord for the Prime Minister the receipt of the NAACP cablegram asking consideration" will be appreciated for the courtesy of a reply.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

'Russia Points the Way for Us In Education' Says Negro Editor

Dunjee Cites Dean's Book in College Address

DEC 9 - 1941

(Special to the Daily Worker)

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—The Soviet Union has demonstrated in the past 20 years "the most marvelous development of an educational program the world has ever seen," Roscoe Dunjee, editor of The Black Dispatch, one of the leading Negro newspapers published in the West and published in this city, declared in a recent address before the Texas State Teachers in Dallas, Tex.

"Twenty years ago, during the World War," Mr. Dunjee declared, "we saw Russian manpower collapse almost overnight, under the impact of the German offensives, but today Russia is seemingly the only old world power able to face the invading Teutonic hordes now stalking across the earth."

"Russia Points The Way"

DEC 9 - 1941

Mr. Dunjee asserted that he cites education under the Soviets because "when one talks to Negroes about changing educational patterns of the group, the problem is approached by many with the thought that what we have in mind might take centuries to accomplish." He added that **"if Negroes of the United States are sincerely consecrated to the task of revamping educational patterns, Russia points the way."**

Continuing his significant address, the Negro editor stated:

"We hope that no one present will close his mind to the facts we want to present here, under the assumption that we are in Texas holding a brief for Communism, as a political philosophy. Far be it from us to attempt anything of that nature. What we seek to offer here is the remarkable educational technique and practical type of training used in the Soviet Union to achieve certain ends, and the type of education that has almost overnight converted the teeming millions of Russian peasantry, extending back into far corners of Asia, from ignorant, untrained backwoods farming people, into skilled and trained artisans, and seeming masters of a Germanic social order which is the development of centuries.

DEC 9 - 194

New Education For the Negro

"I want to read to you a statement written by the Dean of Canterbury, the second highest Churchman in England, which relates to the progress made in a definite type of education in Russia, most of which has occurred during a period of 14 years. It puts to shame the idea of many American Negroes, who feel that revolutionary changes in our educational patters would take another century. I don't believe Russian people are inately more intelligent than the black people of America; a definitely charted course on the part of Negroes of America can in another 20 years completely revolutionize Negro life socially, politically and economically. We must scrap heap the present and institute new educational processes for the American Negro.

DEC 9 - 1941

"On page 193 of "The Soviet Power" we find this footnote:

"'The (Soviet) census of January, 1939, enables us to make comparisons of the literacy in that year with the literacy of 1925. In the former year 51.1 per cent of the population over the age of nine were literate. In 1939, 81.2 per cent of the same group were literate. And the village is gradually approximating the town. The 1939 census figures being for the town 89.5; for the village, 76.8.

"'The progress of national minorities is equally remarkable. For example, literates in Tajik, Southern Russia, in 1926 were 3.7; in 1939, 71.1 per cent. The figures for female literacy were more remarkable still, from 1 per cent to 65.2 per cent.'

DEC 9 - 1941

Progress of National Minorities

"The footnote is much longer but one important point brought out is that there are more than two million students studying in Russian technical schools.

"Anyone who has studied modern day social organization knows that out of our political and economic philosophies we have created a mechanical order in the control of a few people. The great machine world that has in 20 years swept Russia from the ranks of backward nations to the very top of power and might is also the directing influence in that part of the world in which we live. People whose education processes deal with abstractions and ancient philosophies are helpless in such an order."

Roscoe Dunjee, editor of The Black Despatch, Negro newspaper in the West. This photo was taken when he spoke before the last NAACP convention in Texas.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

White Women Who Work in Harlem Rip 'Crime' Tales

NOV 22 1941

By Eugene Gordon

Five women, all white, three of them teachers, whose business takes them to Harlem at all hours of the day and into all kinds of homes, said in interviews yesterday that they had never found it necessary to call on the police to escort them to and from their work. Their statements were made in answer to assertions in a number of newspapers that "white women," especially teachers, had to have police escorts to and from their places of employment in Harlem.

NOV 22 1941

Miss Anna Matlin, teacher in P. S. 184, said not only had she never required such an escort but knew of nobody who had. During the four years she has taught in Harlem, she said, she has frequently gone to meetings and parties in that community at night.

"The prime needs in Harlem are jobs, housing and expansion of recreational facilities, including the opening of school buildings for that purpose," **Miss Matlin said.**

Another teacher in P.S. 184, who asked that her name not be used, said she concurred in Miss Matlin's statement. She has taught there for two years, she said, and has never been molested on the streets, day or night.

NOV 22 1941

Miss Alice Citron, the third teacher, said:

"In my 10 years of attending evening meetings, visiting parents' homes, and taking part in all kinds of activities in the Harlem area, I have had not one single unpleasant experience. I have never asked for nor expect to ask for a police escort.

CALLS RUMORS SLANDER

"The purpose of such rumors is to widen the breach between the white teacher and the Negro community. The last few years have witnessed a steady growth of close understanding between the parents and the schools. This has led to mutual appreciation and respect. Such anonymous slanders have no basis in fact and must not

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NOV 22 1941

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Two home relief investigators said they have the closest possible association with the people of Harlem through visits to homes. They declared that they had never needed police protection.

"The things that frighten me are the horrible conditions under which the people have to live," one of the investigators said. "The dark, dingy, rat-infested hallways might scare me, but not for the reasons given by the papers. What scares me is my realization that human beings must live in these surroundings, these human beings including innocent children."

As relief investigators, both women said, they "certainly come into most intimate contact" with the people. If there were anything to be frightened at, they would know it, they declared.

"The streets are safe at all times wonder whether they get the same attention from the sanitation department as other sections of the city," one of the women asserted. "These are the things that frighten me, not the people."

56k-1941

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

TAKES ISSUE WITH HOWARD SECRETARY ON RACE PLATFORM

DEC 1 3 1941

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 11.—Taking issue with and severely criticizing the 10-point program promulgated recently by James Nabrit, secretary of Howard university, Edgar Brown, militant leader of the United Government Employes' Association said the most surprising omission in the plan was the failure to include the appointment by the President of an Associate Judge of the U. S. Supreme Court.

DEC 1 3 1941

Charging a serious lack of understanding on the ways of a democratic government by our educational leaders, Mr. Brown said, "These leaders show an inability to sense some of the practical and obvious ways of doing something about the plight of the Negro masses."

Brown gives his own 10-point program as one that would more nearly accomplish for the race its goal for full integration into our democracy. He urges intelligent use of the ballot, financing of a national lobby, congressional appropriation for a training school for Negroes in the Armed services, legislation against unions that discriminate against Negroes, effective enforcement of fair employment practices and militant agitation through the press and radio.

Tenth, an all out national campaign of letter writing, broadcast, sermons and a $100,000 National Negro Lobby supported by a "March of a Million Dimes on Washington" to oppose in the name of democracy, justice and National Defense on the home front, the "Big Interests," who deny employment to the Negro.

Brown's 10-Point Program For Negroes' Salvation

DEC 1 3 1941

First, in a 10 point program, number one place must be given to enforcing the right of all citizens to vote, regardless of race, creed or color, as guaranteed by the 14th amendment.

Secondly, Negroes should use the power of the franchise already in their hands in the North to force the issue in the South. Every Negro should demand an answer from the 478 members of Congress to the question: "Will you vote to appropriate the funds to enforce the 14th amendment to the Constitution?"

Thirdly, the Negroes, North and South, should concentrate on an all out effort by raising a $1,000,000 fund to elect to Congress next year fearless Negroes qualified in government.

Fourth, a national conference should be held in Washington, the nation's capital, sponsored by the present Negro elected members of the state legislatures, city councils, justices of the peace, magistrates, judges, et cetera. The leaders of the Democratic and Republican parties in Congress should be committed now to a program of race recognition in legislation and administration.

Fifth, a campaign by Negroes must be militantly championed for the inclusion of Old Age Pensions, Survivors Insurance, Unemployment Insurance and health services for domestic and farm workers as well as ministers by amendment of the Federal Social Security law.

Sixth, appropriation by Congress of $20,000,000 earmarked from the six billion dollars for expansion of the U. S. Army in 1942 to train thousands of Negro soldiers as commissioned officers for the approximate 200,000 colored soldiers of the U. S. Army and to increase the facilities for training Negro soldiers as air pilots and mechanics in the Air Corps of the Army and Navy.

Seventh, appropriation by Congress of $10,000 more yearly for Howard university and Freedmen's hospital to augment the present million dollar annual budget as authorized by federal law to provide a greatly expanded medical, legal, engineer and other professional and technical training for tens of thousands of needy and ambitious Negro students. Another $10,000,000 should be earmarked by Congress for the Negro Land-Grant colleges of the South.

DEC 1 3 1941

Eighth, immediate legislation by Congress prohibiting labor unions enjoying protection of federal laws from the denial of membership and the same benefits in most of the powerful AFL organizations and others to Negro workers.

Ninth, permanent legislation by Congress authorizing and extending the life and power as well as putting "teeth" in the present President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices to ferret out and abolish discrimination on account of race, creed or color in government positions, unions, National Defense, U. S. Army, Navy, Marine, Coast Guard and American life.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

WALTER CHIVERS SAYS

Supreme Court And The Negro

DEC 1 2 1941

CHIVERS

I KNOW THAT THE above subject is not wholly pertinent to what follows but maybe it will attract attention to a line of thinking which I believe becomes more important daily. The point of departure for this column is the recent Supreme Court decision declaring the California "anti-Oakie" law unconstitutional. In short summary this law was designed to keep indigent people from migrating into the state of California. At least twenty-seven other states have enacted similar laws. It is needless for me to point out that thousands of these migrants are Negroes.

As a matter of fact job-seeking Negroes have been in an almost constant state of migration from one state to another looking for "something to do" since 1865. The guiding principle of employers in relation to Negroes has been the stimulus for this restless and unplanned movement. Negroes have been and still are the last hired and the first fired. Their chance at even a subsistence living depends upon the amount of rough, heavy, and dirty work to be done in any one area at any particular time. When the menial or should I say meanest jobs are completed it is the signal for the excess Negroes to move on to other territory or face virtual starvation.

Now back to the Supreme Court decision. It was unanimous. However, the majority of five judges and the minority of four judges reached the same conclusion by different reasoning. The one maintained that the state law was a violation of the interstate commerce clause of the federal constitution. The other declared in substance that the majority decision was based upon too narrow reasoning. They held that no state could prevent a citizen of these United States from entering its borders because he happened to be poor and unemployed.

The significance of the majority opinion and minority exceptions in this case are important to all underprivileged Negroes. Their migratory movements are now protected by the federal commission whose sworn duty is to protect interstate commerce. This is an interesting extension of the interstate commerce power but certainly a valuable one to the underprivileged.

DEC 1 2 1941

The exceptions pointed out by the Supreme Court minority express the social evolution which our country is undergoing in its struggle, against great odds, to establish by peaceful and lawful means a working democracy. This opinion declares the citizenship rights of all Americans is the concern of the federal government. This statement will in all probability become the basis upon which many legal arguments for equalization of opportunities will be stressed in the future.

Peculiarly enough the majority opinion was read by Mr Justice Byrnes of South Carolina. Undoubtedly this liberal first opinion to be read by him, almost shocks some of us who feared the results of his elevation to the Bench. This can be said, however, that the assurance of economic security for life and freedom from political party chicanery can release a public man from many of his reservations and permit him to be himself.

Among the four liberal judges who took exceptions to the majority opinion is Mr. Justice Black of Alabama. He bids fair to go down in history as one of the greatest humanitarians of his time.

If Justices Byrnes and Black are used as the pace-setters it may yet be true that the legal salvation of Negroes will be decided by native born southerners and life-long democrats

DEC 2 1941

Maybe there is something in the belief that professional politicians are not free to act as they wish but follow the dictations of the majority of their supporters. After all a professional politician is working on a job for a salary with which to support those dependent upon him as well as himself. This fact has a lot to do with a man's public actions.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

CHICKENS COME HOME TO ROOST

DEC 1 31941

The Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools voted unanimously last Thursday to drop ten colleges of the University of Georgia system from its accredited lists, effective September 1, 1942.

This drastic step is the direct outcome of the removal of Dean Walter D. Cocking of the University and President Marvin S. Pittman of Georgia Teachers' College by a stooge State Board of Regents, at the behest of Georgia's suspender-snapping Governor Talmadge because these two educators allegedly advocated co-education of the two so-called races. This was rightly regarded as political interference.

Thus Georgia pays the penalty for its racial prejudice and the chickens of retribution come home to the jim crow roost.

DEC 1 31941

There will be much cursing of Governor Talmadge for his part in bringing disgrace upon tax-supported education in Georgia, but the blame must be shared by the majority of white Georgians.

Not only did they elect Talmadge, whose extreme views on the question of race are unknown to no informed persons, but they re-elected him.

The sort of campaigning he did to oust two liberal educators, he also did to win his way to the Governorship; and if his viewpoints were unpopular in Georgia he would not be its chief executive.

Moreover, Talmadge's antagonism to racial co-education is not only popular in Georgia; and one of the ironies of the situation is that the Southern Association officers who voted the ouster of the Georgia University system represent higher educational institutions from which Negro students are barred by law and practice.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

IF YOU WISH TO BE CALLED NAMES, BUY WHITMAN'S

Three years ago the NAACP asked the Whitman Candy Company of Philadelphia to discontinue its offensive labeling of "Pickaninny Chocolates."

The company not only ignored the request, but blossomed out this year with a bright red package in which, without saying so, it virtually tells the NAACP and the colored purchasers of Whitman's candies to go to blazes.

NOV 29 1941

A company official told the AFRO last week that the candy would sell just as well when labeled "Peppermint Chocolates," but for some queer reason the company did not do this.

Instead, it repeats the indignity, adds to it by increasing the size and color of the lettering, and blandly sends those who protest a form letter advising them they shouldn't be insulted.

This inexcusable disregard of the good will of candy buyers is remarkable in the field of modern advertising.

As we see it, Whitman is saying to colored buyers everywhere, "We do not desire your trade."

Our answer, it seems, should be to the effect that we do not want Whitman's peppermints, Whitman's Sampler, or any other Whitman products.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

SOUTHERN SAY-SO

VITRIOLIC BLAST LEVELED AT BIBB FOR ATTACK ON LEADERS

BY M. S. STUART

NOV 1 1941

WEARY of hearing, reading and talking about the numerous, sickening instances of race prejudice in our native America; almost despairing of improvement, with hope a limp and drooping thing in the lap of a discouraging situation; apprehensive lest this wide spread, deep rooted, apparently incurable national malady may at the crucial time prove the weak spot, the defect in our armor of defense, through which the enemies of democracy may break to prove its undoing and impracticability as a device for the government of mankind, this effort had resolved to seek respite from these sour winds of contention by writing this week on a subject as free as possible from controversial angles and trends. In fact, Cotton—inanimate, impersonal Cotton—had been selected as the soft and soothing topic of diversion to the more pleasant fields of thought; and the assembling of data on this subject had already begun, when the Courier came, heavy with its usual abundance of interesting news and reading matter. In its columns, mind changing declarations were encountered. So Cotton as a subject for discussion must for the present be tabled.

Mr. Stuart

A STONE IN THE PUDDING

NOV 15 1941

But the pleasant rumination of the current issue's columnar contents ran into a rude interruption when the mental molars crashed into a stone in the literary pudding in the form of Columnist Bibb's ugly broadside directed at Negro leadership.

The indiscriminate aiming of this scatter load seems intended to leave nobody unscathed.

SEE what this distinguished columnist says about those in whom you have reposed confidence: "It is now beginning to be realized and clearly understood that we have no stalwart leadership at all." Further, he asserts in effect that all who now essay the role of leadership, in whatever capacity, are, "scheming, cunning, flat-foot hustlers and hungry dogs, lean gray wolves, the vultures and jackals, seeking to capitalize upon the plight of a floundering people." Well, those are hard, nasty bones he is handing you to gnaw. Of course, you disagree with the epithets, the coarse, repulsive, log camp language in which he has clothed his so-called argument. That, however, is only the minor evil of the matter. Hold your nose while you undress this proposition he advances, and you expose a hunch back, pot-bellied, illogical deformity—a creature of inconsistencies and contradictions, flagrant fallacies glaring through the flimsy observations.

NOV 15 1941

"IT DON'T MAKE SENSE"

In one paragraph, Brother Bibbs says that lawyers, physicians, ministers and others who are "insecure" (economically) cannot and should not "speak for the race" because such persons might owe the butcher, the landlord or be encumbered by a mortgage, and, therefore, incapable of leadership. According to this reasoning, then, only the secure, the wealthy are capable of leadership.

BUT another paragraph in the same piece laments the absence of current martyrs to lead us, bemoans the passing of the age of "self-abnegation." Put these two propositions together, to wit: That we ought to have some martyrs to lead us, and that only the secure, the wealthy can lead, and they hatch out the inevitable conclusion that what Bibbs is crying for is some rich martyrs to lead the race. You know "there ain't no such animal." Among the common, dictionary breed, no Morgans, Mellons or Rockefellers have ever been found.

LEADERS IN TUNE WITH THE TIMES

In truth we do have leaders, both local and national. Very sensibly they have changed their manner of leading to be in tune with these material times.

True, we no longer tolerate the blantant, mouthing, ineffective protesters. Instead we have a type of quiet leaders who, in their respective fields, seek only results—not just noise. They are doing right well. Here some names will be called, and the Courier's Chicago Columnist is requested to call the names of some of "the dogs, wolves" and other brutes he had in mind.

THIS space backs these as leaders: In the field of economics: C. C. Spauling, Harry Pace, Dr. J. E. Walker and A. L. Lewis. In mechanical arts, Paul Williams and McKissack and McKissack. Law, Charles Houston, Raymond Pace Alexander and Sydney R. Redmond. Politics, Arthur Mitchell, W. L. Houston, Earl Dickerson and Perry Howard. Social, Dr. Mary Bethune, Walter White, Eugene Kinckle Jones and Dr. Channing Tobias. Education, Dr. Mordecai Johnson, Dr. F. D. Patterson and Prof. DuBois. Science, Dr. George W. Carver. Music, Marian Anderson, Handy, Ellington. Journalism, Ira Lewis, Dunjee, Schuyler and Abbott. Sports, Joe Louis, Armstrong, Lewis, Owens. There are others. In retrospect these will loom as large on the horizon of history as any except Dr. Booker T. Washington, Douglass and Dunbar.

56k-1941
Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Amsterdam Star-News Mail Box

NOV 29 1941

Urges Passive Resistance

Dear Sir: By reading our newspapers and statements of various so-called leaders, one gets the idea that there are some of us who are still in doubt about what the white man thinks of us and our rights. No Negro, be he nine or ninety, could possibly be unaware of the planned inferior status which "our democratic" white folk have for us, and that is true of Herr Hitler's Germany, Mr. Churchill's England, and Mr. Roosevelt's America. If there is some doubt in anyone's mind, I suggest that they read the daily papers, go to the movies, or try to enlist in the democratic air forces to help God "save the King."

That being true, the point then is not what group of white, would be, world rulers will do the most for us after the war, BUT what are WE going to do for ourselves NOW. We know their plan to keep us in "our place" is well organized and I for one, think it is high time for us to organize a counter-plan to offset the vile propaganda of press, movies and radio. It is time for us to stop wasting our time and money and get to work and to fighting for what we know to be right.

We get on our knees and say, "thank you Father" for every little right thing they do, such as allowing the almighty Navy football team to play "against" a Negro. Hell, that Navy belongs to us as much as to any white man in this country. They do not Jim-Crow our taxes, do they? If they did, we could have a few ships of our own. That was only their duty and should not have been mentioned in our press, let alone praises for it.

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I shall never have any more confidence in Negro leaders, the Negro press, the Negro's future unless and until they get together and fight for the Negro's rights FIRST, and to hell with the consequences. And what is nor aid for the freedom of white minorities in Europe until I AM FREED FIRST.

NOV 29 1941

I challenge all red-blooded Negroes to join me in a passive resistance movement for freedom and democracy in America and England: Join me in contempt for all men like Hitler, whether they be in Europe or America: Join me in contempt and hate of all Negro leaders, who insist in going along with the white man's plan and diabolical scheme to keep us in this position of inferiority. We are less than dogs in the eyes of all white men, and all other men look down on us because we refuse to fight against this damnable position. I know the masses are ready to fight, all we need is a leader. I challenge just one national leader to step forward and lead us. I will mount a soap box, I will go to jail or concentration camp if need be, but I SHALL NEVER FIGHT for any one until these black slaves are FREE.

WILLIAM D. ALFORD.
New York City.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

As the CROW Flies

by

DR. W. E. B. DuBOIS

DEC 13 1941

At the invitation of the American Council of Learned Societies I have been attending this month in Cuba a Platica, a series of discussions, in which numerous distinguished intellectuals from Europe and America took part.

Among the universities represented were Columbia, California, Chicago, Michigan, Harvard, Montreal, Mexico and Chili. Other universities were represented indirectly by former professors; these included the Sorbonne, Vienna, Madrid, Oxford and Barcelona. The only Negro institutions represented were Atlanta University and the Haitian Ecole Normale des Instituteurs.

Dr. DuBois

It was a stirring experience to meet in Havana certain men of world-wide reputation: there was Jules Romains of France; and Count Sforza of Italy; Henri Bonnet and Henri Laugier, also of France, and Guiseppe Borgese. There was the great Cuban liberal, Ortiz y Fernandez; a former Minister of Foreign Affairs of Norway, together with authors and poets. Bellegarde of Haiti was one of the most widely known and best liked of the fifty or more delegates and I was very proud of the position which he occupied in the esteem of all. From America came Louis Adamic, Max Ascoli, Freda Kirchwey, and Richard Pattee.

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It was a fitting introduction to this curious and intriguing meeting to fly from Atlanta to Havana. It was the longest journey in the air I have ever taken—something like two thousand miles in all—and the comfort and ease and convenience was astonishing. There was no vestige of racial discrimination and the sense of being above a tired and distraught world had infinite compensation. Awhile we rode above the clouds looking down upon a silver glory filled with cliffs and rolls and fluffy waves of mist; below the dark earth of the Florida Everglades glimpsed through; above was the cloudless grey-blue sky. Then came the sea. Sometimes it looked like a glacier of ice and snow; sometimes a single cloud hung over it like a cotton bowl or skein of silk; then we dropped and swooped and grandly swirled and I am in the midst of the broad, clean, cream-colored city of Havana.

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Perhaps most enlightening in this meeting was a new orientation, a new centering of earthly affairs. Here were men and fine men, cultivated scholars, gentlemen of high social standing who showed their breeding in every movement. And yet they were refugees. They had been driven out of their homes and often away from their families. They had been spit upon and beaten. One felt the tensity of their feeling even when the subject under discussion did not warrant it. I can hear Laugier, humped-backed and near-sighted, almost screaming with shrill voice over some proposed change of word in the resolutions. I can see the calm, thin Sforza with his emotions always well in hand, and yet kicked across the world in the prime of life.

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Looking upon these fellow human beings I wrote out one night, a resolution to present to the conference. It was not adopted, but it expressed my thought and I am sure the thought of many others:

"We who represent the brain workers of the world, meeting in Havana in this day of the agony of civilization, solemnly reaffirm our unaltered belief in freedom of thought, breadth of emotion, and liberty of life. We do not dare attempt to apportion among men and peoples of the past, the full balance of blame for a paradox of culture, which has mingled human misery and degredation with miracles of technique and triumphs of knowledge. But in the horror of the present, we unhesitatingly place the guilt for this new and bloody sweat of mankind, upon the shoulders of those apostles of reaction and deliberate cruelty and hate who, today increase evil without hope of good.

"We disown all those, who for envy or profit or blind delusion deny to any human being the elemental rights of man. By safeguarding the strength of men, protecting the souls of women and educating the minds of children, we still seek to break from the necks of humanity, the chains of poverty, crime and disease and free mankind for creative effort and civilized life. We welcome to fellowship in a new crusade, all men of every race, creed and hue, for a world movement toward Peace, Beauty, the Good Life and the free Spirit.

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"Toward this we see one path alone; a democracy where every man has a voice in government, in art and in work; where every voice has the power of thoughtful utterance, and every soul, the will to see the stars."

Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

Nazism Among Negroes

During recent months Negro Nazi agents in America, acting on Hitler's instructions, have been energetic in sponsoring a black "back to Africa" movement in certain parts of the United States, particularly in Harlem, the Negro district of New York, says a message from New York.

NOV 1 1941

The main object of these black Fascists, apart from unscrupulously capitalising upon legitimate grievances of the Negroes, is to split Americans into opposing camps, white against black, and thus to weaken the country as a whole and hamper its defence.

The chief of these negro Nazi dupes, who, fortunately, have only a small following among the blacks in the United States, appears to be one Arthur Reid, president of the "African Patriotic League."

Another black Fascist rabble-rouser is Robert Jordan. He speaks under the auspices of the "Ethiopian Pacifist League." The League formerly had an anti-Fascist programme, but with Jordan's adept guidance, it developed into a pro-Axis group.

WORKS WITH JAPS

Jordan works closely with the Japanese. He, it is said, periodically visits the Japan Institute in New York, which is registered with the United States Department as a propaganda agency for Tokyo. He seems to be an ardent exponent of of the Nipponese cause in the Far East, and his speeches are filled with such statements as this one:

"The Japanese is the friend of the Negro. Racially we are both the same. Japan has no territorial ambitions in Africa. It wants to live in peace with the black

man. Japan has done wonders for China. It has fought Communism and it has fought the British. We nationalist Negroes are fighting them both."

A third outstanding negro fifth columnist, who specialises in betraying the interests of his people, is one known as Ras de Killer, who also advocates Japanese control of the whole of Asia. Like others of his ilk, de Killer is in favour of transplanting all American Negroes to Africa.

The propaganda, which is being fed into Harlem generally by a variety of anti-Democratic organisations, concentrates on building anti-British and anti-Soviet sentiment among the Negroes. Every leaflet and every street meeting agitates for an intensified effort to prevent aid to England and Russia, it is emphasised.

The United States authorities are keeping a close watch on the nefarious activities of Hitler's black agents, who, it is officially stated, carry no weight whatsoever with the Negro masses in America.

On the other hand, a number of progressive Negro organisations are doing all they can to combat the subversive doings of the black fifth columnists in their midst.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

YES, THIS IN DETROIT

On the rear of a lot adjoining 13381 Hartwell street, not more than a block from a precinct police station in Detroit, is the sign shown (inset) in the above photo. The owner of the mammoth pieces of machinery (apparently junk), stored there, seemingly feared theft ough it would take a truck to move any single machine. Large to shows a portion of towering tonnage where the sign (arrow) ounted. Police at the station expressed surprise when informed, a police escort with Photographer Langford P. James.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

All Races in N.Y.'s East River Houses

Adults Learn How to Live Together by Watching Colored, White and Foreign Children at Their Games

By EUGENE GORDON

NEW YORK. — (ANP) — One woman I talked to called New York's East River houses "a sort of league of nations."

The nationalities there range something like this: 60 per cent Italian, 15 per cent Jewish, 10 per cent colored, 10 per cent Spanish speaking, and 5 per cent "all others" — Greek, German, Armenian, Irish, Czechoslovakian, Russian.

Of course everything is "not perfect' 'here, Max Miller, head of the buying committee of the consumers' co-operative, said, 'far from it." But the people here are "learning" how to live together "without fighting."

Kindergarten Mothers' Club

"We have all sorts of activities here and all races and nationalities take part in them," Mr. Miller, who is Jewish, stated. "Take Mrs. Cornelia Lacey," he went on. "She is colored and is president of the Mothers' Club of the East River kindergarten.

The temporary chairman of the East River Tenants' council is tall, dark, tousleheaded William Blake, fourth generation America. Mrs. Blake fair and blonde, is Scandinavian.

All Races Play Together

Not only do the ten big apartment houses, from six to eleven stories high, furnish modern homes for 1,170 families of all nationalities but the buildings and their area, with trees, gardens and playgrounds, are unquestionably beautiful.

One of the numerous signs of improvement in the neighborhood is the magnificent new Benjamin Franklin High School. More beautiful than the houses or the grounds is the sight of colored, Jewish, Italian, Irish and old-stock American kids contesting with one another in healthful play.

Prejudice Is Banned

"We were told when we moved in that there must be no exhibition of prejudice against any race or nationality," said Mrs. A. McKenna, Irish-American and a Catholic. Her husband, a maintenance worker, has a job in Arlington, N.J.

If the parents want to learn how to get along with one another, let them watch their own kids at play in the gardens and courtyards of the East River houses, Mrs. Mary Filardo, an Italian mother of four children said.

"Mrs. Kaiser, my next-door neighbor, is colored," Mrs. Filardo said. "We're on real neighborly terms. I mean real neighborly, like visiting and exchanging little gifts and asking about each other's children. Her boy and my boy are pals."

Manager's Job Delicate

Big and handsome young Jacob Levine, manager of East River houses, sometimes faces a delicate task. A tenant complains that there's too much noise or that he has lost his job and therefore, can no longer pay the rent. He must leave the project.

Mr. Levine, suspecting something deeper, suggests that they sit and talk it over. Then the truth comes out: the tenant "can't" live next door to "somebody who doesn't speak good English" or somebody who is colored.

"Ninety-nine per cent of the people here, despite their original prejudices are learning that they **can** and that they **should** get along with other races," said Mr. Levine.

56k-1941
Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

The Globe Trotter

By Cliff Mackay

DEC 14 1941

The Bill Of Rights

IN THE MIDST OF a world-wide attack on the "four freedoms," speech, press, religion and the right of assembly, America, at last sucked into the terrible holocaust by a treacherous attack, this week pauses to celebrate the 150th anniversary of the Bill of Rights.

Many, who accept the precious guarantees of the Bill of Rights as a matter of course, are really not familiar with this great human document, which is formed by the first ten amendments to the Constitution.

This week by Presidential proclamations and by proclamations of many governors and mayors, public attention will be focussed on the Bill of Rights, which was formally ratified and became a part of the Constitution on December 15, 1791.

GEORGIA RATIFIES IN '39

Virginia's ratification of the amendments on that date to become the eleventh state to do so, effected their adoption as law. Strangely enough three states did not ratify the amendments until two years ago. Among these was Georgia which not until March 18, one hundred and forty eight years afterward, decided to put its belated approval on the measures.

When originally adopted the liberal provisions safeguarding civil liberties to American citizens, were not extended to black residents of the new states. In some sections of the country even at this late date, there is a number of persons, who by their actions indicate their belief that the human guarantees under rthe Bill of Rights should be denied Americans whose faces are black.

DEC 14 1941

For example it is hard for many in this section to understand the broad provisions of Article Five, which specifically holds that "No person shall be held to answer for a capital or other infamous crime unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury. . . ."

DO NOT UNDERSTAND LAW

Lynchers through the years have never been able to grasp the full meaning of this law, just as many police and other peace officers who daily deliberately violate Article Four holding that "The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall be issued but upon probably cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons and things to be seized."

In spite of these isolated and irritating refusals of some Americans to recognize that the Bill of Rights covers all citizens, black Americans nevertheless can join wholeheartedly in the observance this week.

For this week marks not only the anniversary of this great idea of government which stands perilously threatened by forces that would throw human freedom back to the Dark Ages, but also the 76th anniversary of another move toward a broader establishment of these principles.

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On December 18, 1865, the Thirteenth Amendment, was declared to have been ratified in a proclamation by the Secretary of State. It was this amendment, and not the Emancipation Proclamation that marked the end of slavery in this country.

RAISED TO FREE SLAVES

The measure proposed to the Thirty-Eighth Congress by President Lincoln, was deemed necessary by the Civil War executive because of efforts made by post-bellum legislatures of South Carolina, Georgia and Mississippi to perpetuate the institution of slavery under other names.

Three years later on July 26, 1868, the Fourteenth Amendment holding the citizenship rights of black Americans were not to be abridged, became law. And two years later, March 30, 1870, the Fifteenth Amendment establishing equal rights for Negro and white citizens was passed.

Interesting is the fact that four years before the 13th Amendment was passed the only bachelor President, James Buchanan, way back in 1861 sought to solve the slavery issue by appeasement.

At his suggestion a joint resolution was passed by Congress, which would have left the whole matter of slavery up to the individual states. Fortunately for you, this infamous law, called the Corwin Amendment, failed for lack of a sufficient number of ratifications, though it was approved by Ohio and Illinois.

WOULD NOT HALT SLAVERY

This proposal which would have been the Thirteenth Amendment, read as follows:

"No amendment shall be made to the Constitution which will authorize or give to Congress the power to abolish or interfere within any state, with the domestic instiutions thereof, including that of persons held to labor or service by the laws of said state."

Because they have so long been victims of oppression by those who would deny them the basic principles of human freedom, black Americans better than any others can understand the struggle in which America, Great Britain, China and Russia are now engaged.

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They know that only under a democracy will they ever have any hopes of achieving full recognition for themselves of those "inalienable" rights accorded others under the Bill of Rights.

They feel that it is not a visionary document expressing noble sentiments in lofty lauguage. They see in it a promise of freedom from the tyrannies of men, as well as of intelerance, bigotry and hate. It protects individuals, races, minorities, and society as a whole, from religious, intellectual, and political restraints.

That's why the thirteen millions of black Americans today, as in past years, stand ready, able and willing to give their very all to their country in this the greatest period of danger in its history.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Slavery Being Turned Upside Down, White Editor Contends

DEC 19 1941

ROCKY MOUNT, N. C.—(SNS)—White workers are being placed in more and more traditional "Negro jobs"—the race has "no leadership,—and the Negro race is in a helluva fix", Jonathan Daniel, white editor of the News and Observer, told the Negro Forum here Thursday.

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He cited instances in which so-called Negro jobs are gradually being closed to the race and said that crafts once practiced almost exclusively by Negroes are disappearing and that Negroes are being pushed by economic pressure from the farms with no place to go.

With white persons willing to close the door to profitable employment to Negroes and pay high-

Economic Squeeze On Negro Is Termed Tragic

DEC 19 1941

er taxes to support the idle race, he said, it looks as if slavery is being turned upside down.

Race relations between the white and Negro races in North Carolina are "very cordial", he opined, and North Carolina is a state in which "we can live and talk with each other with understanding and comradeship".

"Prejudices are not restricted to the white race alone", he said. "The Negro race is without leadership. The race does not have a man such as Booker T. Washington that it can look to for leadership.

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"We must recognize the difficulty we face, and the race problem will never be solved until the eating problem is solved. Freedom must not be loose but has to be edible with a warm roof over its head.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Powell In Slap At League Sec'y

NOV 20 1941

By ALVIN E. WHITE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—The Rev. Adam Powell, newly elected member of New York's city council and minority leader in the same group, made a bid for national recognition here Friday night speaking at the public mass meeting of the National Conference of Negro Youth at the Metropolitan Baptist church, but failed in his purpose when he became vituperative toward a former speaker, castigating a nationally known organization and calling the speaker a "fifth columnist" to the Negro race.

Although Rev. Powell did not mention either the speaker or his organization by name, it was generally understood that his references were directed to Lester Granger, acting secretary of the National Urban league, himself a nationally known figure, and the organization he represented.

WORLD IS MUDDLED

DEC 19 1941

Mr. Granger had been the first speaker on a rather lengthy program and briefly told the conference that it would serve no good purpose unless the message of the conference was taken back to the average young Negro of today. And he stated that the delegates to the conference did not represent the average Negro youth of today for the average Negro youth was the one who could not attend these conferences, but rather stayed home because of lack of funds and clothes to attend such a meeting.

He further pointed out that the entire world is in a muddle state and it behooved no groups to laugh at the predicament other groups found themselves in because of their particular beliefs.

Mr. Granger indicated the future facing Negroes was not very hopeful and that it is possible that out of the present conflict, there would be intensification of hate movements, possibly singling out the Negro for special persecution. His suggestions were for unification of purpose to meet the growing problems which would occur in a highly mechanized world growing out of the latest war.

DICKERSON SPEAKS

"There is no racial formula for the solution of the national problems," he said, "but we pledge the support of persons of my age group to help the Negro out of the situation he finds himself in today."

Earl Dickerson, alderman from Chicago and member of the President's Fair Employment Practice committee, followed Mr. Granger and spoke at length on the part the Negro is playing in the world today, emphasizing national defense.

"Unfortunately there are some Americans in every sphere of the economic, political and cultural life of this country who place the racial and religious prejudices that are relics of a by-gone and outmoded order before the welfare of the nation," said Mr. Dickerson. "They would shut Negro youth out of the struggle for freedom ending its long pursuit of life, liberty and happiness. Some of these people have been blinded by color bars; some corrupted by petty privileges, some are extracting huge profits from your oppression. These few have no little power.

"They own the press and radio: control theaters and schools, influence the moral tone of many churches, dominate some of our basic industries and control many of our leading trade unions. Through the avenues of propaganda, now more active than ever, they seek to spread this virus of race hatred at that moment when national unity is most imperative. You must counteract this un-American and vicious propaganda."

AUDIENCE CHEERS

The crowded house strained and moved anxiously in its seat as the chairman introduced the next speaker, the Rev. Adam Powell. All eyes were on the tall, handsome blond as he made his way to the center of the platform and every ear bent to catch his every word. Distinguished in appearance, looking far more like a white man than a Negro, Rev. Powell began, in his best pulpit manner. But it wasn't long before he had the crowd in the palm of his hand, figuratively speaking, and the cheers which greeted his every utterance indicated he was giving the crowd just what it wanted—an opportunity to give vent to pent up emotions.

Long after the speaker had taken his seat and bowed his head in silent prayer as is his custom after a public appearance, the cheering grew into an ovation. The young minister, flushed with his recent political successes in Harlem, rose and asked the Virginia State acapella choir, which had furnished the music, to sing, "I've heard of a City Called Heaven," adding the final dramatic touch to an occasion which sober Washington regretted Saturday morning.

The Rev. Mr. Powell prefaced his remarks with a brief statement concerning the recent elections in New York which he was fortunate enough to win and praised several other enterprises with which he had been identified.

GRANGER LEAVES

He then went into a tirade against Mr. Granger who, rushed in his own work, had to leave the conference as soon as he had finished speaking to get back to New York.

Among other things in his discussion Mr. Powell declared:

"In the middle is the Negro tricked by modernized Uncle Toms posing as leaders of the Negro people. Enemies are on our right, enemies on our left and chaois in our own ranks. Instead of laying down our lives for democracy, we should demand some democracy to fight for. There is no reason why the Negro should not rise up and give leadership to the world. We must recognize the fact that in the crisis of the world is the Negro's opportunity. Today, we make tomorrow's world the world we dream of or today we make it a world of discrimination, lynching, hypocrisy."

Calling by inference the Urban League, a "puppet in the hands of people" who impose upon the Negro a class system," Mr. Powell declared it a burden and its leaders fifth columnists.

"It is the fifth columnist of the Negro race and we shall purge it. There is no hope as long as we are led by people of that character."

STIRS HEARERS

Further, Mr. Powell stated, "When a man takes a sum of money from the piper he has to dance the tune the piper plays."

He closed his fiery address by calling upon the people to make their demands and to assert themselves, saying the future of the Negro lies with the people themselves and not the "big shots, but the ragged people, the hungry people."

Saturday's sessions were no less exciting.

Presided over by Jeanette Welch of the AKA Non Partisan council, addresses were made by Miss Winfred Norman, national chairman and several other persons who joined in the "plenary session" the theme of which was "Negro Youth Versus Hitler."

The Saturday session was possibly the liveliest of them all. Panel discussions were held in the conference rooms of the church, but at a late hour no reports had been rendered.

56k-1941
Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Horizon

BY P. L. PRATTIS

NOV 22 1941

BELIEVES EDUCATED MIS-LEADERS MORE TO BE FEARED THAN "DUMB, DRIVEN MASSES"

LEADERSHIP is quite an issue. Some weeks ago, Miss McKenzie deduced the ranks from which our leadership should come. I think her idea was that our leaders would be stronger if they were able to reinforce their arguments by inducing mass action, perhaps political action. Mr. Bibb has recently struck at our leadership with his saw-toothed scythe and won an immediate retort from Columnist Stuart.

A letter comes to hand this week which raises for this writer the question: "Who shall select our leaders?" Are we to regard with suspicion those in positions of leadership who find favor with whites? If we choose our own leaders and these leaders eventually win concessions from the whites, when and where are we to determine that our self-selected leaders have gone the limit of using the whites for our ends and have become tools of the whites for ends not for the good of the race? It is all right to be cynical about some types of leaders and their backing, but we must be thoughtful also. We reproduce the letter referred to above, written by Mr. H. S. O'Rourke of Columbus, Ohio, for the benefit of your thinking.

Mr. Prattis

MAJOR TARGET

"IN reference to the invitation extended by the Urban League to other organizations 'concerned with the welfare of Negroes' to meet with it in an ffort to 'co-ordinate on Negro security," writes Mr. O'Rourke, "the security of the Negro is the major target of many organizations among whites. They are working overtime in efforts to forestall any and all Negro advancement.

"Notable among these 'white' pit diggers in the South are the local Chambers of Commerce, the Lions, the K. of P.'s and all labor union locals, except coal miners, and, of course, the octopus, the K.K.K.

ARE "BAD MEDICINE"

"One in the know about conditions in the South knows that local Negroes who are recommended by any of the above groups, including police departments and other local officers are 'bad medicine' for their people because they are tied hard and fast to the stooge box and are compelled to operate as such. Among these stooges of the most dangerous type is the intelligent Negro who has broken, is breaking or wants to break the law; physicians who are malpractitioners scare specialists or quacks, pharmacists who are dope peddlers for such physicians; teachers whose jobs are secure only by way of conformity to 'order'; preachers whose sermons and pastoral activities keep their congregations scuttled and hating; gullible heads of Negro soldier, fraternal, civic and political groups.

SEEKS FAULTY FELLOWS

"The political and fraternal White South seeks the above faulty fellows to designate as Negro leaders. There is also a weakness among them to encourage Negroes to elevate freaks or any other caliber of extremist except actual Negro patriots.

"A check on these statements will be revealing. Something might be done about the blighting of local influence through their national heads or through publicity. Negro misleaders should be investigated and exposed locally.

"Through many executives of societies represented at this planned meeting, white enemies will be informed of all plans and aided in forestalling their realization, back home, by those innocent, earnest and faithful few in every community who sacrifice their funds to carry on the Negro's climb from the 'bottom.'

"Find a way to 'smoke out' these decoys or hunting dogs and the Negro's climb will seem unbelievable. Let him remain and we as a people will wander in the wilderness.

NOV 22 1941

SPIRITUAL DEFECTIVES

"Our lower classes cannot possibly hurt us like those we expect to see when we look up and they are not there, those who have had educational training and are spiritual defectives. It is the leader who can obstruct the way—not the weaklings behind.

"Double check any Negro from the South more than 30 years old who has been prominent. Discard most over 50.

"The Southern youths, black and white, are more dependable.

"The North, too, is infested with Negro misleaders in high places. Every town seems to have its quota or more.

"I trust this effort may help to clarify the Negro's foggy road."

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

Court Voids Race-Hatred Law in Jersey

DEC 6 1941

By the Associated Press

Trenton, N. J., Dec. 5.—The New Jersey Supreme Court today reversed the sentences of nine men accused of making or promoting anti-Jewish speeches at a German-American Bund rally, and held the State's race hatred law was invalid because it conflicted with constitutional guarantees of free speech.

Among the nine were Wilhelm Kunze, the bunds's national leader, and August Klapprott, leader for the Eastern Seaboard States. Klapprott was also manager of Camp Nordland, in rural Sussex County, where the rally was held.

DEC 6 1941

"To denounce one's fellows or advocate hostility to them, or a group," said the court in an opinion by Chief Justice Thomas J. Brogan, "is as revolting to any fair-minded man as it is absurd and unjust to the mind of a thoughtful man; yet, to make the speaker amenable to the criminal law, his utterances must be such as to create a "clear and present danger that will bring about the substantial evils' to society that the State has the right to prevent.

"The utterances must be such as constitute a danger to the State. We cannot say that the statements made by the plaintiffs-in-error were of this character."

The State's race hatred law made it a misdemeanor to make utterances in the presence of two or more persons of "hatred, abuse, violence or hostility" against any race, color or creed.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

STUDY SHOWS COLOR CASTE DECLINES AS RACE PRIDE GROWS

NOV 22 1941

CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—Social barriers among Southern Negroes, which formerly made an "upper class" of light-skinned members of the race, today are breaking down under the impact of growing racial pride, and brown-skinned Negroes tend to attain a higher rank than light-skinned Negroes.

Similarly, the prestige formerly held by straight-haired Negroes is tending to diminish.

These recent changes in the class system of Southern Negroes were disclosed by Dr. W. Lloyd Warner, professor of sociology at the University of Chicago, in "Deep South," published this week by the University of Chicago Press. The book reports an extensive social and anthropological study of a Southern city, conducted under the direction of Dr. Warner.

NO COLOR BARRIERS AMONG UPPER CLASS

Four social scientists participated in the research: Dr. Burleigh B. Gardner and his wife, Mary R. Gardner, who carried on the study from the point of view of the whites, and Dr. Allison Davis and his wife, Elizabeth Stubbs Davis, whose research was from the Negro point of view.

"One need no longer be olive, yellow, or white, or even brown with 'good hair' (i. e., hair similar to that of whites), to be a member of the Negro upper class," Dr. Warner wrote. "The upper class today is largely a brown group, with Negroid types of hair.

"The emergence of this new upper class has been accompanied by an increase in caste solidarity (caste is defined as a non-intermarrying group), in 'race pride' and in the development of segregated institutions. Although it is impossible, in our economic system, for the colored society to function successfully as a 'solid' or highly organized group, it has been possible for it to develop at least a dogma of caste solidarity.

TABOO WHITE MARRIAGES

NOV 22 1941

"The dogma and its related emotional patterns have been accompanied by strong taboos against the inter-marriage of whites and Negroes. A generation ago an individual's status was increased by his kinship to white persons of the middle or upper classes. Today both inter-marriage and illegitimacy are rather heavily tabooed in the colored upper and upper-middle classes."

Although most of the members of the new upper class are brown in color, Dr. Warner continued, a degree of color taboo still has been preserved against black-skinned Negroes, particularly women.

"For example," he noted, "a large bridge party given by the agents of a colored insurance company, was attended by 26 men and 30 women of the upper and upper-middle classes. Only four black men were present. They were all agents of the company. Two of them served the guests, the other two sat outside in the hall and did not participate in the party."

ELIGIBILITY RULES

In discussing the new criteria of upper class membership, Dr. Warner, whose research for ten years has dealt with class systems in American life, pointed out that the most important questions asked about a person regarding his eligibility to move into the upper class are:

1. What has been his education?
2. Has he professional or semi-professional status?
3. Are his language, manners, and dress "polished"?
4. Is he black?
5. In the case of women, have they had relations with white men?

"The approved answer to the last two questions must be negative?"

Dr. Warner also discussed the changes caused by modern industrialism in the Negro-white relationship of the South.

Manufacturing firms moving in from the North hire labor as cheaply as possible, he said, with the result that Negroes are employed to do the same type of labor as whites, and may even be preferred to white workers because they can be hired for a lower wage.

INDUSTRIAL BOOM BRINGS BENEFIT

NOV 22 1941

This puts money into the hands of colored workers, producing a small class of Negroes on an economic level above that of the lower-class whites, he said.

"In such a community, the white population must resort to terrorization continually in order to impress on the colored group that economic equality on the part of the latter is not real equality—that actually any white man, no matter how poor or illiterate, is above any colored man and must be treated with the appropriate deference.

NOV 22 1941

"In the old plantation areas, on the other hand, where almost all of the colored people are families of poverty-stricken tenants and almost all of the white people are families or owners or large landlords, the system of caste is almost 'perfect' economically and socially, and there is relatively little terrorization of the lower caste.

"When the castes are in economic competition, as laborers and tenants, however, violence and conflict seem to be at their height."

Washington, D. C. Post
November 29, 1941

Moral Bankruptcy

The other day at Atlanta Gov. Gene Talmadge publicly confessed that he had once participated in the extralegal flogging of a Negro. Considering the kind of people who become heads of governments nowadays, the confession is much less shocking than it might have been a generation ago. It will certainly surprise no one who is acquainted with Governor Talmadge's psychology and general sociological outlook. Neither will his smug and unctuous observation that "maybe I wasn't in such bad company after all." The company to which Governor Talmadge was electing himself was that of St. Paul the Apostle. St. Paul before his conversion had persecuted the Jewish Christians and had even consented to the lynching of St. Stephen. "That," said the Governor, "proves to me that good people can be misguided and do bad things." The implication here seems to be that while it is wrong to flog Negroes and stone Christians, a bad deed committed by a good man is somehow in a separate category from that of a bad deed by a bad man. Or possibly that "goodness" and "badness" may be somehow independent of good or bad actions.

Georgia's Governor made these extraordinary statements at hearings on a petition for the pardon of six Ku Klux Klansmen who had been convicted and imprisoned for the flogging of union mill workers four years ago. Those observations are the very essence of right reason compared to statements at the same hearing by one Ike Wingrow, attorney for the Klansmen. "It may seem strange," said Mr. Wingrow, "for a Jew to say this, but I honor the Ku Klux Klan . . . These Klansmen were trying to do the right thing even if they used the wrong methods. If I were Cyclops of the Ku Klux Klan, I would be proud of it." Such an utterly irra-

York, S. C., Yorkville Enquirer
December 15, 1941

RACE PROBLEM

Charleston Newspaper Discusses Negro Troubles in New York.

In one of the newspapers of New York city one reads that the troubles in Harlem are in large part caused by the residential segregation of the colored folk. It is contended that were the negro families scattered throughout the city the racial conflicts would abate says the Charleston News and Courier.

If that be true, a remedy suggests itself. The colored people should be encouraged and assisted to establish homes in hundreds of villages and towns throughout the state and states nearby.

Our information is that in the North the 4,000,000 negroes are crowded in a dozen or twenty great cities and industrial towns. In a tour of a week in the state of New Hampshire some years ago we observed only three negroes, besides bellhops having temporary jobs in two or three summer hotels.

In New York city are 478,000 negroes, more than half the whole number in South Carolina. In New York all of them dwell in three or four areas of a few score acres and they dwell to themselves, while in South Carolina they are distributed over a territory of more than 30,000 square miles.

In South Carolina there are still race conflicts and crimes, but they have greatly diminished in recent years; indeed they are now rare.

The distribution of the negroes in New York, their settlement on farms and in Tonawanda and other sweet Auburns of the dale, would help the conditions that seems downright critical.

Why the Northern farms and villages do not seem to welcome the colored people is more than The News and Courier attempts to explain. The "race problem" in Northern cities is more acute by far than it is in South Carolina or than it has been in the last sixty-five years.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
November 23, 1941

The Journal's Republic of

LETTERS

Go, write it in a martial-hand, be brief—it is no matter how witty.—Twelfth Night.

NO TIME FOR RACE AGITATION

Editor, The Journal: I have been sending your paper for the past week or so considerable copies of letters addressed to the Macon Telegraph, in which I raised some direct points on the University System-Cocking matter.

In my study of various theories concerning this matter, as brought out by newspaper items from all sides, I still do not understand why some of you do not bring out more strenuously the inopportuneness of the time for having this or any other similar controversy aggravated.

Personally, I am unalterably opposed to racial coeducation. Cocking's guilt or innocence is of negligible importance. All other features of the case, while important in varying degrees, are transcended by the problem of handling our racial troubles in the South with such satisfaction that we shall not be disturbed by outside forces in doing so.

Has anyone recalled the 30-day filibuster invoked by Southern members of the United States Senate a few years ago in their effort to block confirmation of the infamous antilynching bill that had already passed the House? Has anyone recalled that one of the principal arguments against this antilynching bill was that we had reduced lynching to a minimum, and had practically solved the racial problem on our own accord? Does anyone recall the fact that we already have imposed upon us the necessity to include Negroes on our juries because of decisions in the Scottsboro cases? And is it not known that there is now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States a case of a certain Negro who was convicted in the Superior Court of Sparta, in Hancock County, in the Ocmulgee Circuit (Judge Joe Ben Jackson's decision being involved), involving violation of our Georgia labor contract law, financed by Negro interests or sympathizing organizations from the North? Do we not have this problem growing more and more without lending our own untimely efforts toward aggravation?

From reading the Cocking transcript—granting that it is authentic—it is apparent that Cocking himself was lending his efforts toward setting up such Negro units as would avoid the possibility of having sooner or later to admit Negroes to white units of the University System.

And the only way to stave off such a day, the only way we can stave off further racial problems, the only way we can keep down congressional and Supreme Court intervention, is to handle our Negro problem with such degree of justice and fairness that no legitimate complaint can be raised. And certainly this was no time to dig up a controversy involving this question; certainly, if the Governor thought Cocking ought to be fired, the matter could have been handled with minimum of publicity. I do not know Dean Cocking (although I have studied under Dr. Pusey), but I believe that he could have been approached in a sane and sensible way, and would have either amended his ways or resigned without requiring so much fanfare. Similar situations are handled all along in our local schools—and I have taught school myself when this was the case. It saves everybody embarrassment. Certainly, the Governor could have made an effort to handle this case in such a manner, if his sole purpose was to weed out unsatisfactory racial attitudes.

D. D. VEAL.

Eatonton, Ga.

56k-1941

New Republic
New York, N. Y.

Negroes and the New Order

NOV 24 1941

SIR: A reading of the press of today convinces me that there are many persons who do not realize that the struggle to destroy Hitler and Hitlerism is not a white man's battle alone. Such people, many of them Negroes, feel that the Negro, particularly the Southern Negro, faces such discrimination and suffers such injustices in our country that he would have very little, if anything, to lose by a Hitler victory. To such people permit me to suggest a reading of "Mein Kampf." There we find the German Führer revealed as the Machiavellian maniac that he is.

This book divulges a mind burning with a fanatic zeal to spread its beliefs with the sword throughout the world. In this Nazified world the Aryans shall rule as the superior race; other white peoples shall come under them, followed by the yellow races. The Negro—well, he is just "half ape." His art is worthless; his eminent artists, scholars, professional men, etc., are not educated in the same sense as are members of other races; they are only "trained," *e. g.*, as one would train a poodle. He should not be permitted to become a citizen, but should, with the Jew, forever be a subject. He has nothing to contribute to civilization, and wherever his blood is found, there automatically is deterioration. It does not take a Doctor of Philosophy to see where such a race would fit into Hitler's New Order. The backwoods of Talmadge's Georgia would be a heaven in comparison. Hitler's sincerity and religious fanaticism make this prognosis all the more terrible to contemplate.

NOV 24 1941

Persons who can read these ideas and still feel that the Negro has no stake in this conflict are blinding their minds to the facts. The Negro's fate is inextricably interwoven with that of democracy, for only through this medium can there be any hope of achieving a world in which all men will be considered equal.

Samuel Huston College, Austin, Tex. J. T. SMALLWOOD

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Ala. Solon Insults Race In Radio Talk

DEC 27 1941

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Congressman Luther Patrick of Alabama, who is said to have used the words "nigger" and "darkie" in a news commentary over local radio station WWDC, Monday, Dec. 15, has been asked for a public apology by the District of Columbia branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

In a letter to WWDC's program director concerning the Alabama representative's alleged insult, the N.A.A.C.P. stated: "Intolerant and derisive remarks directed toward any segment of our population create disunity and serve the aggressors who would destroy our American institutions. We would like to have your assurance that every effort will be made to prevent the repetition of insulting epithets."

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

HUNGRY DOGS

IF PUT TO WATCH MEAT PILE, ARE BOUND TO EAT SOME OF MEAT

NOV 8 1941

BY JOSEPH D. BIBB

NEVER before in the history of our free existence in this country, has there been such an appalling lack and dearth of red-blooded, two-fisted, upstanding leadership. Never before has there been such universal and wide-spread condemnation of those who have sallied forth and held themselves out as spokesmen and leaders of our people. It is now beginning to be keenly realized and clearly understood that we have no stalwart leadership at all.

Mr. Bibb

There are those who are "race problem hustlers," scheming scavengers, brazen opportunists, and beardless boys who arrogate to themselves the right to speak for us and to shape the policies that control us, but we have no devout, inspired and enlightened leadership. Scheming, hustling creatures have come to the fore and vouchsafe to take over the mantle and the hegemony, but they are hungry strivers. They cannot be expected to guard the meat pile without eating the meat. Hungry dogs cannot be expected to protect succulent treasures.

HUNGRY LEADERS SPEAK FOR RACE

It is ridiculous to believe that men who have just graduated from the dining cars and Pullmans, who have not yet won their spurs in their chosen professions, can get out and battle for the welfare of their people when they themselves are insecure. Yet, in most of our communities, the physician and lawyer along with the minister, are those who sit in interracial meetings and "speak for the race." How can they be expected to be independent in thought and action when they themselves are being harassed by the butcher, the baker, the landlord and the mortgage man. They are not far enough removed from poverty. Very little should be expected and very little is accomplished.

A YOUNG man who has been fostering "job fights," inciting pickets and fomenting strikes was warned a few days ago that he would lose his job as a "social service worker" if he kept up his belligerency. He said that what puzzled him was the fact that his boss was the head of an organization that was sustained by subscriptions and begging, he answered that his boss should not pose as a leader if he could not back up his inner thoughts. The young man failed to realize that "control over one's subsistence is control over one's will." Another case of the hungry dog being put to watch the meat pile.

AGE OF MARTYRS HAS PASSED

NOV 8 1941

Of course, we remember the cases of the martyrs of history. We remember that when Martin Luther sought to bring about religious reforms, that he faced death by saying that: "Upon this rock I stand and can do none other so God help me." We remember the modern martyrs like MacSwiney and Gandhi but in the light of world affairs, it appears that the age of martyrs has passed.

NOV 5 1941

IN our age, the pioneers and trailblazers, like William Munro Trotter and Dubois were accorded such half-hearted response that the role of self-abnegation and vicarious sufferings does not appeal to the present regime. Now, we have the hungry dogs, the lean, gray wolves, the vultures, and the jackals who have foisted themselves upon us. Some call them mis-leaders, others call them Uncle Toms, still others call them traitors, but in all fairness, they are nothing more than scheming, cunning, flat-footed hustlers who are seeking to capitalize upon the miserable plight of a floundering people.

The ray of hope and the gleam of salvation and change that we note is the fact that almost every one has awakened to the fact that most of these spokesmen and policy-shapers are hustling for themselves. They are rapidly being discredited and repudiated. They will flinch and duck out of the picture as they are truly revealed as hungry dogs watching a meat pile.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
November 15, 1941

RACE RELATIONS CLASS SUBJECT AT DRUID HILLS

Newton Union Will Hear Dr. Beall Sunday Evening

"Christian Race Relations" will be the subject of a special program of the Newton Training Union of the Druid Hills Baptist Church at 6:15 p. m. Sunday, according to Raymund Read Callaway, chairman of the missionary committee.

Dr. Noble Y. Beall, secretary of the Department of Education of the Home Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention, handling race relationships for the Baptist denomination in 18 Southern states will be a special guest and will comment on the program presented by the young people.

R. B. Eleazer, educational director of the Interracial Commission, will bring a word of greeting, and distribute a copy of his widely discussed address, "Christianity and Racial Adjustment" to each member.

Special music will be presented by the William Harper singers of the Mount Zion Baptist Church, singing Negro spirituals under the direction of M. P. Bostick, Training Union director of the Mount Zion Church, colored. The spirituals will be "Didn't It Rain" and "Oh, Lord, Remember Me."

The subjects and speakers of the Newton Union who will lead panel discussions are as follows: "The Shame of the South" will be discussed by David A. Cason Jr.; "Contacts With Color" will be discussed by Miss Mary Stuart Arbuckle; "Curing Color Blindness" will be discussed by Rache Bell. Carl Osteen, program chairman, will preside.

Following the Union program and church services led by Dr. Louie D. Newton, the entire Newton Union will be guests of Mrs. Charlotte Leatherwood at a reception at her home, 51 Princeton Way, N. E.

The personality parade will be led by Jack Fairey and the mem-

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Chancellor Sanford Predicts Early Accord in School Row

DEC 8 1941

Declaring that war demands a united and firm stand on the part of Georgia education, Chancellor S. V. Sanford yesterday expressed confidence that all irregularities in the University System would be adjusted in 90 days and predicted that when the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools meets next December Georgia's blacklisted colleges would be reinstated effective September 1, 1942.

In a letter to the presidents, faculties and students of the 10 colleges which have been suspended, effective next September, Chancellor Sanford said parents and students should not be disturbed at present, pointing out there was "ample time in which to rectify the existing situation."

DEC 8 1941

Credits Acceptable.

Chancellor Sanford made it clear that all credits for the current school year would be accepted at any time and anywhere by all standard colleges and universities, as will credits earned during the fourth or summer quarter.

"It is a case growing out of a conflict of ideals and strong convictions of strong personalities," the chancellor wrote. "Let us all be calm, firm, consistent, courageous, and avoid spreading pessimism, mental confusion, uncertainty and panic.

"The United States is today at war," he continued. "This is another reason why we should stand united and firm. In this blackout period we must discover within ourselves resources to live by which will enable us to face the issue with courage. Dark times are often birth moments and we cannot see light in the darkness, but do well to hope that a new era will come to birth out of it, even though we know it will come through suffering and agony.

Faith in Education.

"When your country needs you, it will call you. The nation needs educated men, both in war and in peace. I am confident in the light of what is taking place in the world today that colleges and universities in democracies are the hope of the world. We must have faith in education if this world is to be saved from this and similar catastrophes.

DEC 9 1941

"In the future, more than in the past, our colleges and universities must send forth men and women equipped to cope with the intricate problems which confront us today—with faith unsullied and undaunted and with ability to face facts honestly, seeking only the truth."

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

GOV. TALMADGE IS CONDEMNED BY PROFESSORS

Georgian Is Assailed for Ousting Dean.

DEC 29 1941

The American Association of University Professors at the close of its two day convention yesterday in the Stevens hotel condemned Gov. Eugene Talmadge of Georgia for ousting Dean Walter D. Cocking, whom, the governor charged, advocated racial co-education.

"The association," said the statement approved by the convention delegates, "views with unqualified disapproval the recent interference by Gov. Talmadge in the university system of Georgia.

DEC 29 1941

"Arbitrary action and political considerations in educational affairs are not in accord with sound education administration and are inimical to the welfare of education. They are particularly harmful when they involve an attempt to arouse racial prejudices, especially at a time when it is imperative that the races learn how to live together in accord with each other."

Southern Body Commended.

The association commended the investigation made of the dismissal of the dean by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary schools and its action, Dec. 4, in suspending several Georgia educational institutions from membership in the organization.

During the afternoon session Dr. Ernest V. Hollis, consultant of the American Council on Education, revealed his findings after a year's survey of the occupational status of holders of Ph. D. degrees from 1931-'40.

DEC 29 1941

It was a common belief in former years, Dr. Hollis said, that at least 75 per cent of Ph. D. holders were in the teaching profession. From his study he discovered that the percentage is actually only 57.6.

Industry Claims 18.3%.

His survey was made of 22,509 Ph. D. degree holders. Of the total he found that the government employs 10.9 per cent and industry 18.3. Only 1.6 per cent are listed as unemployed and seeking employment. An additional 2.2 per cent were classified as unemployed, chiefly housewives, and not seeking employment.

Dr. Hollis said that 25 persons of the total Ph. D.'s are in asylums or jails.

DEC 29 1941

"The war has heightened interest in the employment status of America's research and other scholarly workers," Dr. Hollis said.

Dr. Hollis' findings are to be published in detail in March. He holds a Ph. D. degree in education.

Two Priests Plead For Negroes' Rights

DEC 29 1941

When the people of this country discriminate against Negroes they violate one of the first principles of democracy, it was declared by two priests in speeches at the fourth annual convention of the American Catholic Sociological Society yesterday in the Hotel Astor.

The Rev. Paul Hanley Furfey, a professor at the Catholic University of America, Washington, asked: "Are all men created equal at least in a limited social and political sense? Well, then, why do we force the Negro into an underprivileged position, denying him equal economic opportunity, equal education opportunity and equal justice under law?"

The Rev. Francis J. Friedel, president of the American Catholic Sociological Society of the University of Dayton, Ohio, said: "We claim to be a democracy in this country, yet we fail to observe the most elemental principles of democracy toward an important segment of our population."

DEC 29 1941

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

DIALECT OUTLAWED BY WAR DEPARTMENT

OCT 4 - 1941

Use of Word "Darkie" Over Radio Network Reveals New Order Which Has Been Issued.

SAVANNAH, Ill., Oct. 2—Judge William H. Hastie, Civilian Aide to the Secretary of War, announced this week that Department officials have investigated the use of the word, "darkie" during the Mutual Network Broadcast from the Savanna Ordnane Depot,

Proving Ground, Illinois, last Sunday afternoon and has blamed a commercial announcer whose remarks were not approved before the program. The Commanding Officer of the Savanna Depot was instructed to admonish the announier immediately. All Public Relations Officers in the field have been advised by the War Department any words, anecdotes, pictures, or even dialetcs that tend to ridicule any racial or religious group are not to be made.

OCT 4 - 1941

Over 300 stations carried the program from the Unit Training Center where a capacity audience had gathered.

In a letter to The Courier, Hastie said, "The War Department has taken this matter up with the Commanding Officer at the Savanna Depot. We have been advised that the epithet was used in the course of informal remarks by a commercial announcer. Immediately after the program, the announcer was admonished by the local military authorities. The use of such epithet is contrary to War Department policy. The episode in question is deeply regretted and every effort will be made to prevent the recurrence of any such incident."

Atlanta Ga Constitution
December 8, 1941

The First Step in Solving A Problem Is To State It Clearly

By ROBERT QUILLEN.

A recent newspaper article by a famous lady author contains a statement beginning with the words: "The Negro thinks." It is a silly thing to say, for few if any white people know what any Negro thinks. And to imply that all Negroes think the same thing is patently absurd.

The Negroid tribes in Africa differ as widely as the Eskimos, Sioux, Incas and Aztecs of the Americas. Some of the Negroes brought to America as slaves were proud, clean and intelligent; some were primitive, light-hearted, simple and filthy.

These differences were magnified by the addition of white blood. Most of the Negroes, except in the deep south, have some admixture of white blood—in some instances the blood of aristocrats; in others the blood of trash. And their ideas and intellectual capacities are as different as their racial inheritances. The rich, Harvard-bred Negroes of New York despise the poor and simple of their own race.

The race problem introduced by slave traders will be with us forever. It cannot be solved by sentimentalists who ignore facts. It can be dealt with intelligently only by recognizing the fundamental facts that cannot be wished away. The two races are different and nothing can make them alike. Race "prejudice" is apparently inherent—placed in us by nature, as in other animals, to keep the race pure. The fact that children do not share it means nothing. Children have no understanding of ethics, either.

Yet despite their ineradicable differences, the two races can live together in peace and amity if they will—and if each locality will attend to its own business. The proof is in the fact that they do so live in many regions today.

The way not to handle the race problem is illustrated by Harlem, where recent increase of crime has focused the nation's attention.

Harlem is a poverty-ridden Negro gretto. Its death rate for tuberculosis is five times that of white sections of New York. Its sylphillis death rate is eight times as high. Its infant mortality rate it twice as high, and its maternal death rate three times that of the rest of the city.

All of these factors explain the crime record. More than one-third of the inmates of New York's penal institutions are Negroes, though they comprise only a fraction of the population. Compare this with the situation in South Carolina, where the two races are nearly even in number. A recent survey revealed that more than half of the law-breakers were white.

This is sufficient evidence that Negroes given an opportunity to work and earn a living are useful, self-respecting and well-behaved people.

56k-1941

Birmingham Ala. Age Herald
December 8, 1941

The First Step

BY ROBERT QUILLEN

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Globe and
Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

BRITISH EXPLOITATION OF BLACK RACE EXTENDS FROM 1583 TO 1920

FEB 21 1941

American Negroes Want to Know What Are John Bull's Aims Now, Before Giving Him Aid.

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

WASHINGTON—(NNS)— In the bitter debates now raging in the Nation's Capitol over the Lend-Lease Bill, the question of Britain's war aims in the present conflict is becoming of paramount importance. The more realistic opponents of American involvement in the Second World War point a reminding finger to England's unhappy past record in such affairs.

From 1583 until 1920 Great Britain managed to enslave 495 millions of people, and acquire approximately one-third of the earth's surface for her Empire.

The excuse is often made in her behalf that all this is ancient history, that Britain's conquests belong to the past and that they should be overlooked if not forgotten in this present world conflict.

Actually, in the past quarter of a century alone, the British Empire has added to her territory over 1,100,000 square miles—has extended at the same time her rule over more than 11 million additional unwilling subjects. This was the "take" from the First World War—the Cameroons, Tanganyika, South West Africa, Western Samoa, and New Guinea, with predominate populations of black men.

In the present war, Great Britain is again silent on her territorial ambitions. A group of keen political observers in Washington remembering the bitter aftermath of World War I, are openly cynical of the future. In light of this semi-official suspicion of British motives, the colored people are asked to aid Britain, an exploiter of colored people, can well ask themselves, first, What Colored Brothers in Africa and the Far East. They Are Being Asked to Aid in Subjugating Them to White Imperialism.

Jews Face Racial Relation In Official Washington

MAR 8 1941

WASHINGTOON — (ANP) — Casual observations in the capital reveal a situation unhealthy in the extreme as far as racial relations go. The general opinion is that discrimination is practised in the governmental departments against Negroes only—which in view of recent revelations, has proved a fallacy. There is a strong anti-Semitic current alive in Washington, with the Jews catching plenty of the same treatment accorded Negroes.

An administrative officer in one of the bigger bureaus here in an interview said,

"Not only do Negroes bear the burden of discriminatory practises, but the jews in my department are also under continual fire. Southerners accuse me of being partial to the Jewish workers. They claim the Jewish workers are held no longer than others. This is true because of the high efficiency rating the Jewish workers achieve.

"One southern woman told me she did not want to sit in a wing of the building where she could look of the window and see Negro clerks at work.

"Another refused to enter the building because of Jews and Negroes.

MAR 8 1941

"So you can see it is not a pleasant task to administer the affairs of a department like this where you have thousands of workers of various nationalities, races, creeds nd colors".

And in other deprtments, the same thing persists. Altho open opposition to the Negro is practises, the subtle undercurrent uses the Negro question to get over its hatred of the Jews especially in one department where there is a large number of the latter working in the higher brackets.

MAR 8 1941

The average southerner working in the government accepts the job as a routine matter and goes about his duties in a manner to which he has been accustomed in his native environment. But with others, the job becomes something live and keen interest is taken in it, making other slower workers seem like slouches. This, and the ambitions to rise in the serivce, have proven hindrances to non-whites and non-Christians in the departments and officials, as well as workers, have permitted this condition to grow until it is reaching alarming proportions in the various departments.

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Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Horizon

BY P. L. PRATTIS

INDIANS HAVE LONE CLOWN. WE COULD PROFITABLY TRADE SOME OF OUR OWN

THE PRODUCTION rate of clowns among Indians, never high, has declined almost to the zero point. The Indian is sometimes referred to as the "vanishing American," but present signs indicate that Indian clowns will vanish long before the rest of the red men shuffle off. The indians probably will not be disturbed by the extinction of their blood brothers in this category.

A news item from Calgary (Canada) records the following in respect to Indian clowns: "There was a day when war paint on an Indian meant trouble. But today, it's all in fun. Hanson Bearspaw, of Morley, Alta., is believed to be the world's only Indian clown. He has a reputation that extends throughout the Alberta range country." According to this item, the stock of Indian clowns has been reduced to exactly one. Maybe, if Chief Bearspaw should die, clowning among the Indians would become a lost art like some of the arts of the ancient Egyptians. The world would come to know an entire race of men who had no gift for clowning.

Mr. Prattis

INDIANS ARE BLESSED

Perhaps that is as it should be. Maybe Nature invests certain races with certain gifts. Maybe the Indians are compensated in other ways for the scarcity of clowns among them. They may, for example, have "eye-for-an-eye and tooth-for-a-tooth" men instead of clowns. Maybe if you shot down the brother of an Indian in a courtroom, the brother who remained alive, instead of clowning, would track down his brother's murderer whom the law turned loose and exact a vengenace of his own. It seems that there have been examples of that type of thing.

ALTHOUGH I do not think the Indians have any need to grieve over the decline of clowns among them, I take advantage of the opportunity to inform them of a steady source of clowns at cheap rates. They can be leased on a short term basis or contracted for in wholesale lots to be kept in storage and used for the proper occasion.

CLOWNS PLENTIFUL

Negroes produce clowns of all shapes, sizes, varieties and degrees of political and religious persuasion. They produce far more than the race needs. In fact, if all other races ran out of clowns, the stock of clowns among Negroes would fill the world need without imposing any undue psychological hardship on the race. The profits in such trade would be enormous if an exchange of types could be arranged. Suppose we could trade off one eyeball-rolling, tooth-displaying clown for two scowlers or a brace of dyspeptics. We could afford to exchange our clowns at a high rate because it is well known what a high value the other races place on our clowns.

I WAS RECENTLY in the act of having the photograph of a Negro carpenter taken at Camp Shelby in Mississippi. I wanted to show him at work at his trade. The boss was a white man. While I was insisting that the Negro carpenter go to work with his hammer and saw, the white boss was trying to wheedle the carpenter into displaying one of his golden smiles."

"To hell with the smile," I told the carpenter.

SOME EVEN HIGH-CLASS

But if our white friends think "skinning them back" is worth so much, let's trade with them at their own figure.

Too much emphasis cannot be placed on the varieties of clowns among us. We have some very high-class clowns among us, men with degrees from Harvard, Yale, and Oxford universities, even from Howard university. Howard clowns are a choice variety, a rare species which clowns without smiling. I think that in any fair trade a Howard clown would be worth a half dozen Dorothy Thompsons, Henry Fords or Thomas Edisons.

OUR PULPITS produce bumper crops of natural born clowns. They are not as smart as some of the others, but neither are they as dangerous. You can't always trust some of our smarter clowns. They may grin in your face and stab you in the back. Clerical clowns are quite domestic, as a rule. They work at cheap rates and can be persuaded to put on a show for a liberal hand-out of grub. Clowning comes to them so naturally that they are never unprepared. They labor without strain.. They don't even know when they are clowning.

LAWYERS HAVE SHARE

The legal profession breeds a choice brand of clowns also. They are a shrewd type. Their clowning is usually done in behalf of a client and is of the professional and stock-in-trade kind. They clown for the judge and the clown for the jury. But, unlike the clerical clowns, the lawyers know they are clowning. They could be traded off for lawyers who do not clown.

IF WE DISPOSE of about nine-tenths of our clowns, it could not be said that we were taking advantage of the rest of the world. Neither could it be claimed that we were adding to the gaiety of the world. The clowns all exist now, the trouble being that we have too many of them. If we traded them off and extended their scope of operations, we could naively insist in response to any charges made against us that we were simply "spreading joy." Nobody could complain about that.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Expensive Justice

JUSTICE is an elusive thing. It is often difficult to secure and hard to retain. Not infrequently it is a costly item in the span of a life.

But the Negro race pays more for justice than any other group of people in the country. Parenthetically, it may be added that the race obtains less justice.

Early this month a half dozen Negro boys, all of whom were respectable high school graduates, were walking on the streets in Congress Park, Illinois, just a few blocks from their homes in La Grange. It was night and so the police officers of that village decided to shake the boys down or to discourage them from coming into that town. So the boys were thrown into jail. Their relatives soon learned about their arrests and effected their release on bail. The boys had to hire a lawyer. They lost time. They committed no crime but were charged with disorderly conduct for the reason that more than two were walking down the street together.

A few years ago the United States Supreme court told the University of Missouri that Lloyd Gaines must be admitted to the law school or the state must supply a colored law school with equal educational facilities. The latter course was followed. Recently the Supreme court of that state sustained the regents of the University of Missouri in their denial of the application for admission to Miss Lucille Bluford to its school of Journalism. One would think that the justices of that court had never heard of the Gaines decision. To obtain justice, which the highest court of the land has already defined, Miss Bluford must take her case to the United States Supreme court. A long and costly procedure, to say the least. But being a Negro that is the price the state of Missouri compels her to pay.

Take the situation concerning the efforts of Negroes to vote in the South as another example. A law is made which prevents Negroes from voting. It is obviously unconstitutional and the lawmakers know it. In order for a Negro to prove that the law is of no effect he must appeal it to the highest court in the land at great expense. While the case is pending he can not vote. When the decision comes down the colored brother is overjoyed at his victory and the lawmakers enact another law which will take several more years and several thousand more dollars to prove that it is unconstitutional. But that is the price we pay for justice.

Because justice for the Negro is so difficult to obtain every possible advantage should be taken of the laws made for his protection.

In the state of Illinois colored people throughout the state are permitting the civil rights laws to go into disuse. Segregation and discrimination are rampant. In the southern part of Illinois the state of Georgia is not much worse. Separate schools, theatres and lunch rooms are used for the members of the respective races.

It would appear that the NAACP and other civic minded organizations should take an aggressive stand to wipe down racial discrimination throughout the state.

Since justice is so elusive, so difficult and hard to obtain it behooves us to hold fast to that which has been given us and strive to achieve other considerations that we as citizens deserve.

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tennessee

Dies Is Right

The American negro is being made the target for subversive attack by Communists and Nazis alike, and for the benefit of those who like to keep abreast of subversive activities in this country we offer this choice bit of information spread among the negroes:

"... to provide a new epic in history by leading the darker majority of mankind to a new life founded on international justice and the emancipation of the dark races from the white."

That didn't originate in Berlin. It is Japanese propaganda from a Tokyo source and is being spread among Southern negroes.

Chairman Dies of the House Special Committee on unAmerican Activities says that he will soon call for expulsion of all Japanese consuls assigned to this country from Tokyo. He can't call too soon.

Now that the German and Italian propaganda centers—the consulates and information bureaus—have been closed, there is no point in permitting the busy Axis brothers from the Orient to remain. If they stay here long enough some of our folks who like promises may begin to believe them.

For the benefit of the gullible they should be reminded that it will be somewhat impossible for Japan to liberate the "darker majority" until she completes the job on which she is now engaged, that of attempting to enslave those in China who are of her own color.

In the meantime, there is no reason why we have to put up with that sort of subversive, busily engaged American people should Philosophic shenanigans.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

TODAY'S TALK

IT IS THE ZERO HOUR IN AMERICA—BLACK PEOPLE MUST GET RIGHTS

BY A. N. FIELDS

THE recent appointment made by the President of six outstanding citizens to inquire into racial discrimination as it prevents Negroes from getting work in the National Defense Program is at least a fine gesture, yet the question may be asked as to where this committee will begin? What will be the method of procedure? Are they to colloborate with the Truman commitee, which has power to enforce its edicts? Or will this body just make surveys and exposes for public consumption?

According to Senator Truman, his committee is already vested with unlimited power. It can subpoena witnesses, papers, corporation heads and union officials. The impression is abroad that the citizens committee will have no such power. If that is a fact then by what method are they to enforce their line of inquiry?

A. N. Fields

There is no desire to usher this committee out of court without a fair hearing. It is manned by men of ability, character and courage.

DICKERSON IS OUTSTANDING

Alderman Earl B. Dickerson is a distinguished member of the City Council of Chicago with a record for efficiency and courageous political activity, and he will, if possible, in his new field of endeavor, give valuable service to the task assigned. Unfortunately for our group we have been hindered in the proper presentation of our cause by two types of leadership: One, the political leader made so by machine politics, who is compelled to adhere to machine dictation because his sustenance comes from machine activities; the other type is, the Negro leadership which had its birth in white philanthropy. This last type of leader is naturally controlled by whatever foundation finances his activity and makes his existence possible.

In the case of Earl B. Dickerson, during his short time in the City Council, he has demonstrated his independence; he has fought for the things he believed his group in common with others were and are entitled to. He belongs to that limited few who regard the importance of racial achievement above political preferment. It is not contended here that he has reached perfection, but the position is taken that he has a solid foundation of courage and ability upon which a more complete development is to be expected.

SENATOR TRUMAN A BUSY MAN

According to those close to Senator Truman it is reliably reported that his many many activities precludes him from giving the orderly attention to this inquiry that it should have. Only a few weeks ago there was a delay in the hearing set by the committee. It was found that in addition to Walter White's plea for a delay, that other situations arose such as deaths in the [illegible] and a secret quest into the manner in which the funds of the government are being expended in the production of a national defense. It is enough to say that we always respect the dead. A delay of such nature, when we can pay our last respects, is always reasonable and human, but if a committee or individual is required to be taxed with two of the nation's most vital problems, then separate groups should be designated in order to have closer co-operation in the National Defense program and a greater achievement. No question is raised here as to Senator Truman's sincereness of purpose, nor his ability to do the job well. We are conscious of the fact that this question of racial discrimination goes to the very conscience of our American institutions. This committee is to delve into a situation where an attempt will be made to destroy a tradition, which is deep-rooted in some Americans' minds. The results of the Truman committee's finding will affect the social, economic and political status of 15,000,000 people.

This is not a job for glorification. It is one for historic service, and it will determine whether or not America is to live the truth or live a lie.

AMERICA MUST ACT IN BEHALF OF NEGRO

We have played upon words in our pretended interest in humanity too long. We must face facts. America MUST act NOW for the sake of all of its citizens or else openly admit to the entire world that her democracy is a failure.

This newspaper accepted the challenge five years ago, and it has consistently fought for the things that are now coming to pass. We shall continue to hew to the line, and we have determined that that line is, that the American Negro must share in his native homeland prosperity.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Noxzema Officials Apologize; Used Epithet In Letters

BALTIMORE, July 31—(ANP) In a letter sent to Negro newspapers last week, George Lloyd Bunting, vice-president of the Noxzema cosmetic company, apologized for an unfortunate term used in a recent advertising form letter sent out by the company. The letter reads in part as follows:

"As we explained to you, the 'woodpile' letter was a very unfortunate, tactless occurence, and since the first criticism the National Congress has been entirely discontinued. We sincerely regret that this letter was ever used and we assure you that no similar occurrence will again arise.

"There should be no place in these United States for race or class hatred or misunderstanding and our company will carefully avoid any action that would in any way contribute thereto."

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

The Ethiopian World Federation yesterday ended its third annual five-day convention with a brilliant parade and demonstration throughout the principal streets of the Harlem community. A number of mass organizations were represented with banners and plackards calling for aid to Ethiopia's allies, the Soviet Union, Britain and China, in the fight to smash Hitler and Hitlerism. —Daily Worker Photo

Nation
New York, N. Y.

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56k-1941

Selma, Ala., Times Journal
August 21, 1941

THE REAL FRIEND OF THE NEGRO

The Dothan Eagle calls attention to the fact that "For once a member of the New Deal, in fact a part of the inner circle of mighty men, South."

South.

Declaring that "it's almost past belief," the Eagle quotes a discussion of jobs dislocations with particular reference to the negro by Federal Security Administrator Paul McNutt at a conference of leaders of labor and industry, as follows:

"Employers contended Negroes had neither the training nor experience for industrial work. Yet, without getting into it, there was no chance for them to get training or experience. We broke this circle by training the Negro vocationally and now there are many of them ready for jobs. But, despite shortages of skilled workers, they aren't getting the jobs."

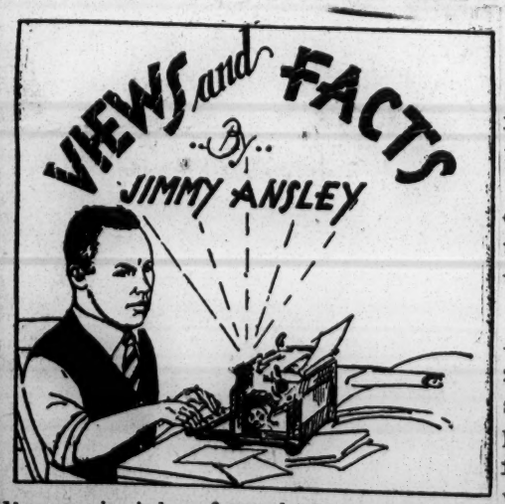
Mr. McNutt further asserted, the Eagle adds, "that prejudice is much worse in Philadelphia and generally north of the Mason and Dixon line. The South has known the value of the negro worker for generations and has used him freely."

The Dothan paper points out that "we who live in the South have known all the time that the negro gets better treatment here than among his Northern 'friends' but we didn't expect any of them to admit it," and it could have added that negroes who are familiar with actual facts know it also.

The truth of the situation is that the South has been a far better friend of the negro than any other section of the nation in proportion to its means, and in cases where negroes have been given scant returns for hard labor, it generally has been a matter of dictation by ability rather than guidance by inclination. We feel safe in saying that, everything considered, the negro has enjoyed a greater share of the income and assets of the South than he will ever get elsewhere and those of them who have given the facts serious consideration will endorse this contention.

Thomson, Ga., Progress
July 17, 1941

No Time For Racial Indifferences



We must band together as did ross the great deep to escape bondage and slavery. We have known no other form of government than that of a free republic, where we can speak the words that we desire to speak, can serve the God that our conscience tells us to serve, and to do the thngs which we choose to do freely.

It has never been the custom of American people, who are good citizens, to be under guard of so-called superiors and to take orders at the point of a bayonet or rifle and labor for them, that they might add to their wealth from the labor of a poor class of slaves. We poor people have always labored for our bread without being forced to do it, and we desire to continue to live in a country where freedom will reign eternally.

lime principles for which each stan d, American citizens in all relations t o

In the various branches of our governments, county, state, and national, we need men of courage, men who are far-sighted and who have common sense enough to stand up for RIGHT. We need no grafters or swindlers, but pure, honest and righteous men to steer the ship of state clear of the evils of every kind that may have a tendency to destroy all of the sacred principles of freedom and justice.

EVILS WEAKEN MORALS

There are many things that are going on in this country today that all right-thinking people are condemning. There are many evils that are grasping the human race that is weakening the morale of the present generation. Many of us know of these great evils that are so poisonous to our systems and we know too of the breeding places where these evils are hibernating.

It is our duty to erase from our communities all dens that are breeding places for crime of any nature. This can be done only by and through the cooperation of the officers of the law and the people working together for the purification of the human morals of every community.

CRIME SHOULD BE ELIMINATED

Crime is very expensive and causes suffering among the human race. Every person that has the least desire to become a criminal should be discouraged of such tactics and shown the brighter picture of life and then encouraged to walk the straight and narrow way.

In recent days things have happened in our own community that have brought sorrow and grief to the community. The minds of our people need to be educated to the extent that they will condemn crime in every form and promote every effort that is good to elevate the human morals of every race of people that inhabit the land.

Every citizen has an important role to play in life and may each of us do our share to prove ourselves worthy of doing a good job and doing the part well which we are to do and need to do.

Jefferson, Ga., Herald
July 17, 1941

THE NEGRO PROBLEM

An automobile containing seven Negroes crashed through the side of a bridge and went into Yellow Jacket Creek, four miles north of LaGrange, at 3:30 o'clock Sunday morning. Charlie Poythree was pinned between the wrecked car and a post of the bridge. His fellow passengers could not release him. Along came two troopers of the Georgia State Patrol. They could not free him.

One of the troopers, G. W. Goss, got into the water to support Poythress and save him from drowning while his partner, Lee Dillingham, went for help. For one hour and a half Trooper Goss stood in the torrent, water up to his neck, holding up the head of the injured man. Eventually a truck equipped with chains pulled the car so the victim might be liberated. He died a few hours later from loss of blood.

Trooper Goss told the LaGrange Daily News: "I talked to him on every subject under the sun, to try to take his mind off his injuries. . . . I wish that Negro had lived. He had as much courage as any man I ever saw."

There is only one Negro problem between the brave and the honest of the two races. That is the problem of mutual assistance in a difficult and sometimes cruel world.—Atlanta Journal.

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
August 12, 1941

"NIGGER."

To the Editor: I have never thought it worth my time to marvel at the much too often use of the term "Nigger." I would however, like to help Mrs. Green in her inquiry in your paper. The original word was not limited to the Negro race as it is contemptuously and loosely done now. It referred to any individual who is mean, close, stingy and covetous.

The Sunday teacher who was guilty of the constant reference to the Negro who had been a sharecropper on his farm invokes my pity and certainly a plea from my heart for Heaven's mercy and blessings upon him.

The varied races of the earth are but part of the plan of our Creator just as he saw fit for two opposing forces, right and wrong in the world to test an individual's true worth. When our blessed Lord shall come again, the final test for every individual, black, white, or red, will be the sum total of his relationship with his fellow man.

As all Americans proudly say, "Americans are we!" so we say with equal enthusiasm and fervor, "Negroes are we!"

Pope says, "The proper study of mankind is man." When you hear the term Nigger used—that is the distinguishing mark between a gentleman and an inflated pair of pants. Surely our blessed Lord, having died to save all mankind, frowns upon many self-appointed ministers of the gospel.

May I say that one of the last places one would expect to hear such a remark is in the church of God and from one attempting to interpret His teachings. Just as the intelligent white man is fast learning that every Negro is a different individual so are we conscious of the differences manifested in individuals of the other group. If there were no differences, no Negro would care for whom he worked.

C. E. DAWSON.

Raleigh.

Pittsburgh Courie
Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Horizon

"UNCLE TOMS" PLENTIFUL IN OTHER GROUPS WHEN THE HEAT IS TURNED ON

BY P. L. PRATTIS

PIERRE LAVAL, swart in his complexion and his dealings, lies abed, victim of an assassin's bullet. Before these words are read, he who bargained off the liberties of men may have been called to face his Maker. Unlike Abou Ben Adhem, this crafty Frenchman, whether he is called to accounting now or later, will not be able to claim that his life showed love for either his God or his fellow man.

As I think of the miserable role which Laval has played (he it was, you know, who "sold" the Ethiopians to Mussolini and started the train of circumstances which led to the present war), I can but recall those words I learned in school "First to thine ownself be true; then it must follow, as the night the day, thou canst net then be false to any man." Laval has been true, neither to himself nor any other man. With the same cruel unconcern with which he bartered the Ethiopians, he has been willing, for the sake of himself, to sell the French people, the English people, or any other people who stood across his path to power and security. Small wonder it is that retribution should lay him low.

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LAVALS DISCOURAGE US

TOO often, we are discouraged and exasperated by the Lavals within our own race. The emergence of a Holley, the Georgia educator (?) who would treat with the worst enemies of the race, increases our pessimism to the point that sometimes we despair of our future.

But what is happening in France shows how any group will react when the heat is on. You would think that all Frenchmen would be united while the boot of the conqueror presses upon France. However, the short season in France has produced a bountiful crop of "Uncle Toms" who shuffle up and down the corridors outside the offices of their German lords and masters, awaiting an opportunity to sell France in order to secure themselves.

ALL HAVE "UNCLE TOMS"

I DO not doubt that there are "Uncle Toms" to be found among the Serbs, the Norwegians, the Czechs, even the Poles. I do not glory in their fecundity. I simply recognize that these people, like us, are human beings; or, more aptly, we, with all our faults, come pretty close to approaching the norm for other peoples.

Perhaps it has never occurred to you that Petain and Darlan and most of the men in the Vichy clique are standard brand "Uncle Toms." Laval is what should be termed a "Sambo," deliberately mendacious and malicious. You could hardly expect him to stop to wonder what the effect of any action he might take would be on his own mother and father.

I predict that the name Laval will become an adjective in the English language, like that of Machiavelli, but with scarcely such decent import.

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AND just as the French have their "Uncle Toms," we have our De Gaullists, gallant trustees of our slender hopes. They are brave and resourceful defenders of the race who never swerve from their course. They wouldn't turn back for a Presidential ukase.

Therefore, let us not be kidded by those who taunt, "Why don't you Negroes get together?"

Why should we be so much different from other people?

They all split under pressure.

If they didn't, there wouldn't be so much concern over a possible negotiated peace to conclude this war. That is a bait dangled to catch the "Uncle Toms" who lurk in the shadows of dark places in England.

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
August 9, 1941

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This question was brought to my mind when I listened to the regular Sunday school lesson Sunday, August 3, over station WRAL. The class is usually conducted by R. N. Simms, Sr., but due to his absence, his place was filled by a Mr. "Somebody," whose name I do not remember. This man, presumably, was a religious leader trying to teach the word of God, but showed lack of any spiritual or religious leadership from the discourse of his teachings. In his discussion, he referred to a Negro who had once been a sharecropper on his farm. Not one time did he refer to the Negro as such nor as a colored man, but countless times, not less than a dozen to be sure, did he refer to him as a "nigger." These references were not made in or during private conversations, but over the air where hundreds or maybe thousands were listening. If this man was intelligent enough to be designated to be a Sunday school teacher, why couldn't he exercise enough intelligence to at least give the Negro the proper racial title, or as a matter of fact, why couldn't he have left it out altogether. The racial element was not important, the thing he attempted to do was to make a parable. So why mention race, except to give himself a chance to repeat the word "nigger"?

I often wonder what our white brethren think of the Negroes anyway. They seem to think that they are entirely responsible for their skin; after all, what difference does it make, whether a man is red, white or black? What does the color of the skin have to do with a man's heart or soul? The Creator made all men as he saw fit, there's nothing that can be done about it; if there were, I am sure there would be a lot of improvements in all races.

If anyone reading this article is able to show me why the teacher was justified in such remarks, I would like to know just to see how many others would have said the same thing.

(MRS.) E. D. GREENE.

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The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Wants Popular Pamphlet on Negro Question

New York, N. Y.

Editor, Sunday Worker:

Because the conflict is sharpening, the powers that be will undoubtedly attempt to disunite the working people by setting race against race. For that reason, I believe it would be very timely and important for a good, very elementary pamphlet on the Negro question. There has been some very fine material published. However, the 2, 3 and 5-cent pamphlets are either incomplete in that they assume certain knowledge on the part of the reader, or that they deal with a particular phase of the question. The more complete publications are too expensive for many workers and, therefore, cannot be used for mass distribution.

Do you think it would be possible for such pamphlet to be published? And while it would deal with the Negro question specifically inasmuch as that's the most important race problem in the United States, it will undoubtedly serve to explain many phases of the race question to all workers.

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Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

What with Gov. Eugene Talmadge doing everything he can to inflame race relations by loose and vicious appeals to the white man against the black, and what with Walter White, of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, matching the inflamations by making the war crisis his signal for ceaselessly bitter campaigns against every known form of race discrimination, a fine mess of trouble is being prepared for the South after the war. The Communists and the Ku Klux Klan, or their post-war counterparts, are being given all the signals they need to tear the South to pieces again when "peace" comes. Pity all of us here, white and black, that our most delicate and difficult race problem any people ever had should be subject to a ruthless professionalism like Walter White's on the one hand and a vicious demagogy like Gov. Talmadge's on the other!

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"In his misguided career," thinks The Asheville Citizen, "Gene Talmadge has done more to aggravate harmonious race relations than any other contemporary who pretends to elective responsibility." Amen and amen!

Macon, Ga., Telegraph
October 16, 1941

Defends the Negroes

Editor The Telegraph:

I thought all Negroes had been put in their places, and it was all over but the shouting, until I read a letter in the paper Oct. 1, about Negroes evading the draft.

Perhaps a few Negroes in some towns have succeeded in evading the draft, but that does not mean that all Negroes are slackers. The Negro race is just as loyal to this country as any race. They fought and bled and died in the first World War, they are ready to do so now.

If Negroes are made conscious from day to day that this is a white man's country, that they have no rights here, no education is needed, that they are low down criminals, a burden on the white man's back and the only place for them is in the fields, it is no wonder that a few will rebel, after all Negroes are human.

This talk about Negroes and whites mixing in schools is unfair, Negroes have no more of a desire to send their children to white schools, than white people have to send their children to Negro schools.

One writer said that Negroes got more out of the pot than they put into it. The majority of Negroes do not earn enough to put much in any kind of a pot. It takes all they can rake and scrape together to live on and that is not enough.

Negroes pay taxes, too, and the ones that are not paying taxes, are struggling to pay rent, and that rent helps the white tax payers.

If there ever was a time when this viscious attack on the Negroes should stop, it is now. It is time to put this race prejudice aside and ask God's blessings on America, because the enemy is at the gate.

The enemy who is giving the whole world a big headache today is not a Negro.

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LOVANCY M. HUGHES.
Macon.

56k-1941

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okl.

Harlem Leaders Laud President's Address But Condemn Silence On Negroes

NEW YORK.—(ANP)—Although opinions varied on the subject of President Roosevelt's fire-side chat last Tuesday night, almost all persons interviewed were in agreement that while the Negro is not getting just treatment economically, politically and socially, he is nevertheless true and loyal and wants to see democracy preserved and extended. Some of the expressions obtained are as follows:

Eugene Kinckle Jones, executive secretary, National Urban league: "President Roosevelt last night left no doubt in the public's mind as to his attitude toward the threat to our democracy which Hitlerism makes more imminent daily. United America can destroy this world menace, and there is no longer any excuse whatsoever for any person in America to sabotage the complete mobilization of our man-power by any un-American act such as the denial of defense work or defense service because of race, creed or color.

"The President's proclamation of an unlimited emergency means just that, that we should go to any limit to eliminate distracting and undemocratic factors from our national life."

Walter White, executive secretary, NAACP: "The President's speech means one thing and one thing only—war. Perhaps that is the language that the dictators understand. I listened with interest as an American—and with disappointment as a Negro. America is not prepared to fight a major war and her rate of preparation is cut down by ten per cent or more because of the stupid racial prejudice which shuts Negroes out of employment in the defense program. I listened in vain for some word from the President about this."

Eardlie John, assistant corporation counsel for New York City: "I was thrilled by the great speech of the President especially when he emphatically declared that we Americans 'will accept only a world consecrated to freedom,' and that the Emancipation proclamation was one of the great 'milestones of human progress.' "Day by day the stature of the President grows like a colossus—he towers over all his contemporaries. We as Negroes feel instinctively and confidently that as he grows he will do all in his power to allow us 'to play our full part without stint or without selfishness or without doubt'; and to put into effect his peroration 'we reassert our abiding faith in the vitality of our republic as a perpetual form of freedom, of tolerance and of devotion to the word of God'."

Rev. Dr. Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., co-chairman, Greater New York Coordinating Committee: "The speech doesn't mean anything to me until the President makes a strong pronouncement regarding Negroes All this talk about fifth columnists and who is right and who is wrong means absolutely nothing until he comes out as commander-in-chief of the army, the navy and the air corp and abolishes the practice of jim-crow."

Mrs. Gertrude Rogers, supreme basileus, national sorority of Phi Delta Kappa: "As teachers, we are pledging unstintingly our loyalty and industry to the President of the United States and to the nation in this great crisis; and we wish to appeal to them to defend our democracy by extending our democracy."

Rev. George H. Sims, president, New York Colored Baptists State convention: "I think the President's speech was sane and sound. These are times when even the President has to think and then speak. I consider it a very fine address for these times. Of course, Negroes are part of America, and as a whole are doing their part and sharing the burden. We have always been true and loyal and we are now even if as a minority group we are made to suffer."

Dr. Channing Tobias, senior secretary of the colored work division, National Y. M. C. A. council: "There is little new in it (the address). I think it was what most of the people of the country have been thinking, and while the people do not want war, they are willing to do whatever is necessary to preserve what freedom there is in our country. Of course, there are those of us who feel that there is a lot to be done at home yet and would hope that whatever is done, democracy may come to mean more for Negroes than it does today."

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

Howard University Trustee Says White People Know Very Little About Negroes

Believes Colored Citizens Are In Many Respects The Most Loyal Americans.

Outlines Progress And Handicaps of The Negro In Radio Address In North Carolina

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Dr. Guy B. Johnson, Howard University Trustee and a member of the faculty at the University of North Carolina, stated in a radio address delivered recently, that the main thing the Negro wants from America is an opportunity which is not based on race or color.

According to the professor, the attitude of the Negro is "Give me an opportunity to make a decent living, to enjoy life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and I will take care of myself."

Most Loyal Americans

"In these critical times when our paramount aim is the defense of our democracy and our American way of life, we must be a united people," Dr. Johnson said. "Our 13,000,000 colored citizens are in many respects the most loyal and dyed-in-the-wool Americans in our whole nation. We have always had their loyalty and we must continue to have it, but the only way to keep it is to deserve it."

Misconceptions of White People

The professor also stated that many white people have a way of saying "Oh, I know the Negro. You cant' tell me anything about Negroes. I've known them all my life." But he pointed out further that he is of the opinion that the average white persons knows very little about Negroes.

"If we were asked to name five Negroes, other than prize fighters and jazz orchestra leaders, who have achieved distinction in American life, I doubt if many of us could do it. No, I am afraid that what the average person means when he says that he knows the Negro is that he knows a few "Negro stories," and that he has a lot of threadbare notions about the racial characteristics of the Negro. I believe that our ideas about colored Americans and our relations with them would be more intelligent if we were better informed."

Economic Progress

In emphasizing the economic progress of Negroes since emancipation, Dr. Johnson pointed out that Negroes have accumulated 2½ billion dollars of wealth since emancipation.

"There are about 70,000 Negro business establishments of all sorts, of which 25,000 are retail stores doing an annual business of over $100,000,000" the professor stated. "There are 23 Negro banks having combined resources of more than $15,000,000, and there are 44 insurance companies with insurance in force to the total of nearly one billion dollars.

"The total purchasing power of Negroes is estimated at two billion dollars a year. Negroes own and publish 200 newspapers and numerous periodicals of all sorts.

Educational Progress

In telling his radio audience the story of educational progress on the part of Negroes, Dr. Johnson said:

"Illiteracy has decreased from 95 percent at the time of emancipation to 10 percent today. There are more than 100 colleges devoted exclusively to the education of Negroes. College attendance has increased tremendously in the past two decades, and the number of college graduates in the past five years alone is over 10,000. About 2,000 Negroes have received the degree of M. A., and over 200 have earned the Ph. D. degree. Three hundred have been elected to Phi Beta Kappa, and 100 are listed in "Who's Who in America." Certainly no well-informed person would be so stupid as to cling to the old notion that a Negro can't take an education."

Remarkable Achievements

The University of North Carolina professor told his radio audience that it would take a large volume to record the achievements of Negroes in various fields.

"Suffice it to say that their achievements are no longer confined to music and pugilism, but extend into many fields, such as poetry, fiction, drama, painting, sculpture, mathematics, astronomy, physics, chemistry, metallurgy, aeronautics. architecture, law, medicine, biology, sociology and religion.

"Yes, the Negro has made remarkable progress—in fact, the most remarkable progress that any group of people has ever made under similar conditions."

The Negro's Handicaps

Dr. Johnson added that the Negro's progress represented, however, only one side of the picture. He pointed out that the other side shows blood, sweat, tears, poverty, degradation, frustration, and the everlasting struggle against the handicaps of racial status, such as economic handicaps, political and civic disabilities, inequalities in the administration of justice, educational inequalities, and the emotional strain of getting along with white people.

In speaking of the Negro's handicaps, he stated:

"Social customs, race prejudices, and even the labor unions have operated to keep the Negro out of the skilled trades and white-collar jobs and even to displace Negroes from some of their traditional occupations, such as janitor work and hotel work."

Political and Civic Disabilities

In outlining the political and civic disabilities suffered by Negroes, the professor said:

"It would probably not be exaggerating to say that in literacy, educational attainment, and in character, the average Negro today is as well qualified to exercise the rights and duties of citizenship as were the masses of white men when they were first granted free suffrage.

"Yet there are many places in the South today where qualified Negroes—even though they be doctors, lawyers, or teachers—are not allowed to register and vote freely for candidates for public office. Negroes as jurors are still relatively rare, and in not more than twenty

southern cities are Negro policemen used to assist in law enforcement among their own people. On the various policy-making boards and councils which affect their lives as citizens, Negroes are almost entirely lacking in representation."

Inequalities in Administration of Justice

"We white people operate the machinery of justice, and we do a pretty good job of it," said Dr. Johnson, "but I think that sometimes we operate it in such a way as actually to promote crime. For one thing, our police too frequently consider it their prerogative to arrest Negroes wholesale on the slightest suspicion, to curse them, and to intimidate them into making confessions.

"In the courtroom we have a way of dealing much too leniently with a Negro who harms another Negro, thus encouraging a disrespect for law and a feeling that life is cheap if it happens to be a Negro's life.

"On the other hand, when a Negro harms a white person, we punish with more-than-average severity, thus causing Negroes to feel that the law is unjust. Furthermore, in the prisons and chain gangs of some of our southern states, Negro prisoners are treated more like beasts than human beings. An old Negro man once summed up the situation very well in these words, 'Justice may be blind, but she ain't entirely color-blind.'"

Educational Inequalities

"Great progress has been made in providing public schools for Negroes," Dr. Johnson said, "and we have a right to be proud of it, particularly here in North Carolina. But there still exist some inequalities which should give us a bad conscience. In the South as a whole, we spen dabout $45 a year for every white child enrolled and about $12.00 a year for every Negro child enrolled—a differential of nearly 4 to 1 in favor of the white child.

"In buildings, equipment, teaching facilities, and bus transportation, the Negro public schools lag far behind the white schools. Thousands of Negro youth have no high school facilities whatever, and provisions for graduate and professional training which are given as a matter of course to white students are almost entirely lacking for Negro students."

Emotional Strain

In speaking of the emotional strain of getting along with white people, Dr. Johnson said:

"I doubt whether very many white people ever begin to have an appreciation of the mental and emotional strain which Negroes undergo in their daily lives because of the fact that they are Negroes and have to get along with us white people. There are too many white people who consider it their God-given privilege to insult, intimidate, or injure people of a different color. There are white people who take insult too easily and who are always "right" in any difference of opinion with a Negro.

"Let's not forget that every Negro, from childhood through old age, has to adapt himself to expect the worse. No matter how cultured, how refined, how deserving of respect he may be, he is never entirely free from the fear of personal insult and bodily harm.

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The Plaindealer
Kansas City, Kan.

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Most Loyal Americans

"In these critical times when our paramount aim is the defense of our democracy and our American way of life, we must be a united people," Dr. Johnson said. "Our 13,000,000 colored citizens and in many respects the most loyal and dyed-in-the-wool Americans in our whole nation. We have always had their loyalty and we must continue to have it, but the only way to keep it is to deserve it."

The speaker also stated that many white people have a way of saying "Oh, I know the Negro. You can't tell me anything about Negroes. I've known them all my life." But he pointed out further that he is of the opinion that the average white person knows very little about Negroes.

"If we were asked to name five Negroes, other than prize fighters and jazz orchestra leaders, who have achieved distinction in American life, I doubt if many of us could do it. No, I am afraid that what the average person means when he says that he knows the Negro is that he knows a few "Negro stories," and that he has a lot of threadbare notions about the racial characteristics of hte Negro. I believe that our ideas about colored Americans and our relations with them would be more intelligent if we were better informed."

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"Yes, the Negro has made remarkable progress—in fact, the most remarkable progress that any group of people has ever made under similiar conditions."

The Negro's Handicaps

Dr. Johnson added that the Negro's progress represented, however, only one side of the picture. He pointed out that the other side shows blood, sweat, tears, poverty, degradation, frustration, and the everlasting struggle against the handicaps of racial status, such as economic handicaps, political and civic disabilities, inequalities in the administration of justice, educational inequalities, and the emotional strain of getting along with white people.

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"Social customs, race prejudices, and even the labor unions have operated to keep the Negro out of the skilled trades and white-collar jobs and even to displace Negroes from some of their traditional occupations, such as janitor work and hotel work."

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Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Race Exclusion Faces All, N.Y. Leaguers Told

Dixie Not Sole Victim, Says F. B Washington at Annual Dinner

JAN 16 1941

NEW YORK (ANP)—Colored Americans are universally excluded from the main stream of culture, and New Yorkers, in their smug attitude of assuming that Southerners alone are backward in combating this evil, represent no exception.

This declaration from Forrester B. Washington, director of the Atlanta School of Social Work, greeted the 215 guests at the New York Urban League's twenty-first annual dinner meeting in the Royal Palm Room of Child's Restaurant, Wednesday evening.

"Business," said Mr. Washington, "is one of the main streams of culture—and where is business in New York? On Wall Street, Broadway, and there are no colored persons there. The Urban League should strive to get non-racial jobs in the downtown area."

Hits "Mayor" Selection

He condemned the selection of Bill Robinson as "Mayor of Harlem," and told his audience that they should "pick out the richest colored citizen in the community—not rich in worldly goods, but rich in thought, achievements, ability to help his people—and elect this sort of man as 'mayor,' not as the best tap dancer."

Mr. Washington, himself once a New Deal specialist and advisor under Harry L. Hopkins, said that even in Washington there is not a single colored man on any of the policy-making bodies. In an interview after the dinner, he said all those in the New Deal set-up are mere "figureheads and rubber stamps."

As evidence of the race's failure to seriously oppose this policy of exclusion, he recalled that 1200 Atlanta Jews raised $1,200,000 in one year to fight anti-Semitism—more than 12,000 colored Americans raised to aid the NAACP.

Paige Cites Progress

Judge Myles Paige, chairman of the meeting, told members that the Urban League is busily engaged in breaking down precedents in New York, as indicated by the presence of the dinner group at Child's, notorious for its many refusals to serve colored persons.

Pearl S. Buck, noted white author and authority on Chinese life, who also spoke, praised democracy, which "allows for change," as the best way to build a nation. She predicted that the colored American will find himself in the stream of culture if he will make himself indispensible to that stream.

Pay Cuts Disclosed

James H. Hubert, executive director of the league, in his annual report, stated that the league rounded out the year owing no money, although it had been necessary for the entire staff to take large salary cuts in order to balance the budget.

Others who spoke included Dr. William H. Kilpatrick, dean emeritus of Columbia University, who was chairman of the dinner committee and introduced the speakers, and Maceo Thomas, treasurer, who revealed that the league's 1940 income had exceeded that of 1939 by $3,000.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Race Leaders Hit Attitude Towards Negro

JAN 16 1941

Whites Only Tolerate Negro To Get His Voting Power

JAN 16 1941

Adjustment of hostile attitudes toward the Negro resulting from interracial misunderstanding was pronounced last Thursday the duty of the church by four Negroes prominent in the fields of law, politics, journalism, and women's activities.

This attribution of duty was made at a meeting in the Second Presbyterian Church, Greene and Tulpehocken streets, Germantown, by Attorney Raymond Pace Alexander, 19th and Chestnut streets; Mrs. Crystal Bird Fauset, former state legislator; the Rev. Marshall Shepard, pastor of Mt. Olivet Tabernacle Baptist Church in West Philadelphia, and a state legislator; and Orrin C. Evans, newspaperman.

During the course of the meeting, which had been arranged by the Committee on Social Education and Action of the Presbytery of Philadelphia North, Dr. Leslie Pinckney Hill, president of Cheyney State Teachers' College at Cheyney, recited "Christ in Crisis", an original poem, and directed singing by a Cheyney 40-voice choir.

JAN 16 1941

Throws Light on Press

Evans, discussing the treatment accorded the Negro in the daily press, with particular emphasis on the Philadelphia press, said that "between political campaigns less than two per cent of the total news concerns the Negro." Of all the news printed on the front page, he pointed out that 24.5 per cent was "anti-social" and "only 6 per cent constructive."

Churches, he said, could help change the hostile attitude toward Negroes created by the "generalizations arrived at by observance of only a few individuals."

Citing statistics on Negro activity in Philadelphia, in New York, and in Chicago, Alexander declared that white people "ignore the conditions of the Negro."

Tells of Housing Plight

He pointed out that overcrowding was "another problem" colored people have to solve. In his section of North Philadelphia (17th and Jefferson sts.), Alexander explained that in eight-room houses where families of five or six white people once lived, now live "five and six Negro families."

"There is less opportunity offered the Negro," he said and pointed out that, until 1938, there were no colored physicians on the staff of the Philadelphia General Hospital and that "at least 12 colored nurses-aspirant with the necessary qualifications had applied for training at the hospital but had been denied.

Setting the total number of teachers in the Philadelphia school system at 7,773, Alexander said that "only two Negroes teach grades above the sixth."

JAN 16 1941

Wants Church As Arsenal

Mrs. Fauset, paraphrasing a statement from President Roosevelt's fireside chat two weeks ago, held that the "Church should be the arsenal of democracy."

"God has nothing to do with the inferiority attributed to the Negro; that is man's own work," she declared. "During slavery time, and since, men have gone even to the Bible to justify this supposed interior status.

"There is nothing ignoble in having a brown skin; there is nothing ignoble in having kinky hair. To bring about greater democracy, a greater democracy is necessary in the Christian Church. The Church should become the arsenal of democracy.

Pleads For Christian Living

"We need to make use of the materials of Christian living. No biologist, no bacteriologist, no chemist, no other man of science could do with his materials what the Christian does with his.

JAN 16 1941

"The Negro is still on the bottom rung of American economic life, despite the fact that he gave you his beautiful folk music, has made you happy with his cooking, had laid the foundation of America, and has the greatest thirst for education."

Rev. Mr. Shepard, who said he entered politics because he thought "it would be the one frontier to give," said also that in politics the Negro is "tolerated because his vote is needed."

Depicts Political Struggle

Relating that he and other Negro politicians had "entreated the Vare administration" for Negro judgeships, tipstaves, and minor judiciaries, he asserted that "as soon as the Democratic Party came into power, the Republicans found a way to give Negroes some magistrates, tipstaves, and even a member on the board of education."

He said that when he was first elected to the legislature, he not only wanted to be an assemblyman, "but the chairman of a House committee."

"Now," he added, "there are not only six Negro members of the legislature, all Democrats, but that three of them are committee chairmen. And it wasn't the colored people that elected them, either."

JAN 16 1941

Color Line in Church

He pointed out satirically that "there is little color line in sports; in racketeering, where even the Jones boys of Chicago get along right nicely with white racketeers; in prisons, where Negro and white convicts get along fairly well—but that is not true in the church," Rev. Mr. Shepard charged.

"I have found that where severity and fundamentalism doth abound, race prejudice and intolerance doth so much more abound.

"If ill-will here in America continues to mount, the Negro will be in a worst position than even the Jews in Germany, where Einstein, after it mounted, was no better than a bum on a park bench.

"Maybe this meeting should never have been held, because many of you will listen to what we have to say and then go out and act your same old way. At least, here you will have met face to face with the truth of the Negro situation," he concluded.

Dr. Hill's poem, "Christ in Crisis, deals with the European war, in which "man is at war against truth"; of refugees finding asylum in America; and of a "God that watcheth the battle" and would eventually reckon with those responsible for the suffering of men.

JAN 16 1941

The choir, dressed in gowns of maroon and gold-colored cloth, sang "King Jesus Is a-Listenin'", "America the Home of All Ages" by Dr. Hill, and "I'll Never Turn Back No More" by R. Nathaniel Dett.

Presiding officer of the meeting was Henry Willets, chairman of the Committee on Social Education and Action.

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tennessee

GEORGIA U. DEAN LEAVES

Kenneth Williams Accepts Professorship At U. Of Florida

ATHENS, Ga., Oct. 21.—(AP)—Kenneth D. Williams resigned Tuesday as dean of men at the University of Georgia and strongly implied that the move was prompted by the Board of Regents controversy.

OCT 22 1941

Williams, a native of Florida, was brought to Georgia in 1938 by Dr. Walter D. Cocking, former dean of the School of Education. Cocking was ousted by the regents after Gov. Eugene Talmadge charged the educator favored racial co-education.

Williams said his decision to leave Georgia was prompted by "a better proposition financially and uncertain conditions here." He accepted a post at the University of Florida as professor of Educational Administration.

Concord N. C. Tribune
January 3, 1941

RESOLUTIONS WERE ADOPTED AT CELEBRATION HELD HERE

Negro Leaders Express Gratitude for Efforts in Their Behalf.

At the emancipation resolution celebration staged at the court house here Wednesday, the following resolutions were adopted:

RESOLUTION OF THANKS

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

To express appreciation and thanks is said to be a sure indication of culture and good breeding. We, the colored citizens of Concord and Cabarrus county are not lacking in these qualities. Our advancement toward the attainment of that which is noblest and best has not been without many handicaps and it cannot be summarized in the few words that we shall utter on this occasion. For words, as a vehicle of expression are too inadequate to carry the deep feeling of gratitude that fills the heart of the Negro citizens of our community. Yet, we are happy to have the privilege on behalf of these citizens, to attempt to bring our reflective minds some reasons for our appreciation as we assemble on this the occasion which marks the 78th milestone on the highway of Liberty and Freedom.

Pausing for a moment at this point on our journey, we review, with pride, the achievements of the race since the liberation of our foreparents from bondage. Without the slightest desire to minimize the failures of our group nor yet to magnify our virtues beyond reasonable proportion, we believe that we have reasons to rejoice and to be proud of the progress we have made since our freedom, among the other races in this great nation. In the city of Concord and Cabarrus county, we share with progressive and grateful Negroes throughout America the same joy for our successes, sorrows for our failures, ambitions for our present. and hopes for our future. So, as we pause here let us calmly consider the status of the Negro in our own community and mark the progress we, too, have made and a comparison of present condition with that of two or more decades ago. We shall find that: not onylly to the guidance of an All Wise Providence and to the constitutional authority of this great democracy under which we live; but also to the fine spirit of interracial co-operation manifested on the part of the leaders of both races are we indebted for the degree of success we have attained up to the present time. Sincerely, gratefuly and unreservedly we acknowledge the many beneficial favors extended to our people, the white citizens. In Health, Education, Special Charities and in other miscellaneous ways they have contributed and are still contributing toward the building of a better type of citizen among our people. Permit us to observe just a few of these beneficial considerations: 1. Facilities have been provided for us at the Cabarrus General Hospital. 2. Colored nurses and orderlies are given employment. 3. Negro children have received clinical treatment and examination. 4. A colored nurse is employed to serve the schools and citizens of this county. 5. One of the civic clubs (white) provided glasses for needy children with defective sight. In charitable considerations: The Lions club, for a number of years have sponsored a Christmas tree for needy children. 2. The Charity League has furnished milk for both Negro and White children. 3. The Salvation Army and the Red Cross have ministered to the needs of both white and colored without discrimination. 4. Several private individuals have contributed financially and otherwise to aid our people at Christmas time and also during the year.

Among the miscellaneous considerations we might mention: The Boy Scout officials gave their time and talents for the setting up of a Scout program for Negro boys. A gentleman of the city gave the use of his property for the establishment of a Negro Scout camp. One of the state's interracial boards is in our city. Through the efforts of "Parson Hughes" both a men and a women's civic club have been organized. The merchants of the city have made contributions to the Negro Christmas tree and Christmas Cheer liberally each year. The local bus station waiting room facilities for colored people is much better here than we have observed in cities much larger than Concord.

Be it resolved, therefore that we, the Negroes of Concord, here assembled, express our thanks and appreciation—

First: To Almighty God, who in His kind Providence, loosed the shackles of bondage from the ankles of our fore parents and, through the instrumentality of human agencies has made us to become citizens in this "The land of the Free and home of the brave."

Second: To our national and state governments whose executives have in many instances protected and defended the rights of the minority groups in our great commonwealth.

Third: To our city and county officials, to the clubs, institutions, organizations, business men and citizens whose attitude to our people has been a source of helpfulness and has encouraged us in our effort to prevent crime and ignorance and to promote character building and righteous principles in the heart of the youth of our race.

Fourth: To Mr. W. A. Brown, chairman, and to the Board of County Commissioners who so readily consented to our request for the use of this building for our celebration.

Fifth: To The Concord Daily Tribune for publishing through its columns, without charges, all announcements concerning our celebration.

Sixth: To the chairman and members of the various committees who worked so faithfully to make this meeting a success.

Seventh: To the Rev. J. S. N. Tross, for the wonderful address with which he favored us. This masterful message was indeed a literary gem. It will shine as an inspiration to our youth for many years to come.

Finally: To all who in any way, have given of their time, talents their financial and moral support to this occasion.

May the courage and hopes inspired by the messages of this hour prove a lasting benefit to us. Let us resolve that we will return to our respective homes with renewed faith in God, in Christ our Saviour and in our fellow men. May the time never come when we as a race will forget to observe, with deepest gratitude, the natal day of the freedom which we now enjoy.

Respectfully submitted,
—The Committee on Resolutions.
H .Wilson Chairman
Miss Louise M. Spencer, Secty.
Miss M. E. Woods
E. L. James.

On motion of Rev. H. B. Banks, the resolutions were adopted and a copy was ordered retained for our records and one sent to The Concord Daily Tribune for publication.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

EDITORIAL OF THE MONTH

Double Standard of Citizenship Barrier to Real National Unity

JAN 9 1941

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, TRIBUNE

IF THE ENGLISH had treated the Irish fairly during the past centuries, perhaps Ireland would not be so anxious to maintain its neutrality at the period of Britain's most perilous hour, is the thought expressed by Dr. Channing H. Tobias at Hampton Institute's Defense Conference last week. What Ireland does may determine the result of the War of Britain, is the thought of Dr. Tobias.

He was trying to emphasize the need for America to change its attitude toward colored Americans. If the English could use Ireland in their total defense plans against the Axis it might mean the difference between victory and defeat. But until now, Ireland turns down all of England's pleas.

It should be pointed out that deep-seated and continuous injustices are forgotten only by fools. They are often accepted because those upon whom they are imposed are too weak to reject them. But that does not mean that the wrongs they endure do not cause rancor to burn in their hearts.

Dominant groups who sweep over the world making serfs of their victims had better learn that lesson. There is no enduring love in the hearts of colored men for Great Britain. How could there be, when they remember South Africa? Can anyone be so stupid as to believe colored people love those who lynch them, segregate and disfranchise them? If they did they would be saints, not men.

And in this same connection—the United States is trying to build goodwill in the Western Hemisphere. Those who are attempting to accomplish this laudable purpose will never do it until they change their sneering attitude toward people who are not white. Large numbers of people in Central and South America are not white. In the islands of the Caribbean even larger numbers of the population are not white. Does anyone suppose that these people do not understand the terrible treatment accorded colored citizens in America?

Segregation in all of its horror was taken to the Panama Canal Zone by the United States Government. A colored citizen may not even purchase a postage stamp at the same window with a white citizen. Will the darker races believe that their great savior at the North will accord them justice?

We agree with Dr. Tobias—"We must have not only the appearance of solidarity, but real solidarity; not synthetic slogans, but better actural conditions . . . A double standard of citizenship cannot exist if we are to have national security." Colored Americans love the United States with a great burning devotion. No one can question their loyalty. They even fight to get an opportunity to die for their country. All of this despite the most studious effort on the part of its rulers to kill that love and to destroy that loyalty. But even that great love can be strained. The plea we are making is not so much for colored citizens as it is for the protection of the greatest country upon which God's sun shines.

56k-1941

Athens, Ga., Banner-Herald
July 9, 1941

Mayor McWhorter Asserts Racial Agitation Will Not Be Tolerated

Mayor Bob McWhorter today issued a statement reflecting a firm determination to stop "racial agitation" in this community, declaring:

"This is notice to anyoen who has engaged in such un-American, such Hitler-like practices in this community, that the responsible, constituted lawful authorities of the City of Athens, so long as I am Mayor will not sit idly by while anti-racial agitation is being fomented."

"Pandering to racial prejudice for any reason whatsoever is intolerable.

"Especially is it intolerable that anyone should use a patriotic occasion given by negroes, in behalf of their country's defense to break down cooperation between the races."

Agitation Reported

Mayor McWhorter was referring to agitation here reported in The Banner-Herald last Friday and Sunday. The report said in part:

"Investigators have uncovered here what looks like a conspiracy of statewide proportions to interfere with successful operation of the national defense program, it was learned yesterday.

"The conspiracy attempt follows the familiar Nazi pattern of appeal to racial prejudice and in this instance the conspirators are trying to arouse opposition among white people to the national defense program because negroes are cooperating with selective service and in some communities have been given public commendation by white citizens of their patriotic desire to serve their country in its hour of danger.

"Investigation reveals that the movement to destroy effective efforts at national defense by weakening support of the selective service program is being organized by a wandering agitator of known subversive sympathies who has at times taken a more or less prominent part in state political campaigns."

Mayor's Statement

The Mayor's statement follows:

The colored people of Athens and Clarke county have always been peaceable and law-abiding.

The authorities of the City of Athens do not intend that professional agitators shall disturb the peaceful relationship between the races here.

Pandering to racial prejudice for any reason whatsoever is intolerable.

Especially is it intolerable that anyone should use a patriotic occasion given by negroes, in behalf of their young men who volunteered for service in their country's defense, to break down cooperation between the races.

The responsible, constituted lawful authorities of the City of Athens, so long as I am Mayor, will not sit idly by while anti-racial agitation is being fomented. And this is notice to anyone who has engaged in such un-American, Hitler-like practices in this community.

ROBERT L. McWHORTER,
Mayor.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Watchtower

By Roy Wilkins

NO one can beat the British for stupidity. On the question of discrimination and segregation on account of color the British are masters of the art. Nothing seems to have a lasting effect upon them in this respect. With 400 millions of black and brown people in their colonial empire and with Hitler at their very throats, they still cannot tear themselves away from color prejudice.

Roy Wilkins

Latest news—and most stupid and bull-headed news—on this topic comes in connection with an athletic meet to raise funds for the British War Relief Society.

It seems that the sponsors [illegible] asked the A. A. U. to furnish some American track stars for an international track meet in Jamaica, British West Indies, for the War Relief Society. The A. A. U. named Barney Ewell, Penn State star, as the sprinter, and John Borican as the half-miler.

But when the two Negro athletes sought transportation they were told by the British steamship company that they could not be given first class accommodations. The white athletes representing America could ride first class, but not the Negro Americans.

Now, here were black boys willing to give their talents in a benefit track meet to raise funds to save Britain from horrible Adolf Hitler. Hitler is horrible (according to the British and their friends in America) because he is intolerant, believes in racial superiority, in Jim Crowism, in all Germans up, and all others, including Jews and Negroes, down. In other words, Hitler believes, as this column has stated repeatedly, in the same system in vogue in Mississippi, Texas, and other points south. Also in the same system in vogue in the great British Empire whose capital, London, could not find a hotel where the famous Mills brothers could lay their heads.

Before the war any Negro who travelled would tell you not to buy your tickets on a British or an American steamship. If black Americans wanted to go to Europe in peace and not have their trip ruined by insult before the ship got out of the Hudson River, they had to buy tickets on the Italian, French, or GERMAN steamships. That is a laugh for you. German ships treated Negro Americans much better than American or British ships.

So, when our two Negro athletes presented their brown faces at a British steamship line they were given the old British stuff—no first class cabins for Negroes.

Why [illegible] should we help save them from Hitler?

Another evidence of British stupidity and cruelty is found in the arrest of W. A. Domingo, militant West Indian leader who has lived in New York for many years. According to the best accounts available Mr. Domingo was arrested while still on board a steamship bound for Jamaica, B. W. I. He had not even landed or uttered one word about the war or his people.

What, then, was his "crime?" Simply this and nothing more: Domingo has advocated that his people be given real freedom under the British flag, that they have dominion status, that they be permitted to elect members of governing bodies who have something to say about running the islands, that decent wages be paid, that labor unions function, and a civilized standard of living be set up.

Everything Domingo has asked for and fought for the British Empire claims to be fighting to preserve against the onslaught of Hitler. Yet when Domingo advocates these same things he is thrown in the clink.

This would seem to indicate, just as the steamship company incident indicates, that the British Empire really is not interested in changing the world or improving democracy, but in maintaining the very thing it accuses Hitler of seeking to set up and maintain.

The fight, then, is not between two systems, but between two groups for the privilege of operating the same profitable system.

British West Indians who live in America and who are fond of turning up their noses at American Negroes and the American system would do well to consider these straws in the wind. The B. W. I. Negroes who wave the Union Jack and the American Negroes who wave [illegible] stars and stripes both ought to recognize that they do so with reservations. Hitler would be cruder, but no worse.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

OPPOSED TO NEGRO CITIZENSHIP

Every fibre of Mr. Byrnes' frail body rejects and resents the Federal Amendments bestowing and guaranteeing citizenship to the Negro. His whole political life has decried the legislation which made these Amendments living parts of the law of the land. How will Justice Byrnes react, what mental reservations will disturb him, in the light of his recorded words of the past, when Negro litigants appear seeking justice at the bar of the High Tribunal—and they plan to continue to appear and petition as long as the studied injustices of Mr. Byrnes' Democratic section continue to be practiced?

He is opposed to Negro citizenship, and yet, on the bench, he will meet these clear-cut Constitutional mandates:

1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any State deprive any person of Life, Liberty, or Property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

2. The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

A moral readjustment, so complete as to constitute a miracle is in prospect, it would seem, if Mr. Byrnes, the Associate Justice, is to triumph over the 30-year reactionary record of Mr. Byrnes, the Southern Politician and Stirrer of Hate and Venom against Negro citizens of the Nation.

President Roosevelt has been peculiarly insensible and unresponsive to direct appeals sent him by Negro organizations and leadership. Never more so, during the past 8 years, than in this matter of selecting the South Carolinian to follow and succeed that other reactionary, where Negro rights were concerned—Justice McReynolds. Better things were expected.

There is gloom in the Negro world. Those who so lustily and so eagerly looked forward last November with fervent hope and expectation and their votes, now, must see the harm they have done.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

The Old Race Issue – Then and Now

EVER SINCE THE advent of the Negro as an economic and political contender he has encountered the ever present race issue and its attendant eventualities.

At the very outset of the Negro as a citizen, the politician from time to time has mounted the race question—displaying all the hatred available and arousing the rabble to his whims and schemes.

From the start there was a desire to get the Negro out of the political equation so that he would not have to be dealt with or considered at the spois counter. In the last century, especially in the south, the Negro has been driven almost entirely out of politics.

The so-called white primaries in the southern states came as an answer as to how the Negro could be read out of political participation and power. During the operation of these primaries, the Negro question got a little rest. With the coming upon the scene of new thought and a new political philosophy, with only whites participating, the Negro has gotten a respite from the spleen of campaign stumpers and scheming politicians. Petty quarrels had to be picked up within the ranks, family squabbles were aired at the expense and to the exclusion of issues and the electorate in the states in question were called upon to vote their passions and prejudices. As a result office came within the grasp of small men of small means, small vision and small endeavors. The minority came to power and the state entered into a state of inertia and political slavery—hence the solid south.

But, those who engaged in raising the old race issue of former days succeeded pretty well. There was ever present that hatred and jealousy upon which such issues always feed. In those days our fathers met them on the fronts and fought with crude methods for their political crisis. They had not enough weapons and it will be found that dealing in the race question was an inviting pastime which promised results at the ballot box.

Those looking on today at the reactions of a recent appeal to passion and race prejudice do not have that prestige and universal approval of former times. There was a time when if Governor Talmadge had pulled the farce at the University of Georgia at the expense of the race question it would have clicked pretty well without having any immediate reactions against the whites. But that isn't so today.

The Negro has other firmer friends. Our educational institutions are interlocked and under the rating system any institution that seeks to operate outside the regular rating bureaus and college associations is like a lone bank trying to do business outside of the clearing house.

Readers of the daily papers will note also the swiftness with which the Southern Association of Secondary Schools and Colleges moved in the direction of penalizing the state system. That same move swept the educational set-up of Mississippi and Louisiana from their standing. One schoo lost over a thousand students who did not want their credentials questioned because of politics infesting the schools.

The Rockefeller Foundation, the General Education Board and other powerful forces in the educational field now come in to question this lynching of the educational system in Georgia.

Thus it will be seen at a glance, in addition to the loss of standing and prestige, there comes a terrible financial crisis whose impact will sound from the chancellorship down to the janitors, and that is not all.

Prejudice is expensive. "It knows no quarter, sends no truce, sends no ransom for exchange and accepts none, leaves its dead to bury its dead."

It will soon occur to those who deal in race issues, arraying white man against black and despoiling fine institutions beneath a raving wrath, that the trade is not what it was in the old days when Tom Watson, Jim Hines and Hoke Smith rode to power and prestige at the expense of bended backs of black men and the sweeping of this state into a seething inferno of white heat and mob passion that literally threw it from its balance for three generations.

Winston-Salem, N. C. Journal
July 14, 1941

The Negro's Stake

The Negroes of this country have the biggest stake in the current world struggle, Dean William S. Pickens of the United States Treasury Department said in a speech the other day at the summer school of the North Carolina College for Negroes.

This is true, he declared, despite the divers discriminations which still operate against the colored man in the United States. In America the Negro's lot is yet far from ideal, but he is given the opportunity and the privilege of fighting for a better break, for criticizing malevolent or discriminatory conditions, and for educating and training himself for better jobs and higher citizenship.

The factor which gives the Negro such a high stake in the war now sweeping over a large portion of the earth is the known antipathy of the Nazis toward the Negro and the emphasis which they place upon Nordic racial superiority. Hitler on occasion is said to have praised highly the ante-bellum slavery system, insisting that the most promising cultural order in the world was destroyed when slavery was abolished in the United States.

Dean Pickens told his listeners at the Durham Negro college that his race is simon pure American. There has been no infiltration since 1859. The Negro quit immigrating before the war of the 60's began. He has been here longer than any others save the first white colonists and the Indians whom they found here. The American Negro is American to the marrow and is a devoted, loyal patriot. Dean Pickens says of him, however, that the Negro is the only American citizen who almost literally is trying to break into the defense effort.

This should not be. Many of the discriminations against the Negro in defense work are being gradually removed. This process of equity should be expedited. The Negro American insists upon sharing the burdens of defense. He should be given the privilege and the opportunity. The skilled trades should be opened to him. Full opportunities in the military units should become his.

One door of opportunity for sharing the defense burden swings wide to the Negro as well as the white citizen now. That is the chance to purchase defense savings bonds and stamps—a patriotic and highly profitable investment for any and all Americans.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Second Case Is Being Weighed By Local NAACP

School Girl Beat, Slapped by Couple In Heart of City

OCT 1 9 1941

The Atlanta branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People Saturday had taken under consideration a second brutality case.

The case concerns the alleged slapping, chocking and beating of a girl student of Booker T. Washington High School last Thursday afternoon in downtown Atlanta by a white woman and her husband.

Meanwhile, the Association is pushing with full force the Ruth Thornton "street car persecution" case. Mrs. Thornton was kicked in the mouth recently by a white man when both attempted to enter a River street car at the same time.

TO REVEAL DEVELOPMENTS

Developments in both cases will be revealed in full Tuesday night, 8 o'clock, in the Butler Street YMCA assembly room. The weekly meetings now being held are referred to as "emergency" sessions.

At the meeting held last Tuesday night, Mrs. Ruby Blackburn, president of the TIC club, was named chairman of a defense fund committee. Money will be raised by this group to attempt to prosecute E. V. McCoy, white, who is alleged to have kicked Mrs. Thornton in her mouth.

Mrs. Blackburn has lined up 100 persons to work with her in the campaign for $500. Individuals have already made cash contributions to the fund and last week Eta Lambda chapter of Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity voted the fund $50 out of its entertainment budget. Other organizations and churches have made pledges.

TO PROSECUTE

The NAACP has taken several steps toward prosecuting McCoy. A $10,000 damage suit was served him last week and efforts are being made to force Fulton authorities to serve McCoy with two warrants charging assault and battery upon Mrs. Thornton. A white attorney has been employed by the branch to conduct legal matters in this case.

The NAACP also is endeavoring to appeal the fine of $27 received by Mrs. Thornton in Recorder's Court on the grounds she cursed McCoy and spit on him.

The latest alleged cruelty case involves a girl student of Booker T. Washington High School. The girl's last name was listed as Russell. She was reported slapped by a white woman after she accidentally bumped into the woman and then was choked and beaten by the woman's husband.

BUMPED INTO WOMAN

Witnesses said the girl bumped into the white woman, who was standing behind her, when she snatched a schoolmate from the line of street traffic. The white woman, according to reports, followed the girl to the other side of the street and then administered the slap. The woman's husband, witnesses declared, jumped from an automobile to make the attack on the school girl.

56k-1941

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Suppressing the News

They Didn't Dare Print What Negro Leaders Said

Did you read last Tuesday's splendid statement of the 160 Negro leaders in the New York Times? You did not, for the Times refused to print one line of this declaration.

MAY 31 1941

What the Times suppressed, the New York Herald Tribune also joined in omitting. In this censorship of this splendid statement against the war and for Negro rights these two particular New York morning papers set the pace for practically the entire monopoly press.

Contrast this studied silence of these newspapers in regard to this magnificent message from the Negro people with the space which they allotted to the declaration of Governor Herbert Lehman, Mayor LaGuardia, Marshall Field of P.M. and others who practice or encourage Jim-Crow.

It was only in the pages of the Daily Worker, among daily papers, that the statement of the 160 Negro leaders was published in full. It is only in the pages of the Daily Worker among the daily newspapers of the country that the fight for Negro rights is effectively carried on.

MAY 31 1941

This is one more of many reasons why YOU should read the Daily Worker every day and should see that your friends and shopmates are acquainted with what the Daily Worker says. What will you do for the Daily Worker TODAY?

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

SAYS NEGRO SHOULD UNITE WITH OTHER MINORITIES

5-6K

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP).—The future of the Negro in the United States is definitely tied up with the future of other minority groups in this country, according to Ira DeA. Reid, and the more pressure these minority groups bring on the government to render assistance in their cases, the more rapidly will relief come to the Negro.

JUN 13 1941

In his position as consultant on the Negro and minority groups for the employment division of the Social Security board, Dr. Reid is called upon to solve the problems of thousands of whites as well as Negroes.

Letters pour into his office daily, says Dr. Reid, setting forth the most miserable circumstances imaginable. And they come from American citizens, whose names happen to have an Italian flavor, or Germanic tinge.

These people are not foreign-born, neither are their parents foreign born. "But," says Dr. Reid, "it is pathetic to read a letter written intelligently by some wife, who watches her husband slowly go to pieces because he can't get a job, merely because his name happens to be an Italian or Germanic name."

Such letters are sent to the President, who refers them to the employment division and then they are sent to Dr. Reid, who attempts to investigate and remedy the situation.

The Negroes' situation, though similar, has not created as much furore as has the discrimination practised against these native-born whites. The New York crisis precipitated an investigation when it was brought to the attention of New York's Jewish governor, Herbert Lehman.

Throughout the country, the sentiment against such minority groups continues to grow and its acceleration has reached such speed as to spread into sections where such prejudices never before existed.

JUN 13 1941

Attention has been directed to this condition and that of the Negro who has been in the same boat for many years, although previously his treatment was looked over. But with the widespread growth of these prejudices, something drastic has to be done and done immediately.

Dr Reid's position in the bureau has been to rectify and bring about such reforms as can be made under the circumstances, although the task is a very difficult one.

Clearance through his office of these cases brings them to his attention. The cases are not confined to anyone part of the country, but are from all of the industrial sections where skilled and semi-skilled labor is at a high premium.

Citing the difficulties which industry is experiencing in obtaining competent help, Dr. Reid is called upon to convince those employers that the prospective workers are American citizens, regardless of what their former nationality might have been, what their parents were, and what their race or religion might be.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

The Great Emergency

THE emergency is on. It is an unlimited national emergency. It is designed to appropriate everything that is necessary for the furtherance of our nation's defense efforts. It will corral the efforts and cooperation of every American citizen. It is a serious matter and any one who thinks it just another play in the game of international power politics is in for a disappointment that borders on the ridiculous.

JUN 8 1941

From President Roosevelt's speech last week and his proclamation declaring a national unlimited emergency it appears that war is inevitable. The President did not concern himself with ways and means of keeping out of the war. He did not use his oft-repeated statement indicating his hatred of war. He told the little man of Europe that wears the funny mustache what he thought of him and referred to him by name. He told him further what America had done, is doing and shall continue to do. He committed the country to a policy of saving Britain, defeating the Axis powers and perpetuating democracy. If this does not indicate a change that points to the serious words have lost their meaning and "things are not what they seem."

The unlimited resources of this country will be on an "all out" basis. The manpower of the nation will be harnessed in a manner unparalleled in this country's brief history. Every person will have a part to play in the things that are to come. This includes women as well as men. It includes children who must be kept fit to replace their elders when cruel fate may toll the bell of time and carry them away to study war no more.

Negroes are going to play an important part in the future course of our defense program. More and more the nation will have to depend upon the most loyal segment of the population. More and more the nation will depend upon that fearless group of citizens who have waded through the bloody wars of the past without participating in the booty consistent with the contribution which they made.

Negroes will have to demand recognition, however. They will have to use every weapon that will shock the nation into an intelligent consciousness of racial military equality. Events are moving too fast for delay, for the natural growth of things and for matters to take their course.

Negroes can see better in the dark than whites, it was announced last week. Doesn't this mean something to the nation? Isn't it worth something to Uncle Sam to know that he has a wealth of potential flyers who can see better in the dark than flyers in other nations? We know it does. We demand that Uncle Sam tap this mass of physical superiority. We know, too, that Negroes' muscles coordinate better and quicker with their mind than whites'. We want the nation to have the benefit of that superior coordination. And believe us when we say that it is not only for the purpose of getting black men in all phases of military branches of this nation that we urge this based on the greatest instinct known to

JUN 1941

mankind—self preservation. As citizens of this country Negroes want to know that they will be on the winning side in the event of war. They feel that if they are used in all branches of the military service that will be the best insurance against defeat that this nation can give.

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

"Native Son" Writes An Editorial

From our point of view no issue before the American People today is more vital than the present war and the relationship of the American Negro now and after the United States enters the "shooting stage" of the conflict.

Last week, at the Fourth American Writers' Congress held at the Commodore Hotel in New York City, this issue was sharply presented by Richard Wright, a young Negro and distinguished Author of "NATIVE SON." Mr. Wright received the award at the fiction writers panel for the most distinguished work since the third American Writers' Congress in 1939.

We present, as our editorial, the salient points of Mr. Wright's address, delivered under the title: What We Think of Their War:

* * * *

"The texture of what I have to say deals with the state of feeling that exists among the Negro people in this country toward the current war. That state of feeling is so clear and unmistakable that the war leaders of our nation recognize and fear it. It is the *one* thing on the war horizon which they cannot explain away. Indeed, the Negro's experience with past wars, his attitude toward the present one, his attitude of chronic distrust, constitute the most incisive and graphic refutation of every idealistic statement made by the war leaders as to the alleged democratic goal and aim of this war.

"Against the background of Hitler's treatment of the Jews, the Negroes' plight in this country is what even labor-baiting Westbrook Pegler quaintly calls an 'embarrassment' to the efforts of the war leaders! Throughout the high, ruling circles of the nation, the attitude toward the Negro is: 'Oh, why should we be bothered with this old Negro question?' Or, 'The Negro issue is a dead issue.' Or, 'Listen, all you do in bringing up the Negro issue is to make things worse for them.' Or, 'Oh, the Negroes? . . . Why, they're getting along all right.' And so on. The Negro people are aware of this, and their attitude toward this war is conditioned by it.

part of the Negro people to support

"The dogged reluctance on the this war is undeniably justified and is rooted deep in historical background. Bitter and obstinate memory separate 15,000,000 Negroes from this war, memories of hypocrisy, of glib promises easily given and quickly betrayed, of cynical exploitation of hope, of double-dealing, memories which are impossible to forget or ignore.

"Negro memory informs us with clarity that there are but ten points of difference between Wilson's 'Fourteen Points of Peace' and Roosevelt's 'Four Freedoms,' and that these ten points of difference mean precisely nothing insofar as the Negro is concerned.

"Negro memory recalls with shame those honeyed words and phrases used by his leaders who persuaded him to hope for a betterment of his lot after the First World War, and Negro memory recalls the bitter disillusionment that followed in the wake of that war 'to make the world safe for a democracy' which Negroes have never known.

"Negro memory recalls the brazen official orders of the generals of the American Expeditionary Force which were issued on August 7, 1918, to the French people and the French Army, urging them to segregate and insult the Negro troops, to refrain from honoring their gallantry.

"Negro memory still recollects the humiliations heaped upon the Gold Star Negro war mothers who were sent to France in cattle boats to see the graves of their dead in Flanders, while white war mothers sailed in first class on luxury liners.

"Negro memory cannot forget the lynching of a young soldier, Private Felix Hall, who was found only a few weeks ago in Fort Benning, Georgia, still clad in the uniform of the United States Army, hanging from a tree; and Negro links this lynching to the memory of the many Negroes who were lynched in their United States Army uniforms during and after the First World War.

"Negro memory knows that the same program of job discrimination which accompanied the First World War accompanies the Second World War, but with a wider scope and in an intensified degree.

"Negro memory has not forgotten that Congress has yet to pass an anti-lynching bill, and that the poll tax laws still disfranchise millions of poor blacks as well as poor whites in the South.

"Negro memory tells us that Atlanta, Georgia, was our Marne and Brownsville, Texas, was our Chateau-Thierry; what happened to us after we came back from the desperate struggles in Flanders will never be forgotten; it is written into the pages of our blood, into the ledger sheets of our bleeding bodies, into the balance statements in the lobes of our brains.

"In short, Negro memory in the United is forced to recognize that the character of the present war in no wise differs from the previous World War. Moreover, there is ample evidence at hand that the current war is nakedly and inescapably an imperialist war, directed against the Negro people and working people and colonial people everywhere in this world.

"The problems facing the Negro people in the United States lie squarely within the continental boundaries of the United States. We Negroes have no issues to settle in Mexico. We Negroes have not issues to settle in Brazil. We Negroes have no issue to settle in Martinique. We Negroes have no issues to settle in the Argentine. We Negroes have no issues to settle in the Azores or the Cape Verde Islands. And, above all, we Negroes have no issues to settle in Dakar.

"The cry of the Negro people today is for peace. The cry of America today is for peace. The cry of the common people of the world today is for peace. When the voice sounds for peace, the Negro people will answer it."

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

White Man Brought Negro to South, Educator Reminds

ATLANTA [AP] — Dr. J. McDowell Richards, president of Columbia Theological seminary, appealed to ministers Wednesday to speak plainly in interpreting the Christian's duty toward improving the condition of the Southern Negro.

"Recent events in our state make it necessary that we face anew the question of relationship between the races in the light of the teachings of Christ," he said in addressing the Atlanta Presbytery.

The Negro came South "by the will of the white man," he said, "and for better or for worse he is all about us here today, and his life is inextricably interwoven with ours."

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dual Caste System Is Kicking Back On South

CAMP WHEELER, Ga., June 19—If the Army continues to tighten up on its restrictions, Georgia whites will doubtless be forced to pay double for the illiterarcy and disease which they have forced on large segments of the Negro population.

Despite the large number of Negroes in Georgia and in Bibb County in which this city is located, draft boards here are faced with a serious problem supplying the quotas of Negroes called for under selective service. Since the draft quotas are based on registration statistics, if the Negroes can't fill the quotas, the whites will have to go.

Chief cause so far for the elimination of Negroes has been the prevalence of social diseases, largely due to lack of medical facilities and lack of education which are a result of the South's dual caste system. You can't have two good hospitals or schools where you haven't got money enough for one.

Of course, the whites blame all this on the Negro's lack of character.

Second cause for elemination of many Negroes is going to be illiteracy. At first the Army was taking in illiterates wholesale, but a new ruling has been issued requiring at least a fourth grade education. Negro peons in the backwoods of Georgia would think they had been to college if they ever got as far as the fourth grade.

The burden of representing these and white illiterates in the Army therefore is going to have to be taken over by whites and Negroes who have been to the fourth grade and beyond. Since the whites have the best and most schools, they'll doubtless have to take over most of the burden of fighting.

Of course, the Negroes will get the blame for this, too.

56k-1941

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

America's Role in World War No. 2

APR 26 1941

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APR 26 1941

"Whatever the outcome of the war, America has embarked upon a career of imperialism, both in world affairs and in every other aspect of life, with all the opportunities, responsibilities, and perils which that implies. The war inevitably involves a vast revolution in the balance of political and economic power, not only internationally but internally. Even though, by our aid, England should emerge from this struggle without defeat, she will be so impoverished economically and crippled in prestige that it is improbable she will be able to resume or maintain the dominant position in world affairs which she has occupied so long.

"Whatever the facts about this war may have been are now, it must be unmistakably clear to any intelligent person that we are engaged in it. Our Government has committed the American community to participation in this war as the economic ally of England, and as her spiritual, if not her political partner in her struggle with the enemies of the British Empire everywhere in the world, to help prevent, if possible, their destruction of the Empire and if this should not be possible, to take her place as the heir and residuary legatee or receiver for whatever economic and political assets of the Empire may survive her defeat.

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Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

The Race Scores Heavily

By DR. GORDON B. HANCOCK
Virginia Union University

1941

IT IS HARD to avoid the conclusion that the Negro is gaining ground in this country. During these critical times the searchlight of common sense is being focused upon the nation and upon the component parts thereof. This nation is being forced to take stock of its citizens and their loyalties. Our way of life, our hopes and aspirations are being weighed in the balance and woe unto us if we are found wanting.

The threatened tieup of industry by elements that are sympathetic towards Hitlerism is one of the dark revelations of these perilous times. In an hour when everything is demanded if our country is to survive, we have certain elements who are putting selfish gains before the safety of our common country. There is something treasonable about some of the happenings in industry.

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At first we were confronted with a series of explosions; today it is strikes and of the threats thereof that are paralysing our defense efforts. There can be no objection to labor trying to get certain gains.. The right of collective bargaining should be preserved by all means except by such means as will expose our nation to disaster. The right to organize is one that labor has won through sweat and tears and blood and one that intelligent men want to see pre-

MAY 3 - 1941

NATION'S SAFETY

t even this right should not take precedence over the measures for the nation's safety. Wherein the abridgement of these rights becomes necessary for the preservation of the larger liberties of mankind, they should be abridged. The safety of the whole is more important than the safety of some of its parts. When this war is won labor can, and will, have its rights. It is not necessary to jeopardize national safety to win its point. There is a more excellent way. When the matter is summed up it must be acknowledged that the major gains of labor have been through times of peace and not in times of crisis.

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The growing enlightenment of mankind will make it increasingly difficult for one man or group of men to exploit the importunities of mankind. More and more the world will look with disdain upon injustices whether these be racial or political or economic. The real danger to the future is not merely in the slowness of the coming of the Kingdom but in the retrogressions that come with war and its concomitants. In the long run the under-dog will reach the top. It is true none of us can make the long run; but what we cannot do as individuals we can do as races and nations.

These foreign elements that this nation has taken to its bosom and set to its heavy laden tables of opportunity—while the Negro had to wait for the crumbs—is showing how little it appreciates their high estate. The Negro, fed on crumbs, is pressing for an opportunity to defend these crumbs and the country that provided them. The foreign elements are throwing bombs and striking and manifesting in every way their preference for another country and manner of life.

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However inclined charitable men may be to call it by some other name, the behavior of certain elements in this country is nothing short of treason. History will be forced to record the fact that the Negro stood firm and waited for an opportunity to defend a country that in its opportunity has preferred others.

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The Negro's super-patriotism is not always to be unrewarded. Just as during the first World War the Negro's loyalty won for him greater respect and reward; so in this conflict the Negro is scoring heavily. In this nation's mind is often revolving the dreary thought that in the crisis the Negro who has been rejected is a greater help and credit to his nation than many who have been preferred before him.

The disgrace of codling traitors and spurning loyalists will become more and more odious as the generations come and go. The matter of biting the hand that feeds us is a matter of character; the matter of defending the country that affords us home and haven is a matter of character. In the last analysis character will have its reward. Character like truth may be crushed to earth but it will rise again.

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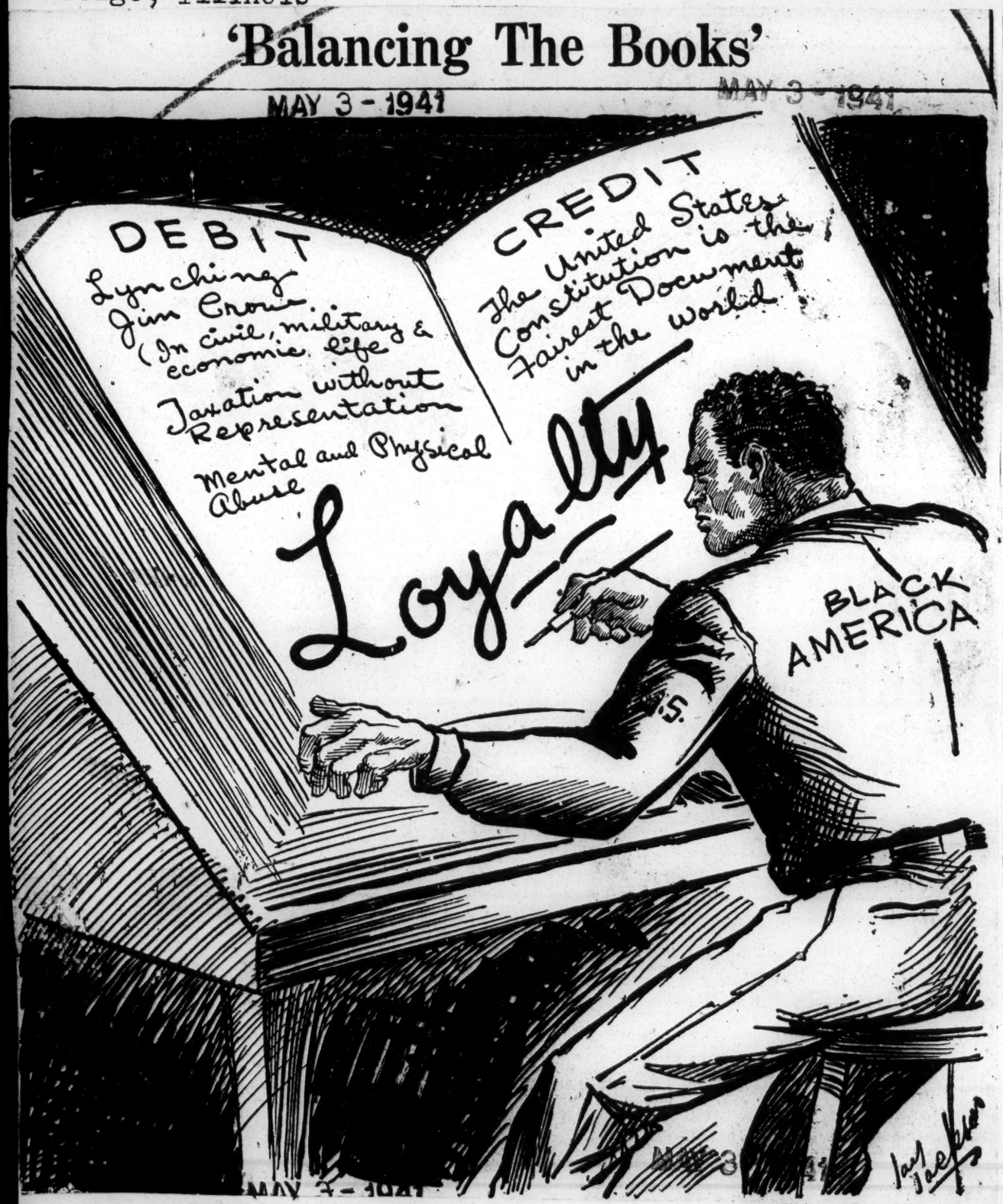
Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

'Balancing The Books'



Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
May 6, 1941

A True New Deal Plan

To the plan of Martin F. Carpenter, "chief of the employment service division of the federal security agency", in Washington, to provide "integration of white and negro personnel" The News and Courier is, of course, opposed. So are white men, generally, in this part of the country.

Mr. Martin's plan is entirely consistent with the policies of the New Deal. Rejection of it would be a back-turning by New Dealers, North and South, on basic New Deal principles and practices—and we do not think that Southern New Dealers will be faithful to them in this matter.

Mr. Martin would have his plan adopted for the District of Columbia and would "have it serve as a model for operation of government agencies throughout the United States". Mr. Martin has "authority" to force the plan upon the District. "Federal Security Administrator Paul McNutt, mentioned as a probable candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1944 . . . knows of the plan but has not personally or officially sanctioned it." He was at one time governor of Indiana. Mr. Martin also is a Democrat of Indiana. The negro vote is large in Indianapolis and other parts of Indiana. It may have the balance of power in elections. There is a spot, and Mr. Martin may have put Mr. McNutt upon it.

This "integration of personnel" plan, as described "by a senior member of the District of Columbia's 'employment center' . . . would put negro supervisors over white clerks in some instances and provides for interviewing of applicants for jobs by supervisors without regard to race or color". Mr. Martin admits that white applicants for jobs would "often be required to discuss their cases with negro interviewers". (There is nothing conflictive with New Deal principles in this; Mr. Martin is a true New Dealer.)

"The program would also mean that employers desiring to secure skilled or unskilled workers would have to accept any workers supplied without regard to race or color—that, for instance, an electrical contractor desiring electricians would not be permitted formally to express a desire as to preference between white and negro applicants for jobs."

Extended throughout the United States, which include South Carolina, it would, we suppose, apply to The News and Courier company as an employer of reporters, printers, pressmen. We oppose it. We don't like it; we are neither a New Dealer nor a democrat. The "democracy" (small "d") cannot recognize racial differences, and our federal government is sincerely and vociferously democratic. (We are holding our nose as we write.)

In South Carolina it is not likely that the leaders of the Democracy, from Senator Byrnes down, or up, to the Barnwell chieftains, or the representatives in congress, will speak with a loud voice about this matter, as long as hope lingers that it will not be pressed. Mr. Martin may be silenced. Nevertheless, his principles are of the New Deal, and they will appear in other practices. "The Negroes are in control of the Democratic party", Senator Byrnes said in 1938.

"Reconstruction", of the South, is afoot again. No one can oppose it and be entirely loyal to the New Deal. Besides, opposition would cost many Southerners their offices, related to "social gains", to which the salaries attached are good.

The disloyalty of The News and Courier to the New Deal is notorious and is looked upon, by many of our leaders in South Carolina, as an abomination. Mr. Martin's plan is but another of many plans looking to the same end, some of which are operative. Under the New Deal "social gains" are progressing, and democracy draws no color line.

Madison, Ga., Madisonian
July 4, 1941

If the Athens professor is a communist or is advocating social equality as between whites and blacks the governor is exactly right. But the evidence so far is not convincing. Many of those you see with the jitters over the supposed presence of communism may not have a very clear idea of just what communism is and are at a loss to know just where to find it. They just know its here but have no idea where. Social equality is a phantom. Negroes don't want it and wouldn't have it.

56k-1941

Washington Tribune
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56k-1941

The Spirit Of Hitler

Adolph Hitler, the most despicable and hated man in all the world, has become the symbol of ruthless desecration and destruction, both of property and humanity, the manifestation of the spirit of all that is utterly devoid of decency and respect for the rights and happiness of others.

MAR 22 1941

But the strange thing of all is that the spirit of Hitler is far more prevalent in the world than most of us are willing to admit. The ruthless and insufferable economic system that in many other parts of the world has driven so much humanity into a miserable slavery, only slightly removed from death and hell, must be destroyed as much for individuals in all nations as for the nations themselves, whose freedom and liberty have been taken away.

SAVANNAH JOURNA SAVANNAH GA

Greed and selfishness which with their slimy smugness have enabled a few people in the world to settle their economic problem seem in so many instances to have left its victims utterly devoid of any sympathy for those who have had the misfortune to be born poor, and who in an effort to serve their fellowmen have chosen to remain poor, rather than give themselves over to the making of money.

MAR 22 1941

The insistence by students of world affairs that the economic structure of the world must be basically changed is a voice that will not be stilled. Wars and strife between the nations of the world are only the epidemic proportions of the germ-laden social order, which lies untouched and unremoved, waiting for some incident to spread the disease and horror over the face of the world.

We talk glibly about the American Way of Life, as if there was something almost divine in what in so many instances is sheer, hollow mockery. But we say little about the Christ Way of Life, the great Founder of which said, when told by some ambitious follower that he would go with him wherever He went: "the foxes have holes and the birds have nests, but the Son of Man hath not where to lay his head."

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

The Drift Of The Current

By J. THOMAS NEWSOME

MAR 22 1941

MEN AND women of small means who had never dreamed of paying income taxes before nor had any conception of the intricacies involved in making out a report, have been brought face to face this year with the call which our own government has raised to her citizens, white and black, to come to the support of this democracy.

MR. NEWSOME

To the man in the street it is now apparent that deadly peril lies in the path of the way of life we have become accustomed to in the United States. Briefly stated, it is a contest between a democracy and the totalitarian conception of government.

RACE CONCERNED

Naturally the Negro is concerned, and that most vitally, in the outcome of the conflict. An article appearing in The Nation recently is not only arresting but startling. For the enlightenment of those Negroes who pretend to see no peril for the Race in the ultimate success of Hitler, this column calls attention to some of the "Order" for Negroes. This order follows:

1. **"Colored People are inferior**
2. **Free choice of trades and professions banned**
3. **Death penalty for intermarriage**
4. **No electoral rights**
5. **Banned from railways and public places**
6. **Cannot join National Socialist Party or army save in labor battalions."**

MAR 22 1941

This column believes that after discounting the German attitude towards Negroes and Jews, with full allowance for propaganda in favor of the democracies, there remains little doubt of what the Negro can hope for in the event of a Nazi victory. As this column sees it, the Negro race could look for nothing better than a perpetual status of inferiority should Hitlerism triumph over the democracies.

Even at its worse, the voice of protest is not completely silenced in a country like ours—a so-called democracy. Minority groups can really get a hearing; and, while the Negro is ignored as a part of the government in some places and denied the right of integration in the body politic in certain sections, he always can look with hope to the fundamental laws of the United States for a redress guaranteed in those fundamental laws and the Constitution of this country.

MAR 22 1941

BEST HOPE FOR FREEDOM AND EQUALITY

It is the firm conviction of this column that that part of the Negro race holding allegiance to the United States should give wholehearted support to this government, which, in theory at least, is based upon the equality of all men under the law, irrespective of class, color or creed.

This column urges the Negro people to agitate, to protest and to demand what is their due under the law, but all of this should be directed to the heart and conscience of this democracy which, though full of faults, is the best hope for the ultimate freedom and equality of all men.

Star of Zion
Charlotte, N. C.

"Negroes Buy What They Want And Beg For What They Need"

We were shocked by this startling statement a few days ago from a man high in the councils of the church and one who has had wide experience over the nation. We have been among those who often complain of the terrible economic conditions which Negroes have to face in many sections of the country and in many parts of all sections. Negroes as a whole are the most underpaid group in the nation, unless it is the Mexicans of the Pacific Coast. It is simply astounding what small wages and income many workers and families among Negroes receive.

And yet we have been revolving in our mind how much truth there is in the assertion above. While it is true that Negroes in the seventy-five years since Emancipation have made unprecedented progress in education, buying property, and cultural development, it is also painfully true that Negroes have wasted millions of dollars in unnecessary and unprofitable pleasure, unwholesome food and drink, furniture and other equipment which his income could not justify. All of this has led observers to believe that the Negro can do a much better job supporting his churches, church-related schools, other charities and needs than he does.

For instance, one of the things we need as a denomination more than anything else we can think of at this moment is a full-fledged and ably supported theological seminary at Livingstone, together with the completion of the Price Memorial Building. While we were thinking of this we did a little calculating, and we discovered that there ought to be 200,000 members of Zion Methodism, who could spare a penny a week for these much-needed causes. If so and if this small gift were continued for one year, it would amount to the magnificent sum of $104,000.00 per year.

JUN 12 1941

If we really mean to do it, and we should, we ought to stop talking about it and simply give the money that is needed for these worthwhile projects.

Negro Labor News
Houston, Texas

AS I SEE IT

By C. W. RICE

NEGROES SHOULD NOT BE DISCOURAGED FROM DOING THEIR PATRIOTIC DUTIES BECAUSE OF PROPAGANDA 'THIS IS A WHITE MAN'S COUNTRY'; NEGROES 100 PERCENT AMERICANS

MAR 22 1941

This country is filled with highly paid propagandists and organizations working to discourage Negroes from performing their patriotic duties by trying to have them believe "this is a white man's country, and the white people alone, should be called upon to do the fighting and defending."

As I SEE IT, Westbrook Pegler noted columnist, was right when he admonished this nation to "keep racial snobbishness out of the Army.".

In speaking of the Army he said "Numbers of young Americans are straggling into an unfamiliar life as soldiers of the republic representing many strains of blood and race and many cross breeds which have resulted from the marriage of sons and daughters of European immigrants. The Negro who is certainly 10 percent native American is honorably represented."

This is as it should be. The American Army should compose all races. Each group should be given the opportunity to rise and fill any position in the Army according to ability and regulations. It is true the Anglo-Saxon's may represent the greatest number but when it comes to defending the nation this group of people could not begin to do the fighting for this country alone to say nothing of doing the manufacturng and other work necessary to defense.

MAR 22 1941

That class of whites making the boast "This is a white man's country, and Negroes should be proud they are allowed to live here, is doing a serious injury to the protection of our democracy.

Nearly 350 years ago, Negroes were brought to this country as slaves. They have made a great contribution to America as laborers to help develop the natural resourses, build railroads, cities and factories.

One writer has truthfully said "We cannot take the Negro out of the history of this country, nor can we separate him from its future."

—— As a soldier, the Negro has been the bravest and are unexcelled in loyalty. There stands in Boston today a monument commemorating the bravery of Chrispus Attucks, a Negro, the first to shed his blood that this country might be free from the tyranny of England who now is fighting for her freedom from the tyranny of dictators in Europe.

Again when this country faced destruction in the Civil War or the War between the states and was threaten with invasion from foreign, shores, and at the time when it seemed the stars and stripes were gone forever, it was the strength and support of the Negro that turned the tide in favor of the union. Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, speaking of the Negro as a soldier, who fought with him in the Spanish American War said, none were braver and none more loyal than were the Negroes who marched up San Juan Hill.

The part Negroes played in the World War No. 1, not only as soldiers with the American Expeditionary Forces in Europe, but as citizens who willingly did their bit by purchasing liberty bonds and thrift stamps and contributing in every way they could. here were no draft dodgers or slackers.

I was talking with a Negro War Veteran recently and he said the Allied soldiers did not really get to fighting until the American soldiers arrived and proved they meant fighting. "When I first arrived I saw French and German soldiers playing cards together at night and then go to battle the next day. But when it came to the American soldiers, there was no friendship with the enemy. We regarded them as enemies and put them away at every chance.

MAR 22 1941

As Negro soldiers we had no personal hate but it was our duty to fight.."

In view of all this bravery, As I See It, the Negro is the only group in America who has to fight for a chance to serve his country. Negroes now, as a race, are asking a chance to help defend their country by water (in the Navy), on land (in the Army) and in the Air Corps. No where is too dangerous. In the civilian forces he is asking a chance to help do the job in defense industries. He does not ask special favors or exemption.

As a citizen he has played his part by helping to build America; by accumulating properties and wealth. He is sharing in the tax necessary to finance the defense program. The Negro, more than any other people, spends all his income in this country. It is quite natural that they believe if America is lost, all they have is lost. This contributes to the fact that despite all the Fifth Column and Communistic activities and movements to discourage their participation in the war, the young Negro draftees, in departing for training, express a remarkable willingness and spirit of enjoyment as if the were going off to college or attend some football game.

MAR 22 1941

AS I SEE IT, Negroes have helped to form the very backbone of democracy—however, they have not enjoyed all of its rewards

After 250 years in slavery and 75 years of free people, Negroes can well appreciate the blessings of liberty.

AS I SEE IT, the government is making more provisions in giving the Negro more consideration in preparation to defend this country than at any time in the history of the race.

MAR 22 1941

I believe I am correct when I say that all the Nazi propaganda and Communist activities will not change the Negroes abiding faith and confidence in his country. His answer may be found in an old and favorite hymn "Just Like A Tree Planted By The River, I Shall Not Be Moved."

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

The Question Is Whether a Few Or All Shall Possess the Dignity of Manhood

By ROBERT QUILLEN.

An Italian writing man, known the world over, recently explained America's attitude in words that meant something like this: "You Americans thought you had the best of everything, and when you discovered that Germany had better technicians and better equipment and greater skill in all lines, your envy made you hate the German people."

That may seem logical to a prejudiced mind, but it is unadulterated rot.

MAR 24 1941

Americans have always admired the training and skill of Germany's research chemists and other scientists and technicians—especially the German Jews who led the field—yet never have believed Germans or any other people superior in any particular to Americans.

Such racial or national vanity may not be praiseworthy or justified, but that is the way our people feel. And they aren't likely to hate anybody because of envy so long as they consider themselves a cut above all other races.

American antagonism to the Nazis can be traced to the fact that our people are free-born. Being free-born does something to the mind. It gives people a point of view and a mental attitude and a standard of ethics and sportsmanship and a generosity of spirit that nothing else can give.

Being free-born, our people hate tyranny and injustice and abuse of power, and therefore loathe and abominate all who practice these evils.

That is the whole story. If Englishmen or Frenchmen were doing what the Nazis are doing, they would seem equally base.

The Nazis despise democracy, yet the leaders of Germany have always demanded and obtained for themselves the same advantage that free men possess.

MAR 24 1941

In Wilhelm's time, the nobles and highborn considered themselves equal to any man and claimed the freedom to think and act as they pleased.

And now Hitler and his lieutenants claim the same privileges.

That is the basis of the difference between the two systems The big Nazis enjoy all the privileges of freemen, but think nobody else entitled to them. Free-born Americans believe all men entitled to the same privileges.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

CURRENT OPINION

Continuation of lectures in Negro History at the College of the City of New York is an encouraging development of a much-neglected and integral part of American education. In the appointment of Dr. L. D. Riddick, curator of the Schomburg Collection of the New York Public Library, to deliver lectures in African and American Negro History at one of the nation's largest and most important colleges, we recognize an attempt on the part of the Board of Higher Education to discharge in some measure a modicum of its responsibilities to the taxpayers of this city.

OCT 19 1941

The attempt, however, falls short in several important ways. According to present plans, the lectures will be given only to students who attend the day sessions. This will exclude several thousands of young Americans in search of a full view of American and world history a chance to learn of a people with whom they live and move as neighbors. In other words, the lectures should also be given to students who attend the evening sessions.

Furthermore, we can find no reason why Negro History should not be made a recognized and vital part of the education of all races in the New York school system, and it is understood that the future of Negro History in our colleges will depend to a large extent on the popularity of the course being conducted at City College. This is a challenge to the Negro race. Success or failure of the "experiment" is a matter for the Negro student to decide by signing up for the course. —AMSTERDAM-STAR NEWS.

OCT 19 1941

56k-1941

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

NAZI PLAN FOR NEGROES LIKE THAT OF ENGLAND'S

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 — (ANP)—Much ado is being raised over the reprint of an article in a well known white publication regarding the "Nazi Plan for Negroes."

SEP 21 1941

In discussing this pamphlet with well known educators in Washington, they ask "what could be worse than the treatment accorded the Negroes by the British empire?"

Relating stories of the cruelties perpetrated on the natives of South Africa, it is related that they are not permitted to walk on the streets of certain large cities; they must stay in the native quarters and if they are found on the streets without a pass after certain hours, they are locked up; they are not permitted to own land and in general they are given a thorough going over.

When confronted with these crimes against the Negroes in South Africa, Britons say that the South African possessions enjoy the status of dominions and parliament dares not interfere in the rights and laws of the dominions.

Look at Australia

The same condition prevails in Australia where Negroes are denied entry to the country.

Moving up to Uganda, a new book recently published in England says that the natives in the East coast are not permitted to own land in the city limits; they are not permitted to raise coffee and they are pretty generally confined and restricted to one class of work.

SEP 21 1941

These possessions are not dominions and do not enjoy the status of dominions, however, they are crown colonies and as such are directly subject to the government and laws imposed by England itself.

The determination of the British to keep the natives subjugated in a condition just short of slavery, say these savants, is little short of cruelty, and the Hitler plan as outlined in these pamphlets can not be much worse than practices now already in force.

A wider dissemination of this information is sought by groups familiar with the customs and usages in South Africa, where a noted Negro educator once had difficulties with the British government and where a noted Negro preacher was forced to ask a representative of this government to intercede in his behalf.

The plight of the Negro throughout the world, even as sad a state as the world is now in, has changed little for anything but the worst is the belief of these persons who have had occasion to observe and see first hand the things of which they write and talk.

Few true stories of the condition of these people come from South Africa because they know no place to turn in their distress.

The governments of the Dominion of South Africa are said to spend 300 times as much on the improvement of land for whites as it does on improvements for Native Negroes. That is to say, if one cent is spent to improve conditions for the natives, $3 is spent to improve land and conditions for the white Europeans.

In the field of education, 60 times as much is spent for European white children's education as is spent for that of the natives.

These conditions, say experts, are not mythical; they are a part of the British treatment of natives and should be known to every black American who is being taught to hate Hitler and to love England.

SEP 21 1941

Christian Recorder
Philadelphia, Pa.

AND STAY WHITE

From the Charleston, S. C., News and Courier

OCT 9 1941

Controversy and confusion of the kind troubling the Georgia university can be stopped, for good and all, by a simple and unqualified declaration of the leaders of the Negroes and their Northern white friends, the Rosenwald Fund, the various "Foundations," that they don't want mixed racial college and schools in the South, that they do not look to the eventual destruction of social barriers, that they consent to the southern white people's resolution that the two races must have complete separation with equal justice.

That is the declaration that they don't make and they won't make.

The white South looks on and observes the unremitting and insidious American Negro movement to demolish separation of the races in the South, and the white South is alarmed and on guard.

The white South witnesses the attempts of Negro students, the money furnished them in the North, to break into Southern colleges with assistance of the federal courts.

The white South is not blind to the trend of federal court decisions to shatter the walls that separate white and Negro life.

OCT 9 1941

Southern white men of good conscience and good will have done and are doing everything possible to improve the Negro's lot, to punish lynchers, to give the Negroes good schools and fair treatment in every way—always with separation.

If these Northern Negro leaders, the "foundations" and their white allies of the "intellectuals" are in agreement with the position of the white South they do not say it, and they leave Southerners to infer that they are not.

OCT 9 1941

White Southerners cannot and do not ignore the gnawing campaign that is carried on by these people. They are well aware that if they should carry their point in the schools and colleges they would turn to invasion of segregation in industry, that they would demand admission of Negroes into Southern cotton mills and mill villages.

The whole question is vexing and difficult. We well know the burden that Negro schooling places on Southern white shoulders, but we know as well that the white people are willing to carry it. They need assurance that the organized Northern Negro movement has not the purpose to undermine and destroy the integrity of the white South, and assurance is denied them.

The denial is the bottom cause of the controversy in Georgia, and it will not be observed by the prattle about "academic freedom," however it lead to imprudent and some times inexcusable incidents.

OCT 9 1941

Rather the white people of the South would have no colleges, no schools, than mixed colleges, mixed schools.

The Northern "liberals," white and colored, have got to accept this position of the white South or to make war against it.

Essentially, the course and acts of Eugene Talmadge are sound and right.

Without racial separation white people cannot live in the South and stay white.

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

600 Students Storm Gene's Empty Office

OCT 16 1941

Irate Georgia Throng Wants Independence Of Regents Restored

ATLANTA, [AP]—Six hundred students shouting under his capitol window Wednesday blamed Governor Talmadge for the "discrediting" of the University of Georgia and demanded that he purge higher education of politics.

Talmadge was absent on a speaking tour but the gaily-clad co-eds and youths left a petition appealing for restoration of the "independence" of the revamped state board of regents which recently ousted University Dean Walter D. Cocking on Talmadge's charges the educator advocated racial co-education.

"We honestly state," said the petition, "that no racial equality has been taught, advocated or practiced on this campus or on any other campus by the students of the university. We feel further that the students and faculty harbor no such ideals of racial equality."

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Motorcading 70 miles from the Athens campus, the protesting students popped out of 108 automobiles and staged a rousing half-hour demonstration around the monument of Thomas E. Watson, late fiery Georgia senator.

Cheer Leader Bill Malone of Greenville, Ala., and R. M. McKenzie of Rome, Ga., scaled the monument and dropped over Watson's form a hollow bust of Talmadge, then led the wildly cheering throng in the school's alma mater.

One uniformed student snapped out the Nazi salute.

One placard urged the governor won't be with you in 1942 [campaign]. That the National League would give its embryo ri- val every encouragement, up to and including a volley at sunrise, a volley at sunrise, Mean," and another warned "We might be expected under the circumstances.

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One placard urged the governor to "act like a Georgia alumnus," and another warned "We might be won't be with you in 1942 [campaign]. That the National League would give its embryo rival every encouragement, up to and including a volley at sunrise, be expected under the circumstances.

Jeffersonville, Ga., New Era
October 2, 1941

What Is A Man Profited, If He Shall Gain . . . ?"

(Editorial by Rev. J. F. Wilson)

We have heard a great deal recently about the superiority of the white race. It is a tradition that we cherish very highly. Sometimes, it is a tradition that we very brutally abuse and of which we take sinful advantage.

By all right, it should become the responsibility and privilege of a more capable, superior race to assist in every way possible to heighten the ideals and raise the standards of conduct of the supposedly inferior race.

Certainly, it should never be the case that the superior race will actually assist in the breaking down of ideals and moral standards of the less privileged race. But that very thing happened before our eyes on the Sunday just passed.

Our black friends were attempting in their simple manner to observe a day of religious significance to them. To be sure, all of them did not come together for this purpose, but many of them were drawn by the traditional meeting at this spot.

And how did their white friends assist them in making this a day of religious meaning?

By constructing stands for the purpose of "heavy selling" among the throng of visitors; by keeping stores open, inviting trade; by bringing in ice cream trucks and picture-taking equipment to tempt the negroes to spend their little money.

The white people seemed to be saying: "make a big picnic. Forget that it is Sunday. Enjoy yourselves and add to our profit."

And yet we are amazed sometimes at the occasional immoralities among our negroes.

Why should we be amazed, when they learn their ideals of Sabbath desecration from us? Why should we expect them to be any better than we help to make them?

There are, thank God some of our white citizens who are humiliated at the terrible things which took place on Sunday. It is not likely that anyone profited by the extra trading which was carried on upon the Lord's Day. A little more money does not make people rich for long, especially when they have sacrificed goodness, Godliness, and common decency in the effort to get their money.

May God forgive these sins, and enable every white citizen to live a life before our negroes that will be an example to them of what a true citizen ought to be.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

NAZISM IN WILMINGTON

Back in 1898, Wilmington, N.C., had colored aldermen, colored policemen and firemen, and John C. Dancy was collector of the port.

Major W. [illegible] Harris, white, ex-mayor of Wilmington, boasted last week in a public address, how all of these men were thrown out of office in the so-called Wilmington Rebellion of a half a century ago.

He said that Democrats defeated Republicans by stuffing ballot boxes with the names of dead persons so that one ward, the Fourth, which had only 474 registered voters, cast a majority of 1,174 votes for the Democratic candidate.

Harris spoke gleefully of chasing colored election officials away from the polls and stuffing the ballot box with 500 illegal ballots himself, of how the plant of the colored Daily Record was burned and the streets cluttered with the bodies of ninety colored men who were killed trying to vote.

America today purports to be outraged by the crimes of Hitler against the Jews and his murders of patriots in conquered countries, but here in our midst is one kind of native monster who blatantly brags about his criminal exploits and his hometown hearers and the public are neither abashed nor ashamed.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

School Youths Promote Interracial Goodwill

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 30—A program of promoting inter-racial goodwill is being featured by local high schools designed to let pupils of opposite racial groups see that they too, are Americans.

Recently, a Sumner high school committee consisting of Elizabeth McAllister, Rosie Lee Gillispie, Marion Emerson, James Hurt, Lyle Suter, Leamon Bolar and William Radcliff visited the Beaumont and Central high schools, white.

As one Sumnerite naively reported "After visiting these schools we found Sumner was not the only high school with problems."

Then, Sumner high was visited by four pupils from Clayton high (white) in St. Louis county. They were Mary Wiggen, Kay Murphy, Jim Shaw and Jim Morris. Sumner student group leaders conducted them on a tour of the building.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Georgia Editors Say:

TALMADGE'S PROPOSAL INSULT TO STUDENTS' INTELLIGENCE

(From The Athens Banner-Herald.)

Governor Talmadge has let the students down Campus representatives, at the Governor's invitation, conferred with him at the executive office last Saturday. In addition to rejecting their proposal to restore political independence to the Board of Regents, we rather suspected his excellency would seek adroitly and subtly to give the students the run-around.

However, there was nothing adroit or subtle about his proposition. It was not only crude, but an insult to the students' intelligence as well as their integrity, and the students accepted it as such.

Evidently the Governor felt that the mammoth motorcade that marched upon the capitol last week to denounce his political domination of the Board of Regents and seek redress was quite impressive, as he tried to influence them to try similar tactics on the Southern Association's investigating committee when it meets in Atlanta November 3, suggesting a noisy demonstration by a thousand or more students be staged while the committee is in session, in an effort to bluff or intimidate the association into keeping University System colleges on the accredited list.

This sophomoric proposal was shouted down at a students' mass meeting at Woodruff Hall. Had students been foolish enough to be led into such a trap, a demonstration such as the Governor suggested would naturally be construed by the investigating committee as an indorsement of the high-handed methods employed by the Governor and his regents, which would undoubtdely indicate to the committee that the Governor's political domination of the University System is complete.

We are of the opinion, though, that a proper approach to the accrediting agency would create a sympathetic attitude and, as we see it, only the students themselves through their executive committee of four outstanding campus leaders can make that approach. Any statements or commitments made by this students' committee would carry much greater weight with the association's investigators than the pronouncements of a Board of Regents, a majority of whose members by their own action have already eliminated themselves from the "accredited list" of public esteem.

56k-1941

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Not Yet Ready to Enter War!

APR 25 1941

The American people are not of one mind about what the nation should do in the present international crisis. Some say we should give all aid to Britain, even up to active participation in the war; that we are as good as in the war now and might as well go through with it. Their position is that sooner or later Germany will attack us either with arms or through commerce, or both, and that now when Britain is able to strike lusty blows, is the best time to overcome the Nazis.

Those of opposite belief hold that we will be at war with Germany sooner or later, a long bitter struggle that will call for all our resources. For that reason they would have us prepare, build up our strength, and when attack comes, enter the contest at our best.

APR 25 1941

There is a third group, small in number, who hope against the evidence of their own eyes that we will escape entering war entirely. Those of that opinion either look for a British victory or for the Nazis to be so exhausted in conquering Europe that further warfare will be beyond even their avarice and bloodlust. This hope, most natural in a peace loving people such as we are, tinges the thinking of both the major groups. And well it may, because it is what a sane world must wish. Clearly the leaders of present day cannot go on killing each other interminably, without civilization crumbling.

It is not so long ago that the steel-minded East was covertly expressing the wish that war would come, because "it will make business pick up." What a horrible thought! Now war is on in the sense that preparation for it is engrossing the nation. Business has picked up in the East to such an extent that unemployment there is wiped out. But with the increased industrial activity has come a general dislocation of our ordinary way of life. Those who wished for war can now see that they who dance must pay the piper. Strikes, taxes and the imminence of fighting and dying take the flavor out of war profits.

APR 25 1941

We here in the middle west who had no steel to sell have been less war-minded than the East all along, and we are that way today. But like it or not, we are carried along with the current and must decide now whether the United States shall rush into war or make haste slowly, first bringing its preparedness up to its best.

Whatever others may think, the latter course is our preference. Our reason for that stand is our belief that we of the United States cannot prepare an adequate defense and all the while be sending war munitions abroad. We mean that it is a physical impossibility for us to make planes and tanks and guns enough to defend these shores, and at the same time make enough more [illegible] in the Atlantic ocean.

First of all this country is unprepared spiritually to make either a capable ally of Britain or a strong defender of itself. This difference over whether we fight now or later is of small consequence. The divided stand on whether individual gain or national need should come first, is the grave danger to America! Until the individual worker and the public official stand side by side in glorious self-effacement, both intent on doing their best for our country and for democracy, America is not ready to enter the war!

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Site Secured for Defense Courses

BALTIMORE

The board of estimates, at its meeting Tuesday, approved an appropriation of $4680 for the rental and lighting of a new vocational defense school at 764 W. Lexington Street which will house courses for colored people.

By its action, the board struck out a previous appropriation of $7,000 in order to eliminate what under the circumstances, would be an excessive allotment for the first year.

MAY 3 1941

The original appropriation of $7,000 was to have covered the entire course but, with the need for $2880 to cover rental and another $1800 to cover cost of installation of a modern lighting system, it became evident that the first year of operation of the school would require more than they early allowance should be.

Sum to Cover One Year

Because of this, the board rescinded its action appropriating the $7,000 for the entire course and approved a separate allotment of $4680 to cover one year of operation.

The suggestion was that new allotments would be made after the first year, the reason being that the lease under which the building was obtained permitted discontinuance of occupancy of the building after one year.

Further, the necessity of paying for the lights would not be an item to be confronted after the first year.

MAY 3 1941

Recommended by Lewis

Action of the board was upon a recommendation of John W. Lewis, assistant superintendent, business department, department of education.

In his letter to the board, Mr. Lewis said that the West Lexington Street building was decided upon after he had scoured the colored residential section in a futile search for a suitable place for the school.

MAY 3 1941

He stated that the building could be obtained on a 3-year lease, which lease contained a clause requiring that the tenant maintain the place for one year after which he could vacate provided he furnished a 60-day notice to the landlord.

The latter, Andrew G. Steelman, refused to install the lights necessary for the operation of the school, but agreed that if these were installed by the tenant they could be taken away when the place is vacated, if there is a desire to do so.

An estimate that the lighting system installation would cost between $1500 and $1800 was provided by the assistant superintendent.

Mr. Lewis urged the board to consider the problem of lighting immediately as it is something that is vitally essential to the proper conduct of the school.

The board agreed to label the lighting item an emergency, and to receive sealed bids as soon as possible, without advertising.

The building is on Lexington Street and extends back to Waesche Street, and Mr. Lewis stated in his letter that the school would use the entrance on Waesche Street.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

'Anti-Mob' Mother Set for Daughter

OCT 16 1941

An irate mother stood nervously twiddling her thumbs yesterday just before the motorcade of University of Georgia students arrived at the state capitol for their demonstration against the Governor.

"I just better not catch my daughter in that mob," she said, her eyes flashing. "Why, the very idea. If I catch her in that bunch, I'll give her a good piece of my mind."

She said she was a Talmadge supporter and was in favor of his policies, adding she thought some more educators ought to be kicked out of the University System.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

PREJUDICE IS NOT NATURAL

The first thing to understand about race prejudice is that it is not natural or inherited. People are not born prejudiced.

MAY 3 1941

In the streets of Northern cities colored and white children can be seen going to school hand in hand, arm in arm, happily together. It is not until these children grow older that prejudice settles its dark pall over their minds as they absorb the poison from their elders.

MAY 3 1941

The story is often told how the first colored person ever to visit a little village in the interior of Russia was treated. He was the object of widespread and naive curiosity, to be sure; but an object of curiosity to be feted and to be made much of, not one to be shunned, segregated or lynched.—FRANK B. CROSSWAITH and ALFRED B. LEWIS, in "True Freedom."

MAY 3 1941

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

Defends the Negroes

Editor The Telegraph:

I thought all Negroes had been put in their places, and it was all over but the shouting, until I read a letter in the paper Oct. 1, about Negroes evading the draft.

Perhaps a few Negroes in some towns have succeeded in evading the draft, but that does not mean that all Negroes are slackers. The Negro race is just as loyal to this country as any race. They fought and bled and died in the first World War, they are ready to do so now.

OCT 16 1941

If Negroes are made conscious from day to day that this is a white man's country, that they have no rights here, no education is needed, that they are low down criminals, a burden on the white man's back and the only place for them is in the fields, it is no wonder that a few will rebel, after all Negroes are human.

This talk about Negroes and whites mixing in schools is unfair, Negroes have no more of a desire to send their children to white schools, than white people have to send their children to Negro schools.

One writer said that Negroes got more out of the pot than they put into it. The majority of Negroes do not earn enough to put much in any kind of a pot. It takes all they can rake and scrape together to live on and that is not enough.

Negroes pay taxes, too, and the ones that are not paying taxes, are struggling to pay rent, and that rent helps the white tax payers.

OCT 16 1941

If there ever was a time when this viscious attack on the Negroes should stop, it is now. It is time to put this race prejudice aside and ask God's blessings on America, because the enemy is at the gate.

The enemy who is giving the whole world a big headache today is not a Negro.

LOVANCY M. HUGHES.
Macon.

The Plaindealer
Kansas City, Kan

CONSISTENCY VERSUS INCONSISTENCY

MAY 2 1941

One of the most common statements heard in our group is "The Negroes ought to get together". This statement is made by people in our own race and people of the other group. We sometimes wonder just what is meant when this statement is made. When we observe other groups we find that they are subject to certain physical and social forces that motivate their actions one way or the other. We also have observed that the Negro is subject to the same physical and social forces. We also observed that all of us are affected by political and economic forces. We believe that the Negro people are together on this program, the advance ment of their race in America. However, there may be individuals in our group just as there are individuals in other groups who are inconsistent when it comes to certain principles and ideals. We also believe, based on experience, that other groups have their differences and are divided on issues just like the Negroes are. But it seems as if the Negro is criticized for his actions more than any other group.

MAY 2 1941

The Negro could not have accomplished as much in a country that has been so bitter toward him if our program had been one of inconsistency. Of course we know that there has been in the past as well as today, individuals who adapted their program to the tune of the dollar. That is to say that their program has been one of inconsistency as well as of consistency—consistent when the dollars played a merry tune and inconsistent when the tune ceased. Such individuals in our group are in the minority just as they are in other groups, and usually fall by the wayside. We have leaders of our race who speak with crooked tongues to the masses and count the money with ease at the selling-off time. They have been in our group even since the days of slavery and, no doubt, will be in our midst until the end of time. They are in other race groups just as they are in our group.

The Negro has a definite program today as a minority group based on principle and issues. And we believe that the Negro is more determined to carry out that program in spite of the devil and high water. Men who speak with crooked tongues and dance to the tune of the American dollar cannot forever stay in the forefront. The masses are enlightened and will move them out of the way. So when we hear the statement that Negroes ought to get together we see earmarks of a theatrical stunt intended to break down the morale, courage, integrity and perseverence of a minority group struggling for their rights as citizens to share in all of the fruits of Democracy.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn

GIVE US A CHANCE

MAY 2 - 1941

(Detroit Tribune)

There was a time in the early years of the automobile, when many white citizens scoffed at the idea of allowing Negroes to serve them as chauffeurs. Somebody boldly expressed the opinion that the automobile was too intricate a machine for the Negro to learn to manipulate. The same attitude was once taken regarding members of our race learning to fly airplanes. Today, however, we all know that some of the most expert chauffeurs and air pilots in the country are Negroes. In fact, Negroes can learn to manipulate and produce any machinery that any other individuals can operate and produce. All we need is the chance to use and develop our ability.

The Back Britain and Bust boys call us, who question the wisdom of the project, "screwballs" when it is just the other way around.

MAY 2 - 1941

Even if President Roosevelt does put Senator James F. Byrnes on the Supreme Court bench there is a strong possibility that Byrnes will find it impossible to contaminate the other members with his bigotry.

Gov. Prentice Cooper was bragging a few months ago about how certain it was the Negroes would never ride on Pullman cars in the South. We wonder if he has heard the latest news.

It is true that no Negro has ever betrayed his country but the number who have betrayed the best interests of their race should cause us to put the soft pedal on talk about traitors.

MAY 2 - 1941

The freedom of every inch of America was decided not by the battles of Europe, but by the courageous pioneering of men and women who left Europe because they wanted no more of the endless bloodshed and interminable wars of the Old World.

—Philip La Follette.

56k-1941
Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

Democracy vs. "Eye Wash"

Two incidents have happened recently having to do with moral courage. The wife of the President relinquished her membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution when she discovered racial chauvanism in that organization which refused Marian Anderson the right to sing in Constitution Hall. The other episode occurred last week when Al Smith, the "Happy Warrior," took a walk when he discovered race prejudice stalking about in a musical organization to which he belonged, and preventing a Negro "barber shop" quartet from entering into competition with white vocalists.

In both of these two instances there was need for the exercise of moral courage. There are many people in America who in private denounce wrongs in our social order, but the few who will come out in the open and take a stand against a specific wrong. Such people are almost as scarce as hen teeth.

Herbert Agar, editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, struck at spinelessness and cowardice extant today, when in Houston, Texas, the other night he said "Mankind is sick of talk today. Talk out of which nothing ever comes."

All over the South today can be found thousands of white people who in private will say Jim Crow and mob violence is wrong, but where will one find the Wendell Phillips or the William Lloyd Garrison who will stand before a thousand whites and denounce the evil?

The action of the President's wife in casting aside her membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution and the later and identical action of another distinguished American, Al Smith, is indicatory of the stiffening of moral fiber in our social order.

The forming of such organizations as the Oklahoma Federation for Constitutional Rights, the Oklahoma Youth Legislature, Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching, Southern Interracial Commission, are all signs of moral courage developing in the southern section of the United States.

Eye wash and crocodile tears are not going to rectify wrongs committed against minority groups. Not only must the white man's conscience be pricked but there must be fearlessness and resoluteness of action. Most missionary societies do nothing but talk about the problem. There must be action and movement towards every-day social vices such as taken by the President's wife and by a former candidate for the Presidency.

JUL 12 1941

In an elementary way there is not much that white people would have to do in the South to rectify the wrongs done black citizens. In the language of Mr. Agar, "We could repair tomorrow some of our evils. For instance, if people who talk about democracy, and who argue that Negroes are entitled to it, would but have the moral courage to stand up demanding the untrammeled right of Negroes to vote in the South, the entire problem would be settled. The only way citizens can defend themselves in a democracy is with the ballot. So long as the ballot is denied millions of Negroes, the talk made about democracy for black people is just so much "eye-wash."

New Masses
New York, N. Y.

Brown Derby to Brown Shirt

THE Brown Derby had a son, whom he called Junior. And Al Smith, Jr., is making good. He was elected to the New York City Council. He was made the head of an investigation into the Municipal Civil Service Committee. And some people thought the young fellow would use the investigation to improve democratic methods.

JUL 8 1941

It didn't turn out that way. His old man upheld "liberty" by helping to form the Liberty League which turned out to be the very apple of reaction's eye. Now Junior is following in papa's footsteps. His investigation, it turns out, was inspired by the Christian Front and has the approval of Father Coughlin. And its purpose, far from spreading democracy, is to abolish the merit system in civil service and to exclude Negroes and Jews from many civil service jobs.

In fact, Al Junior's committee, after taking a crack at the CIO, after attacking the State, County, and Municipal Workers Union on the grounds that city workers have no right to organize, really got down to brass tacks. It selected as its quarry Paul Kern, president of the Civil Service Commission. Paul Kern was a monster, the committee claimed. He had spread civil service to many formerly exempt jobs that Tammany used to hand out, he had refused to deny the rights of Negroes and Jews under the merit system. The number of Negro and Jewish firemen, policemen and sanitation department employees had increased since Kern took office. Moreover than that, Kern had publicly voiced his opposition to Nazi persecution of the Jews, had in other years called for Tom Mooney's freedom, had sponsored civil liberties, educational reform, and social legislation, had favored union organization, and had actually opposed vigilantism.

So Al, Jr., calls Kern a Communist. For proof—Kern believes in democracy and also admits subscribing to the *Daily Worker* and NEW MASSES. "If I were not permitted as a free citizen to subscribe for the *Daily Worker*, neither you nor Councilman Cohen would be here to criticize me," Kern remarked to the committee's counsel, Emil K. Ellis.

JUL 8 1941

Obviously, Kern is *too* democratic. Al Smith, Jr., is intent on bringing about a *safe* democracy in which books and newspapers are banned, or Jews and Negroes (and Catholics, Mr. Smith?) are kept in their place, unions don't exist, and civil rights are canceled. Hitler's program is similar—on a larger scale, of course. But like Junior, Hitler had small beginnings. And the only way to stop Hitlerism before it throttles life itself is to throttle it. The investigation headed by Al Smith, Jr., is fascism and nothing else.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Professional Agitators Are Scored

Plan Used To Hamper Defense In State Exposed

ATHENS, Ga.—(S N S)—The Banner-Herald reported Wednesday that a patriotic occasion last December attended by prominent white citizens officially connected with the selective service organization in Clarke county and the city government is being used by "professional agitators" to stir up racial prejudice in Georgia.

The paper declares this "pandering to racial prejudice" is being conducted according to the familiar Hitler-Nazi pattern and will result in endangering successful cooperation between white and Negro citizens in behalf of the defense of our country."

JUL 10 1941

WANDERING AGITATOR ACCUSED

The Banner-Herald report further states:

"Investigation reveals that the movement to destroy effective efforts at national defense by weakening support of the selective service program is being organized by a wandering agitator of known subversive sympathies who has at times taken a more or less prominent part in state political campaigns.

Conspiracy against effective operation of the selective service law is punishable in the United States court by imprisonment of five years in the federal penitentiary and $10,000 fine, or both.

"Investigators here have revealed that the organizer is being aided by one of more local persons and that the methods employed are exactly like those used by Nazi agents abroad, and designed to hamper effective national defensive co-operation between races in the same community.

"The entire matter is being brought to the attention of official investigators, who can be relied upon to find out how far the plan has developed, how many persons are involved and who they are, and what efforts are being made to gain converts because of its danger to defense plans and support of the defense program.

SPEICAL ATHENS MEETING

"A Macon agitator, it is said, is also involved in the scheme. He is reported to have made a special trip to Athens to meet with the local group and the state-wide wandering agitator.

"The group is hurting the national defense program by using copies of pictures of white citizens commending Negro volunteers for military training by contending the event was an example of social equality. In Athens, a group of white citizens attended a meeting to give public expression for appreciation for the Negroes patriotic support of the selective service program. Such meetings were encouraged throughout the country on behalf of white trainees and to encourage support of national defense. The meeting here was attended by the mayor and officials of selective service as a patriotic duty.

"National selective service headquarters, representing the national government, is said to have been particularly anxious that in the communities of the south, where white leadership is generally recognized by both races as a matter of course, that white citizens give public expression of appreciation for the Negros' cooperation with defense plans as a symbol of national unity. Hitler, it is universally known, always weakens his intended victims by bringing about disunity within through appeals to racial prejudice. The national government and all supporters of national defense have worked for co-operation between races and against efforts at disunion."

MAYOR HITS AGITATION

A statement reflecting a firm determination to stop "racial agi-

tation" in this community was issued Wednesday by Athens' Mayor Bob McWhorter. Mayor McWhorter declared:

"This is notice to anyone who has engaged in such un-American, such Hitlerlike practices in this community, that the responsible, constituted lawful authorities of the city of Athens, so long as I am mayor, will not sit idly by while anti-racial agitation is being formented.

"The colored people of Athens and Clarke county have always been peaceable and law-abiding.

"The authorities of the city of Athens do not intend that professional agitators shall disturb the peaceful relationship between the races here.

"Pandering to racial prejudice for any reason whatsoever is intolerable.

"Especially is it intolerable that anyone should use a patriotic occasion given by Negroes, in behalf of their country's defense to break down cooperation between the races."

JUL 10 1941

Globe and
Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

THERE IS A VAST DIFFERENCE IN THE FORM OF GOVERNMENT AND IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF GOVERNMENT

S-6K

The citizen can be both proud and loyal to his government; of which he is part and parcel; and hate its administration, in the hands of men, who manipulate it, for selfish and dictatorial purposes. It is not disloyal to country, or lack of patriotism in the heart of the citizen, who object to the policy of men in charge of our form of government, who use it for the promotion of selfish ulterior purposes; and who are quick to denounce all men, who have the moral courage and stamina to differ from them, and expose their propaganda. Men should be morally certain, that they are right, before they go ahead and brand all other men, as traitors to their government; when they have the lives, rights and property of those they condemn in their hands. There are neither excuse, or reparation for error; not even honest error, if there is such an article. If you take an individual's life, peace and happiness away from him, you cannot restore either. But you filch from the person, that which does not enrichen you, but makes the individual poor indeed.

JUL 7 1941

Let us illustrate the point. The Negro is a native born American citizen; and under the Constitution, Bill of Rights and under every law of right and justice, he is entitled to every right, privilege and opportunity, any other citizen enjoys. He has proven his love of country and loyalty to the flag, by giving his life and blood on the battlefield, whenever his country required his services. He has made this supreme sacrifice uncomplainingly. Must he be charged with disloyalty to his government, by those, whom he honestly differs from; and who fought to destroy the Union, while he fought to preserve the Union? Must he be threatened with the loss of what few privileges, rights and opportunities he has, because of love for his country, he walks out in the open, and says to his President: Mr. President, "we want to do our part on our defense program, along with other citizens, but we cannot do that, unless you cut out race discrimination in the defense program. We stand upon the right of petition, set out in the Federal Constitution. We petition your Excellency to issue an executive order, proclaiming to the office of Production of Management, that all discrimination on defense programs, and every other Government service must cease, and all future contracts must carry this provision." This is the letter and spirit of our form of government. Our form of Government, is composed of native born and naturalized citizens; and not of races. The individual is the unit and not the race.

JUL 7 1941

Abuse and vituperation against those, who differ from us, have never been accepted by an honest public sentiment as decent argument won a case, or established the truth. Noise nor temper is no proof of sincerity or patriotism. Honest men always look with suspicion on the fellow, who sees wrong in everybody except himself. Everybody is wrong but "me." This character usually has a trick up his sleeve; that will fall out before the public in time to betray the propagandists. This brings us down to the genius of our Form of Government. Free speech, free press, free religion and the right of public assembly in the time of peace; secure from molestation. When Lindberg, Senator Wheeler and all others, who agree with them, express their views on the war situation and suggests that the principles of democracy for which we fight, are already lost; they have the perfect right to do so freely, and unmolested by the President or any other American citizen or authority. The President has neither the right nor authority to call those, who criticise his war policies, copperheads because they do not see things as he does. The President is preaching the gospel of democracy to the world; and he cannot continue to consistently deny the application of the principles of democracy, to home folks, because they differ from him on questions of administration of public affairs.

JUL 11 1941

The President as a private citizen, has the same right to criticise individuals as individuals have to criticise him; but he has no right to officially denounce and call other citizens hard names, because they do not swallow his policies, lock, stock, and barrel. He is as much the servant of those, who disagree with him, as he is the servant of those, who agree with him, and which he praises to the very top. For the President to take any other attitude, would be to sanction totalitarianism for the world, rather than making democracy safe for the world.

—Union-Review

Gainesville, Fla. Sun
October 21, 1941

STUDENTS REJECT IDEA OF TALMADGE

Governor Advised Motorcade to Put Pressure on Meet of Accrediting Group

ATHENS, Ga., Oct, 20 (AP).—A University of Georgia student mass meeting, estimated by campus leaders at 1,500, shouted down tonight a proposal from Gov. Eugene Talmadge designed to appease the current dispute over political independence of Georgia's university system board of regents.

Told by Bill Gignilliat, Jr., of Savannah, that the governor had advised a motorcade of 1,000 students to demonstrate before representatives of the Southern Association of Colleges, an official accrediting agency scheduled to meet in Atlanta next month to investigate charges of political interference by the governor, the students booed, hissed and stamped disapproval.

The group voted to "unanimously reject the proposal of Gov. Talmadge" for student pressure on the association to retain the University of Georgia on the accredited list and adopted instead a program of opposition, including the proposal of an extra session of the legislature to enact legislation stripping the governor of the power of appointing members of the board of regents.

A group of students met with Talmadge last week to demand restoration of "political independence" in the board of regents by ousting all newly-appointed members who voted for the dismissal of Dean Walter Cocking on the issue of racial co-education and reinstatement of members previously ousted.

Gignilliat and Campus Leader Al Fowler said Talmadge declined to do this "because it would be politically inexpedient to do so" and suggested instead the mass meeting before the association's investigation committee.

The governor, continued Gignilliat, wished the students "by show of force and violence" to convince the investigators of the "student's out and out conviction that so far neither the governor nor the board of regents had done anything wrong." He was interrupted by boos.

Also included on the adopted program, besides the special legislative session, were these points:

First—Appeal to parents, leaders and citizens-at-large to aid in this purpose (stripping governor of power of appointing members of the board of regents).

Second—Enlist aid of student leaders in other colleges of the university system to organize students there in obtain ing a special session.

56k-1941
Charlotte, N. C., News
Septemebr 30, 1941

Negro Leaders Launch Movement To Nip Pro-Nazi Talk Among Race

Patriotic Charlotte Negroes announced today that they are in a movement to nip in the bud a lot of "incredible" talk among the less intelligent members of their race about the joys and benefits that would come if America should be dominated by Hitler. The movement was being led by the Charlotte Negro Community Crusaders, and Editor Henry Houston's The Post announced that Charlotte Negro churches would conduct "Loyal Sunday" programs.

"So far we have been unable to find the source of this pro-Nazis propaganda," Dr. J. S. N. Tross was quoted, "and we believe that there are no paid representatives of foreign governments at work among our people.

"Rumors to the effect that a Hitler victory will mean greatly increased wages and shorter working hours for colored people are becoming widespread. We hear it in the streets and it is whispered at Negro gatherings. So far we have been unable to determine the source of these rumors, but we do know that a great many of our less intelligent people believe them. It is incredible."

While the Crusaders search for the source of the propaganda the ministers of the various churches were being asked to conduct "Loyal Sunday" programs and to stress the falsity of such rumors and emphasize the importance of strong allegiance to the United States Government and its Defense program.

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

Racial Issue Raised Against Henderson

By Robert De Yore
Post Staff Writer

Leon Henderson's fitness to control prices for the American farmer was challenged before the House Banking Committee yesterday, but a committee member swiftly countered that the attack on the Federal price administrator was based on race prejudice.

OCT 1 1941

Tom Linder, Georgia commissioner of agriculture and spokesman for Southern farm interests, observed in a committee hearing that if Congress enacts the Glass-Steagall price bill Henderson probably will be selected to administer it.

"The only reason so far advanced for Mr. Henderson to have this job is that he enjoys the friendship of (Bernard M.) Baruch, (Treasury Secretary) Morgenthau, (Nathan) Straus, Ginsberg and the Guggenheim interests," Linder declared.

Slur Called Un-American

Recalling that Linder's prepared statement praised the patriotism of farmers, Representative Kean (Republican), of New Jersey, asked the witness:

"Do you include yourself among the farmers you say are 100 per cent American?"

"Well, as they always say, present company excepted," replied Linder.

"I just wanted to ask why your statement concerning Mr. Henderson's qualifications mentions men that belong to one racial group?"

"I am not resposible for what race these gentlemen belong to," said Linder, and Kean declared:

"All I can say is that when you come in with such an un-American statement, as far as I am concerned your whole statement carries no weight."

OCT 1 1 1941

Representative Steagall (Democrat), of Alabama, committee chairmain, said he believed the witness was not referring to Henerson's association with one racial group but to mutuality of "financial itnerests and the like." Linder said he would reply to Kean by saying that he knew several farmers in his State who belonged to the same race and that "you couldn't find finer American citizens anywhere."

Sees Favoritism

Linder declared that the "actual effect" of the Glass-Steagall bill would be to "fix prices on farm products ,only" since the measure exempts restriction on wages and limits agricultural prices to 110 per cent of parity.

"It is impossible to control the prices of any commodities, either agricultural or industrial, unless you control the price of the labor entering into the production of such commodities," he said. "Fixing a price on cotton, wheat, cattle, or other farm products automatically fixes the maximum labor costs.

"Mr. Henderson has no more idea of the hardships of people on the farms than the man in the moon. Mr. Henderson has no more idea of financial and other problems that

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Restrictions Are Spreading On West Coast

Growth of Race Population Brings Increased Friction

OCT 9 1941

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—(ANP)—Alarmed by an upsurge of activity in all sections of the city looking forward to an extension of racial restriction covenants by which Negroes are prevented from occupying homes, the local branch of the NAACP last week took two steps designed to aid in the fight against such agreements.

First it made an appropriation to assist Mr. and Mrs. Lee Lofton of the Central Avenue gardens neighborhood, in their six-month-old fight to occupy the modest home purchased with their life savings and to prevent forfeiture of that home.

In a companion move the organization named a committee to try and persuade residents of the area lying between Normandy and Vermont avenues and Washington and Adams boulevards not to sign a covenant being circulated there.

SUITS DEFENDED

Attys. Thomas L. Griffith, Jr., counsel for the Loftons, explained that he and Atty. Loren Miller who is now associated with him, are defending three suits brought against the Loftons. The first of the suits was first decided favorably to the Loftons by Judge Frank M. Smith who later granted a new trial to complaining white property owners.

OCT 9 1941

With an appeal pending from Judge Smith's decision, another group of white property owners in the same tract sued the Loftons demanding that the court enjoin the Loftons from occupying the property. In still another suit Garland Freers, white real estate man, has asked the court to forfeit the Lofton property to him under a forfeiture clause in the 17 year old restriction covenant.

OCT 9 1941

The attorneys explained that they are pressing a motion before Supreme Judge Frank M. Swain to compel a joinder of all property owners in the tract in the suit in order to curb the avalanche of suits now plaguing the Loftons.

The committee named by the association in the West side matter is headed by Baxter S. Scruggs, Y. M. C. A. secretary and includes Albert Baumann, Frederick M Roberts, J. S. Shackelford and Atty Miller and will probably issue a pamphlet appealing to white property owners on civil rights grounds and stressing the un-Americanism of restrictive agreements. It is designed as a preventative measure to curb such agreements and its activities will be extended to other sections where such agreements are in the offing.

HOUSING SHORTAGE

Association leaders stressed the fact that rapid growth of the Negro population has created an acute housing shortage which is aggravated by the widespread use of racial restriction agreements and said that some measures must be taken if Negroes are to find places in which to live.

On still another front, Atty. Miller filed affidavits before Superior Judge Ingall W. Bull asking leave to reopen a case now under submission. The affidavits recited that two plaintiffs in the case had sold their porperty since the close of the case in which property owners in the area lying between Cimarron and Arlington streets and Exposition and Jefferson boulevards seek to prevent five Negroes from occupying property in that section. Defendants there include Sam McDaniel, veteran movie actor, Mrs. Vetress Walker and Lewis Harris, city firemen. The attorneys affidavit makes the claim that the sales furnish additional reasons for a refusal of this injunction asked for.

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

Help the Negro

Editor The Telegraph:

I'm positive that Clara Searcy Reed has something in view that I would say is a vision. How can we live on God's beautiful earth, saying we are Christians, children of God, sisters and brothers, serving our great Father? How can we go on each day with a color line drawn between races? Having in mind the Negro, who is thought of only as a servant for the opposite races? Yet, some of the finest men and women taking up American history have been Negroes. And the children of all races are putting to use the black man's contribution, using the Negro's labor and his fine art and ideas in their everyday living. Yet going on each day gathering more particles of hatred toward him. The majority of the white race cannot endure his companionship, to eat and drink with him; separate schools, churches and different text books with a different phase of learning. It has been said by one "that the Negro has but one-third the sense of the white race." Although intelligent people can and will contradict such a statement.

How do we expect God to smile on such a nation? Can't we in some manner come close to each other, and go to God in prayer and ask His divine blessings and precious guidance of our footsteps in such a corrupt world? And to bring a more perfect sister and brotherhood that on that great day we may be called His children when we all shall enter into His Kingdom, to rejoice and shout with gladness, to feast with love and kindness for shall each race be separated? As S. Baring Gould writes in that great piece of poetry Onward, Christian Soldiers.

"We are not divided,
All one body we,
One in hope and doctrine
One in charity."

OCT 10 1941

Those are very beautiful words. And I'm sure Mrs. Reed has the same vision as Mr. Gould, when we all shall be happy and rejoicing in our Father's House.

So I don't see where we can overlook our black brother today and expect to feast with him later. So why try to exclude the Negro from education? Let him be educated to the fullest extent. His schools need attention; give him a chance, let his contributions mingle with those of others, and let it help make a greater America.

Let him not be scorned, draw up the color line and let us all live closer to each other and all things closer to God.

We have valuable institutions for our race, yet they are being neglected. Join in and help save them . . . they serve in the black race and white race also. Help the Negro instead of knocking him. His service will be of great help to the present and future America.

S. O. PITTS.

5-10K

56k-1941
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Septemebr 30, 1941

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OCT 11 1941

Tom Linder, Georgia commissioner of agriculture and spokesman for Southern farm interests, observed in a committee hearing that if Congress enacts the Glass-Steagall price bill Henderson probably will be selected to administer it.

"The only reason so far advanced for Mr. Henderson to have this job is that he enjoys the friendship of (Bernard M.) Baruch, (Treasury Secretary) Morgenthau, (Nathan) Straus, Ginsberg and the Guggenheim interests," Linder declared.

Slur Called Un-American

Recalling that Linder's prepared statement praised the patriotism of farmers, Representative Kean (Republican), of New Jersey, asked the witness:

"Do you include yourself among the farmers you say are 100 per cent American?"

"Well, as they always say, present company excepted," replied Linder.

"I just wanted to ask why your statement concerning Mr. Henderson's qualifications mentions men that belong to one racial group?"

"I am not resposible for what race these gentlemen belong to," said Linder, and Kean declared:

"All I can say is that when you come in with such an un-American statement, as far as I am concerned your whole statement carries no weight."

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Representative Steagall (Democrat), of Alabama, committee chairmain, said he believed the witness was not referring to Henerson's association with one racial group but to mutuality of "financial itnerests and the like." Linder said he would reply to Kean by saying that he knew several farmers in his State who belonged to the same race and that "you couldn't find finer American citizens anywhere."

Sees Favoritism

Linder declared that the "actual effect" of the Glass-Steagall bill would be to "fix prices on farm products ,only" since the measure exempts restriction on wages and limits agricultural prices to 110 per cent of parity.

"It is impossible to control the prices of any commodities, either agricultural or industrial, unless you control the price of the labor entering into the production of such commodities," he said. "Fixing a price on cotton, wheat, cattle, or other farm products automatically fixes the maximum labor costs.

"Mr. Henderson has no more idea of the hardships of people on the farms than the man in the moon. Mr. Henderson has no more idea of financial and other problems that

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Restrictions Are Spreading On West Coast

Growth of Race Population Brings Increased Friction

OCT 9 1941

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—(ANP)—Alarmed by an upsurge of activity in all sections of the city looking forward to an extension of racial restriction covenants by which Negroes are prevented from occupying homes, the local branch of the NAACP last week took two steps designed to aid in the fight against such agreements.

First it made an appropriation to assist Mr. and Mrs. Lee Lofton of the Central Avenue gardens neighborhood, in their six-month-old fight to occupy the modest home purchased with their life savings and to prevent forfeiture of that home.

In a companion move the organization named a committee to try and persuade residents of the area lying between Normandy and Vermont avenues and Washington and Adams boulevards not to sign a covenant being circulated there.

SUITS DEFENDED

Attys. Thomas L. Griffith, Jr., counsel for the Loftons, explained that he and Atty. Loren Miller who is now associated with him, are defending three suits brought against the Loftons. The first of the suits was first decided favorably to the Loftons by Judge Frank M. Smith who later granted a new trial to complaining white property owners.

OCT 9 1941

With an appeal pending from Judge Smith's decision, another group of white property owners in the same tract sued the Loftons demanding that the court enjoin the Loftons from occupying the property. In still another suit Garland Freers, white real estate man, has asked the court to forfeit the Lofton property to him under a forfeiture clause in the 17 year old restriction covenant.

OCT 9 1941

The attorneys explained that they are pressing a motion before Supreme Judge Frank M. Swain to compel a joinder of all property owners in the tract in the suit in order to curb the avalanche of suits now plaguing the Loftons.

The committee named by the association in the West side matter is headed by Baxter S. Scruggs, Y. M. C. A. secretary and includes Albert Baumann, Frederick M Roberts, J. S. Shackelford and Atty Miller and will probably issue a pamphlet appealing to white property owners on civil rights grounds and stressing the un-Americanism of restrictive agreements. It is designed as a preventative measure to curb such agreements and its activities will be extended to other sections where such agreements are in the offing.

HOUSING SHORTAGE

Association leaders stressed the fact that rapid growth of the Negro population has created an acute housing shortage which is aggravated by the widespread use of racial restriction agreements and said that some measures must be taken if Negroes are to find places in which to live.

On still another front, Atty. Miller filed affidavits before Superior Judge Ingall W. Bull asking leave to reopen a case now under submission. The affidavits recited that two plaintiffs in the case had sold their porperty since the close of the case in which property owners in the area lying between Cimarron and Arlington streets and Exposition and Jefferson boulevards seek to prevent five Negroes from occupying property in that section. Defendants there include Sam McDaniel, veteran movie actor, Mrs. Vetress Walker and Lewis Harris, city firemen. The attorneys affidavit makes the claim that the sales furnish additional reasons for a refusal of this injunction asked for.

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

Help the Negro

Editor The Telegraph:

I'm positive that Clara Searcy Reed has something in view that I would say is a vision. How can we live on God's beautiful earth, saying we are Christians, children of God, sisters and brothers, serving our great Father? How can we go on each day with a color line drawn between races? Having in mind the Negro, who is thought of only as a servant for the opposite races? Yet, some of the finest men and women taking up American history have been Negroes. And the children of all races are putting to use the black man's contribution, using the Negro's labor and his fine art and ideas in their everyday living. Yet going on each day gathering more particles of hatred toward him. The majority of the white race cannot endure his companionship, to eat and drink with him; separate schools, churches and different text books with a different phase of learning. It has been said by one "that the Negro has but one-third the sense of the white race." Although intelligent people can and will contradict such a statement.

How do we expect God to smile on such a nation? Can't we in some manner come close to each other, and go to God in prayer and ask His divine blessings and precious guidance of our footsteps in such a corrupt world? And to bring a more perfect sister and brotherhood that on that great day we may be called His children when we all shall enter into His Kingdom, to rejoice and shout with gladness, to feast with love and kindness for shall each race be separated? As S. Baring Gould writes in that great piece of poetry Onward, Christian Soldiers.

"We are not divided,
All one body we,
One in hope and doctrine
One in charity."

OCT 10 1941

Those are very beautiful words. And I'm sure Mrs. Reed has the same vision as Mr. Gould, when we all shall be happy and rejoicing in our Father's House.

So I don't see where we can overlook our black brother today and expect to feast with him later. So why try to exclude the Negro from education? Let him be educated to the fullest extent. His schools need attention; give him a chance, let his contributions mingle with those of others, and let it help make a greater America.

Let him not be scorned, draw up the color line and let us all live closer to each other and all things closer to God.

We have valuable institutions for our race, yet they are being neglected. Join in and help save them . . . they serve in the black race and white race also.

Help the Negro instead of knocking him. His service will be of great help to the present and future America.

S. O. PITTS.
Macon.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Vice President Wallace and Governor Lehman Denounce Race and Religious Preiudice

SEP 28 1941

NEW YORK.—(ANP)—The centenary celebration of the founding of Fordham university, the largest Catholic institution of higher learning in the United States, was the backdrop for a general denunciation of racial and religious prejudices by Vice-President Henry A. Wallace and Gov. Herbert H. Lehman last Tuesday night. These two were the chief speakers at the commemoration dinner honoring a group of eminent scholars and distinguishel guests, and was held in the Waldorf Astoria.

While no specific mention of the name was made, the cue for the evening was taken from the recent undemocratic remarks of Charles A. Lindbergh in which he blamed the British, the Jews and the Roosevelt administration for the present ills of the world.

Representing the President, Mr. Wallace declared that "no true Christian can speak bitterly against the Jew, the Negro, or the yellow man." He added that the faith of Americans that they lived in a land "chosen for a high destiny of service is totally different from believing in the inherent superiority of one race over all other races and of one scientific godless culture over all other cultures."

Governor Lehman saw religion as the great force that will save the world from barbarism and destruction, but recognized the threat of both religious and racial intolerance to democracy and world peace.

SEP 29 1941

"Division between our people," the governor said, "must not be allowed to exist if democracy is to be preserved. Hate begets hate. Intolerance begets iintolerance. Oppression of the individual or of groups inevitably leads to the oppression of other individuals and groups. Wherever racial or religious division has raised its ugly head, the death knell of human liberties has been sounded.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

SEP 28 1941

LOUISVILLE EDITOR FLAYS RACE DISCRIMINATION

Race discrimination on the part of a union is an "unrelieved tragedy", Mark Ethridge, Louisville newspaper editor and chairman of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice told the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, as he made a plea that labor "abolish all the devices of constitution and ritual" which now bar Negroes and other minority groups from the opportunity to work.

Ethridge spoke as chairman of the Fair Employment Practice committee which was named by President Roosevelt some months ago to "receive and investigate complaints of discrimination" against potential defense workers because of their race, creed, color or national origin.

"Our committee has the means to bring recalcitrant manufacturers into line and undoubtedly means will be found to bring recalcitrant unions to line," he warned.

"But we do not want to do that," he added. "We want your full support and your full acceptance of the national policy."

After recalling the many efforts made to integrate minority groups into the defense program, climaxed by an Executive Order by the President on June 25, Ethridge continued:

"Unfortunately, there are still many unions, and many locals of unions, not all of them engaged directly in the defense effort, which bar their fellowmen because of color. I would not be frank at all with you if I did not say that most of them are yours."

Citing examples, Ethridge, who as general manager of the Louisville Courier-Journal, deals with 12 unions pointed out:

"We have a notorius case in which an employer subscribed in effect to Hitler's theory that Negroes are best fitted for slavery, or at the very best, for domestic work, but offsetting that, we have a notorious case in which a union, by hypocrisy and trickery, deprived Negroes who were already working of their right to employment."

On the eve of the first hearing of the Committee on Fair Employment Practice, which opened Monday, October 2, in the Embassy Auditorium, Los Angeles, Ethridge told the unionists that discrimination against workers because of their race, creed, color or national origin, is "a game that this country cannot afford to play in the light of all it has stood for and challenged; it is certainly a game that the union of the United States cannot afford to play unless they want to invite the destruction which has come to their fellow-unionists in Germany and Italy."

Ethridge presided over the Los Angeles hearing which was attended by the entire membership of the Fair Practice Committee, with William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, and Philip Murray, president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, represented by proxy.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Across The Desk

By LUDLOW W. WERNER

RICHARD WRIGHT who made a big success of his "Native Son" could probably write another masterpiece if he were to take the elements necessary for stark realism and a moving drama which would, in my opinion, make him author of another best seller.

OCT 18 1941

For those who are unfamiliar with Clinton Brewer, I shall give a brief description of his case history. It began back in 1922 when Clinton P. Brewer was sentenced to life imprisonment in Trenton State prison for killing his wife. Why he killed her is unimportant; the fact is that he committed an act which is in direct violation of the Ten Commandments and of man-made law.

For 19 years Clinton Brewer was a model prisoner in the Trenton jail; he studied, completed his education and became so interested in music that he became a composer of great promise. Besides all that he also became a polished conversationalist and the life he lived in prison was not at all wasted if one were to measure it in terms of accomplishments of the man. So bright was his future that, before he was even released from jail on parole, he had a job waiting for him as arranger for Count Basie; the Columbia Recording Corporation had royalties awaiting him from Basie's first recording of his hit tune.

Ludlow W. Werner

Before his release Brewer was the subject of reams of newspaper stories from coast to coast. Here was a prisoner who had become nationally famous while his application for a parole was pending.

Now society having decreed that Brewer had paid his penalty for his one misdeed, the man was released in July of this year to start life anew in the outside world; released to start it anew with the best wishes of thousands who, struck by his suddenly discovered musical genius, had high hopes that he would become one of the leading song-writers of the times.

OCT 18 1941

But fate plays funny tricks on human beings. Some queer mental quirk, which 19 years in jail failed to straighten out, again cropped out and once more Clinton Brewer found himself a hunted man—hunted for killing another woman less than three months after he had been paroled, after serving 19 years in jail, for his first murder.

What a cruel trick and unkind fate for Clinton Brewer whose future should have been bright; whose future would not have been marred, as so many others have been, by the fact that he once was tried and found guilty of killing his wife. No, his genius would have removed all of that and he would have been accepted into society, not for what he had been but rather for what he presently was and would be in the future.

Perhaps when Clinton Brewer goes on trial again for his life, alienists and psychologists will try to dig into his inner consciousness in an attempt to find out what caused his apparent homicidal mania. if they find out it will be to the credit of medical science to have discovered th ecause. But it will be to the discredit of medical science that the man was allowed to go free without first being cured, mentally and morally.

It is for those reasons that I believe that someone like Richard Wright can take the case of Clinton Brewer and make of it another cause celebre, or rather another "Native Son." Such a book might even show the fallacy of our system of punishment for the commission of crimes. Most certainly, the moral could appropriately be drawn, for all and sundry, that "crime doesn't pay."

—a.t.d.—

56k-1941

Gadsden, Ala., Times
October 14, 1941

Intolerance, Good And Evil

In his speech in Birmingham which was heard over the nation, the Rt. Rev. Msgr. Fulton J. Sheen, made a statement that should sink deep in the hearts of the people, high and low, when he said that intolerance is not always wrong nor tolerance always right.

This is a simple truth, simply stated, but it runs counter to many beliefs. There are great numbers of persons who elevate themselves to a self-erected pedastal and from this perch proclaim their broadness while heaping condemnation upon any they consider intolerant. But a lot of it is moonshine. Instead of being broad they merely display their ignorance.

Toleration is a word implying freedom from bigotry, but it not infrequently happens that those who most decry intolerance are the most bigoted, most self-righteous and most superficial among all observers. They would accuse Christ Himself of being intolerant because he ran the thieves out of the temple and would today denounce those who look with some degree of suspicion upon the piety and purpose of such persons as Stalin and Hitler, as such piety and such purposes bear upon religion.

To be intolerant of that which makes for destruction is not a thing to be condemned, though to be tolerant of such things may with propriety come under condemnation.

But the question of tolerance has to do with many important phases of life outside of the realm of religion. Tolerance of the views of others is always admirable but represents a form of tolerance that often is absent. As an illustration one finds some persons of high station and, presumably of a high intellectual order, referring to Southerners as intolerant because of their views upon racial equality and racial relations. Mrs. Roosevelt is among those who would instruct the South upon this score, yet the informed observer can but wonder at the tolerance of persons who can't tolerate the attitude of a people who prefer to choose their own intimates.

In practically all countries there are elements that do not wish to make other elements their intimate associates, avoiding relations with them in the family circles and in the marital state, with reasons that may appear quite superficial to some observers. But if one is tolerant the viewpoint of such persons will be accepted with good grace. The tolerant will not criticise the South for its decision not to accept the Negro as a social equal nor the Westerner for not accepting the Japanese as social equals. Such distinctions come within the rights of the people involved, just as the Negro has the right to choose his associates.

Narrowed down to actualities, the most intolerant persons as a rule are those who think their own way of life has attained perfection and who have no patience with the views of their fellows, while the most wisely tolerant are those who studiously avoid such an attitude.

The true test is to be tolerant of the right and intolerant of the wrong while being always tolerant of the mistakes of fellow beings.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

JUSTICE LOUIS D. BRANDEIS

THE DEATH recently of Louis Dembitz Brandeis, retired Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, should be mourned by Negroes as well as all other liberal-minded Americans, for in a public career that encompassed almost a quarter of a century on the bench of the highest court of the land, Justice Brandeis proved himself a firm believer in the constitutional rights of all citizens, regardless of race and color.

With the late Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, he was known as the "Great Dissenter" at the time when the court was hidebound with converastism. In one of the earliest cases decided by the Supreme Court after he became a member, he concurred in the opinion of Justice William R. Day that the civil rights of Negroes were jeopardize when a local city ordinance tried to prevent colored persons from occupying houses in predominantly white blocks.

He also concurred in the famous Elaine, Ark., riots decision granting a new trial to the defendants; he joined with the late Justice Cardoza in declaring the Texas Primary Laws unconstitutional, and aided the Scottsbor boys to secure a new trial.

Other cases in which he concurred in decisions upholding the civil rights of colored citizens were those of the Angelo Herndon and Lloyd Gaines cases.

Although born in Kentucky, he had union sympathies even in his youth. His maternal grandfather had been a leader in a Polish revolution and an uncle helped nominate Lincoln for President in 1860. His father was an outspoken union sympathizer and his mother risked her life to bring succor to northern soldiers.

The country can ill afford to lose such men as the late Justice Brandeis.

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois
OCT 3 1941

HYPOCRISY SUPPORTS INSANITY.

Postmaster General Walker, invited to address the National Conference of Catholic Charities, had little to say about Christian charity but a good deal to say about the "duty" of America to throw its sons into the bloody turmoil of Europe.

"We of America cannot—we shall not—seek a peace purchased at the sacrifice of the hopes, the ambitions, the freedom of others," he said. This is a favorite topic among the war mongers. It is our duty, they tell us, to extend the four freedoms to every corner of the world whatever the cost may be in American blood and treasure.

Strangely enough, their anxiety is directed solely toward the restoration of those freedoms in the areas in which it can be accomplished only by the destruction of Hitler. They are not interested in restoring them in the Anglo-Saxon world, altho it might be expected that those who pledge the four freedoms at some time in the future to the oppressed peoples of Europe might find it wise to demonstrate their good faith in the field where immediate action is possible.

When Senator Lester Hill of Alabama came forth with a ringing plea for the four freedoms, William E. King, a leader of the colored people in Chicago, wrote him suggesting that a good start might be made in the senator's native state, where Negroes are certainly not free from either fear or want. Senator Hill was not interested in replying to the letter. He said, in response to queries, that he rarely answered mail except such as comes to him from Alabama.

Gandhi has advised the American people to think 50 times before entering the war. He is properly skeptical of the four freedoms. Self-government for India would give the British the enthusiastic aid in their struggle against Hitler of 300 million people, but they have not thought this aid worth the price. The cant and hypocrisy of this drive to make war a moral obligation to the American people is evident. The "duty" which Mr. Walker would impose on us is a fraud. Our duty is to ourselves and our children. If we destroy our nation and our form of government by embarking on this counterfeit crusade we shall go down in history as the most gullible and foolhardy people the world has ever seen.

There could be but one reason which would justify this nation entering the war. That would be the necessity of fighting to save the United States from conquest and destruction. That reason does not exist. So long as we do not dissipate our strength in chimerical crusades the United States is invulnerable. Its people know this, and the people who are trying to get u into the war know it as well. It was only afte their campaign to get us in by playing on th fear of invasion was wrecked on the rocks fact and logic that they began urging us to d for the extension of the four freedoms—extensic everywhere except to such spots as Alabama a India.

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Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois
OCT 13 1941

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Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

A Courageous Governor Calls For Democratic Ideal Of 'Right To Work'

Stassen of Minnesota Outspoken In Denunciation of Un-American Practices—Victims of Intolerance Recognize Mockery of Those Who Prate Loudest About Democracy.

NOV 1 1941

By EMMETT J. SCOTT

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 30—Delegates attending the Twin Cities Conference, St. Paul, Minn., called for a discussion of the Training and Employment of Negroes for National Defense Industries, held at the University of Minnesota, last week were electrified when youthful, Republican Governor Harold E. Stassen declared:

"Discrimination in the employment of workers, whether by industry, labor, or government is a direct violation of the long-established and democratic ideal of the 'right to work.' As governor of the State of Minnesota, I plan to act firmly and vigorously against all such un-American practices."

Emmett Scott

No more courageous word has been spoken during this whole period of defense production by a responsible official of state or national government. No weasel word of equivocation appears anywhere in the declaration here quoted.

THE NEGRO WORKER'S PROBLEMS

NOV 1 1941

In his statement, Governor Stassen declared that Minnesota, throughout its long and vigorous history, has maintained a continuing interest in the welfare of all citizens within its borders without regard to race, creed or color.

An awareness of the special problems of the Negro worker in his search for productive, continuing employment should challenge, he said, the thought and enlist the active cooperation of all citizens interested in national defense and national unity. He called upon employers of his state to provide equitable employment and participation in defense industries to all qualified workers, without regard to race or color, in the firm belief, as he stated, that the American Way of Life can be successfully defended only with the help and support of all groups within our borders.

Here indeed is a challenge to the governors of the 47 other states of the Union. How many of them have spoken similarly and as courageously? They, too, have a responsibility to the citizens of their states to see that every racial group, whatever its creed or color shall be protected in the right, when qualified, to full participation, not only in defense industries, but also in all the tasks and responsibilities of their citizenship.

The President and the National Government can do much. Governors of a state can do more. They are closer to the people. They can, if they will, energetically cooperate in awakening healthy public opinion in their several localities, and in promoting that unity of purpose we stand so much in need of at this desperately critical period.

HELP AND SUPPORT OF ALL CITIZENS NEEDED

NOV 1 1941

How many other governors of our states recognize, as Governor Stassen does, that the American Way of Life can be successfully defended only with the help and support of all citizens within their borders?

How many of them are willing to rise to the high level of administrative relationship, concerned with the welfare of all the people of their states?

How many of them, so far, are engaged in battling the forces of intolerance and bigotry—not lip-service-battling but real battling against those elements that profess a love of liberty, freedom and democracy, and yet visit upon their fellows every possible restriction in the affairs of their every-day life—particularly in the eleven Southern states of the nation—by low, sub-normal wages, denial of the franchise and suppression of the ballot, jim crowism in travel and public places, in educational appropriations and yet are loudest on the radio, in the public press, on the hustings, in state legislatures and most blatant of all, on the floors of the U.S. House of Representatives and the U.S. Senate?

VICTIMS OF INTOLERANCE RECOGNIZE MOCKERY

It is a delusion to think, or imagine, that the victims of intolerance—whether on account of their color, their race origin, or their religious affiliation—do not recognize the hollow mockery of such professions and pretensions.

Most certainly, as this writer has pointed out more than once, the Negro people look askance at that great block of states, extending from North Carolina to the Gulf, controlled by Democratic machine politicians, from which come the most intolerant spokesmen in the country.

They prate most loudly of their love of, and their allegiance to, the sacred principles of the Constitution of the United States, the Bill of Rights, and the latest pronouncemnt calling for the extension of the Four Freedoms to the uttermost parts of the world.

We are striving for undivided loyalty in this country. We are seeking to promote civilian morale. We are hoping that our national patriotism shall be all-pervading and all-embracing.

NO TIME FOR TEMPORIZING

The times are too perilous for temporizing on these issues. Of the many serious problems engaging our attention while we are building a great Army machine, none fundamentally is more important. Army morale must be promoted and sustained, but it can be strengthened only as the mothers and fathers, sisters and brothers, who make up the families from which selectees are chosen come to feel that downright sincerity of speech and action underlies our policies and programs.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

A.M.E. MINISTER BRUTALLY BEATEN, COURIER IS TOLD

NOV 1 1941

DUE WEST, S.C., Oct. 30—One of the most brutal instances of police terrorism as widely practiced in the South came to light this week, when it was reported that an AME minister, the Rev. B. J. Glover, Jr., pastor of Mt. Lebanon church, was unmercifully beaten, almost lynched and thrown on the chain gang because law officers of this prejudice-ridden town thought he was too "uppity" for a N———r.

From reliable information it appears that on September 29 last the Rev. Glover went into the Highway Police offices in the Moore's Incorporated Building, to get a South Carolina driver's license. The officer in charge asked to see his old license and noting they had been issued in Ohio began to ask questions about what Glover was doing in South Carolina and how long he was staying.

When the minister answered all questions in a manly way the officer remarked, "you must take your hat off when talking to a white man in the South". Another officer nearby said, "Let teach that D.... N..... a lesson" and struck Rev. Glover. The young minister attempted to defend himself and was immediately pounced upon by four or five men who beat him into a bloody mass.

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FATHER PAYS $300 FOR RELEASE

The officers then took the bleeding minister to the police station and without rendering any medical aid or even the formality of a trial, they sentenced him to 90 days on the chain gang for resisting an officer.

On arrival at the chain gang stockade the minister was again beaten and although badly bleeding and spitting blood was forced to do some work from which he fell exhausted to the ground.

On hearing of the incident the minister's father, Rev. B. J. Glover, Sr., presiding elder of the Greenville District, rushed to the police station and was informed that his son could be released upon the payment of a $300 fine, $100 each on charges of resisting arrest, hitting an officer and disorderly conduct.

Rev. Glover is now confined to his home under the care of a physician. He was born and reared in nearby Greenwood and has lived here all his life with the exception of the time he spent at Wilberforce University where he was graduated in 1939. This was Rev. Glover's first pastorial charge.

56k-1941
Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Where Do We Stand, Now?

In recent weeks many distinguished white persons have spoken out boldly on the United States race question. Some of them have been sharp in their criticism of the Negro for his failure to help himself. They have charged that the white man is not entirely to blame for most of the ills from which the Negro suffers, and that Negro leadership, itself, must show the way.

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Miss Fannie Hurst, the novelist, was quoted as saying: ". . . there isn't sufficient interest within the race itself in regards to its common problems. Your leaders are too super-critical of one another and there is very little unity of thought or purpose."

It appears to us that Miss Hurst has hit upon two very significant issues, and like it or not there is more than a spark of truth in what she has said. Regardless of the underlying causes, Negroes are not "sufficiently interested in their common problems," as experience has shown it takes some act that amounts almost to a catastrophe to shake them from their lethargy, and on the question of leadership, it seems that the easiest way to be crucified is to launch a program designed to advance the Negro's cause.

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The Star-News has attempted all along to point out that any improvement of the Negro's position in this country must be led by Negroes themselves, with the cooperation of other groups. Recent developments on the local scene and throughout the country indicate that the race can determine its own destiny, but it must abandon its petty jealousies, narrow-mindedness and internal strife. It must learn to respect its leadership, for unless we can come together in the interest of the common good of all, and rally behind strong, courageous and honest leadership, our hope for becoming integrated into the life of this American democracy will be hopelesssly lost.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

THE NAZI PLAN FOR NEGROES

NOV 22 1941

By HANS HABE

The Illustrierte Beobachter, German illustrated weekly, has recently published a special issue devoted to the question of France's war guilt. This journal, known as the I. B., is an official German weekly and an offshoot of the Voelkische Beobachter, in which Adolf Hitler has the controlling interest. Published by order of Propaganda Minister Goebbels, this special issue was the opening gun for an anti-Negro campaign which may surpass in violence even the Nazi persecution of the Jews. In recent weeks, the German press has devoted more and more attention to American Negroes; the three or four latest issues of the Sturmer, Hitler's anti-Semitic sheet, have been directed entirely aganist the Negroes. Julius Streicher, its editor, is the Fuehrer's only intimate friend, an "old militant" and the only party leader who may "thou" Hitler. For the last few weeks the Sturmer has maintained that the misfortunes befalling the Aryan nations were not caused by the Jews alone: both Jews and Negroes are guilty. In a speech delivered by Streicher before a gathering of some party friends in Nuremberg a few weeks ago, he solemnly declared: "The emancipation of the Jews and the liberation of the black slaves are the two crimes of civilization committed by the plutocrats in the last few centuries."

By order of the high command courses have been organized to acquaint German soldiers and non-commissioned officers with the "tasks of Germany as a colonial empire." The whole curriculum is based on racial theories; Negroes from our camp were often taken to the lecture hall and exhibited as "specimens." As camp interpreter I had to accompany them, and this enabled me to attend the lectures an learn the German attitue toward the Negro problem. These courses, organized throughout German-held territory by the General Staff, stressed that intermixture with Negroes was one of the chief factors in the French defeat. Consequently, German policy toward the colonial peoples was to be inspired by the following principles:

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(1) The colored people are an inferior race whose place must be fixed by the white "master race."

(2) The free choice of trades and professions by the Negroes leads to social assimilation, which in turn produces racial assimilation. The occupations of the black colonial peoples and their function in the labor process of the "new order" will, therefore be entirely determined by the Germans.

(3) Intermarriage between whites and blacks or half-breeds and whites is forbidden. According to the Nuremberg racial laws, sexual intercourse between members of the two races is subject to sanctions incluing the death penalty.

(4) Persons belonging to a race other than the white Aryan race will have no active or passive electoral rights in the German colonial empire.

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(5) Negroes are forbidden access to railways, street cars, restaurants motion pictures, and all public establishments. Special conveyances and public establishments will be created for them both in Germany and in occupied territories.

(6) Members of inferior races are not allowed to join the National Socialist Party or its subsidiary organizations. Nor can they serve in the army. They must, however, serve in labor battalions.

It is easy to imagine the fate of the colored peole in a German colonial empire, if the General Staff of the German army is already disseminating these six commandments. Equal rights for Negroes are always described as a "democratic cancer." It goes without saying that the German lectures always consider the Negroes of "all continents" as belonging to the same race.

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There is one essential difference between Hitler's Negro policy and his Jewish policy. Whereas he makes no attempt to "win over" the Jews, whom he drives out of Germany or tortures in Germany, with regard to the Negroes he pursues a double objective: he wants both to enslave them and to win them over.

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On the one hand, the German people have to be propagandized with regard to the Negro question. It has to be made clear to the Germans of the twentieth century that the age of slavery had returned; that they, the master race, have the power of life and death over the Negroes. At the same time the Germans have to understand that the Negro—in contrast to the Jew—was not his enemy, but only his slave. And the Negro was made to realize—through constant reminders—that the German, whenever he pleases, can deprive him of all right to live, but does not necessarily hate him; that the German is not his enemy, but only his master.

Rome, Ga. News-Tribune
November 16, 1941

Right What Wrongs?

Turmoil and trouble and even "bloodshed, disorder, and suffering for a generation" that some misguided leaders of the inter-racial movement are planning for the South to right fancied "wrongs imposed by whites" should be investigated by those agencies of the Federal Government which are charged with looking into revolutionary movements that involve incitement to riot.

What is in store for the South, if certain of these leaders who seek abolishment of color lines have their way, never was more clearly put than in the reprinted article carried in Friday's News-Tribune under the heading, "War Will Aid Southern Negroes Right Wrongs Imposed by Whites."

Consider this statement in the reprinted article: "Prosperity in the South will rise for a while if we go to war. But as soon as the war ends, the war expenditures will have been so vast that they cannot be continued. There will therefore be a tremendous collapse in the South's economic structure and with this will come unrest, dangerous doctrines, equally dangerous leaders. It is in this atmosphere that the negro will find his chance."

And again: "The only trouble has been that there has not been the proper social or political atmosphere for the movement. The war will furnish that. Probably nothing can check its onrushing tide but a cessation of the war before the United States gets in. This is why the negro is for war."

In those two paragraphs, you have the nigger-in-the-woodpile behind the inter-racial movement in this country. The leaders who are egging the negro on into demanding "social equality" and other "rights" are willing to hazard the peace and the very future of the nation to win their point; they realize that "there may be bloodshed, disorder, suffering for a generation," but this, they figure, "is the price of all great human movements."

What is the truth of the South's treatment of the negro?

So-called "friends" of the negro race in the North and their stooges in the South insist that there is no racial problem in Georgia and other Southern states, and in this they are hiding the fact that there is a serious problem which is rapidly being created by their subtle propaganda and false hopes held out to a race that is but a few generations removed from jungle savagery.

There is no racial problem in the South so long as agitators do not interfere with the nicely balanced status of the two races in the South, for the two races long ago accepted as best for the

general welfare the rigid separation of the races that inter-racial leaders now seek to upset, and the two races have lived in peace and harmony under this principle.

Georgia's State Constitution recognizes the separation of the races, and inter-racialists argue that how can anyone say they are seeking to promote social equality when the State Constitution specifically forbids it? The answer to that one is obvious: what the inter-racialists have been trying to do is to create sufficient sentiment in Georgia and other Southern States so that the negroes and the white patrons of social equality may obtain the repeal of the "Jim Crow" section of the Constitution. The Constitution is not a rigid, iron-clad document, but it is a flexible one, subject to amendment in every general election, and if the inter-racialists succeed in their purpose of forcing the issue to a vote in a general election, in which negroes vote, there would be a possibility of swinging the election, if in the meantime they can sufficiently dull the reaction of the white voters to the question.

The reprinted article let a significant cat out of the bag with the statement: "Negro leaders and their friends in the Northern Democratic Party say that the war, like all wars, will loosen everything, including many age old attitudes."

The truth of the South's treatment of the negro is that the colored man is better off in the South, where the two races long ago reached an understanding, than he is in the North where his so-called friends are constantly putting ambitious ideas into his head, breeding trouble.

The negro receives in the South in educational facilities and opportunity far more than he puts into the section's economy, and except in a few cases which attract widespread notoriety because agitators see that they are emphasized, the negro receives kindly and friendly treatment from his white folks.

We have heard of many cases in which negroes have gone North because they thought their "friends" up there would look out for them, only to return home disillusioned and heartbroken, to realize how much better off they were in the South.

Shrewd Yankee traders were largely responsible for the bringing of the negro to this country, into slavery, while keeping slavery out of their own States, and but for their greed the negro would have been spared that chapter of American history and would have remained in Africa.

It is not too much to hope that the threatened "turmoil and trouble" will be averted through the very eagerness of the inter-racialists to push their cause and brag about what they seek to do; as the trite saying goes, fore-warned is forearmed, and the South's attitude on this question is tightening instead of loosening, in spite of wars and rumors of wars.

Albany, Ga., Herald
October 24, 1941

Material Contribution Made by Negro Race to Section's Development

The Negro race has made a material contribution to the development of Southwest Georgia which demands recognition in any survey.

The first colored residents of this section were slaves. There were thousands of them on the large plantations of this section. They cleared the lands, followed the plows, harvested the crops, and were "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for their masters.

But even before the end of slavery there were freemen among the Negroes of Southwest Georgia —men and women who had been manumitted by their masters, or had through industry and thrift been enabled to purchase their freedom.

It was a Negro bridge-builder who erected the first wooden structure to span Flint River at Albany. He was not an educated man, but he knew how to build a covered bridge that would carry the weight of any traffic of that day. During his lifetime he rected many bridges in this section.

A Remarkable Character.

Those who remember the Reverend Willis Warren agree that he was not only an unusual man, but one who in his lifetime was able to accomplish great good for thousands of members of a flock whose shepherd he was for many years. He was a Baptist preacher who founded a number of churches in this section, revived others, and brought them together in the Fowltown Baptist Association, of which he was moderator. His people called him "Pappy Wills" —it was the name by which he was universally known, and it was a fitting title because in a remarkable way he fathered the several thousand members of his churches. He owned and lived on a farm about eight miles northwest of Albany, and was rated a good farmer.

Very limited had been the educational opportunities of Pappy Willis, but he had a comprehensible knowledge of the Bible and of the complexities of life. The total membership of his churches was said to have been about 5,000, and each member paid a dollar a year to the association's moderator. He in turn gave them not only spiritual oversight but looked after many of their temporal needs. There were medicines in his home and in the leather bag which was always in his buggy when he went visiting among the members of his churches. He did not pretend to be a doctor, but he knew the signs of a torpid liver, had some idea about what do do for boils and carbuncles, and could even pull a tooth in an emergency.

When it came to patching up domestic infelicities, Pappy Willis was a past-master. When husband left wife, or vice versa, he had all the answers to charge and counter-charge, to complaint and alibi. He was not above using his buggy whip on a male member of his flock who refused to be reasonable when appealed to "go back to your fam'ly an' behave yourself."

His people went to Pappy Willis with their troubles and their problems, and he never failed to give them good advice. He knew how to be stern and deal out even-handed justice, but there was great charity in his heart, as thousands had reason to know. In all the years of his ministry nobody was ever able to say that he was not fair, honorable and square. When he died, thousands moved on his home. Vehicles, mules and horses filled the roads, and grounds, overflowing into adjacent fields and woods. No church in South Georgia would have held the throng that gathered for his funeral.

And long after Pappy Willis died, the good that he had done remained to influence the lives of his people. He was a sort of "overbishop" whose term of office was for life, and there was no other to take his place when he passed on.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

NEGROES ARE JEWS, CLAIMED BY SCIENTIST

New Organization Gives Advanced Theories On Hebrewism

Negroes are Jews. Such is the fact revealed in a research study by Dr. Joseph J. Williams, S.J., Ph.D., Litt.D., a member of the Royal Geographical Societies, member of the International Institute of African Languages and Cultures, and member of the Catholic Anthropological Conference who has done 16 years research on the subject.

Other facts revealed by research study would claim that all the tribes from whom the slaves brought to this hemisphere were taken, were Jews. It is claimed by certain authorities on African languages and cultures that Hebrewisms of West Africa are as genuine as the Hebrewisms of pre-exilic Palestine.

Startling assertions such as the above are made by a new organization which is spreading rapidly through the mid-west and which has headquarters in New Orleans. It is the International Reassemble of the Church of Freedom League, Inc., with offices at 482 South St. Lawrence avenue, and 3016 South Lake Park avenue.

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General messenger of the organization is E. A. Broaster, Bible genealogist. Regarding the subject of Negroes and Jews, Broaster quotes Dr. Williams as saying in his book, Hebrewisms of West Africa:

"Yet there remains that mysterious something, deep ingrained in his very being that effectively separates the Jew from the rest of humanity, if not racially, at least socially. For, while strictly speaking, the Jews are not a race, but a 'social and religious community' as we have seen, still in every day life, when the religious element has been eliminated, the renegade must still be classified as a Jew.

"As a consequence, although a Jew may be a perfect gentleman in every way, endowed with wealth and a man of education and refinement, the fact that he is a Jew is ever uppermost in the minds of men, and too often, the high esteem that is his due, is tempered with disgraceful prejudice.

"Nay more, if in time he comes to neglect the Sabbath rest, and ignores the fasts of precept; if he utterly disregards all dietary restrictions, and openly scoffs at the Law and the Prophets; if finally, he casts all religion aside and becomes an avowed atheist or Bolshevist—in a word, if he proves himself false to the most sacred traditions of his religion and his people —it makes no difference in the eyes of the world, he is still a Jew; and according to the consensus of public opinion, nothing he can do will make him less a Jew."

"What then practically constitutes the Jew? It is not race. The Jews form not a race. Racially they are as complex as some of our best Americans. It is not place of birth. No more is it a question of language. Neither finally is it a matter of religion.

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"What is it then? Not technically —but in the broad acceptation of the word—what really differentiates the Jew from other men? The minimum requirements would seem to be a descent through at least one line of ancestors from one of the sons of Jacob, or from some individual who in the past was incorporated into the body of Jews so as to imbibe their spirit and adopt their practices."

He concludes this remarkable analysis of the Jew by saying: "In our quest for Jews in Africa, this must be the criterion of our judgment."

56k-1941
New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Across The Desk

By LUDLOW W. WERNER

DEC 6 - 1941

CENSOR ASLEEP

There are times when even the most rigid censorship of mails fails of its purpose. During the course of World World War II I have received letter after letter from the various British possessions and all of them bore the notation to the effect that the mail had been opened and inspected by a censor.

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However, it remained for a friend of mine, who recently went on a tour of the West Indian Islands, to catch the censor asleep at the switch, for the post card which I received bore the following message from my friend: "Uncle is making a helluva mistake sending all the scum and garbage from the Deep South to the Islands. There has been no end of trouble."

If the censor were not asleep he would have probably confiscated the card and I would never have received it because the message certainly is not conducive to better relationship between the British Isles and the United States even though the U.S. has extended its sphere of influence more and more. With United States having naval bases on the West Indian islands, there has been an influx of citizens of the U.S., with a consequent influx of the type of damnable prejudice which the Southern white man carries with him. For some reason or other it is the Southern white man who constitutes not only the major group in our diplomatic forces but also in our armed forces.

Ludlow W. Werner

DEC 6 - 1941

With their prejudices against Negroes these Southern whites go to the British possessions and suddenly find themselves in a new situation—where Negroes are not the underdog and are business men and officeholders of importance in their cities.

The trouble arises when these prejudiced white go off the naval or military reservations and attempt to treat the natives like they treat Negroes in the South.

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For years there has been agitation that the United States acquire these West Indian islands as colonies or territories. The example set by our soldiers and sailors presently based in those islands in such that natives of the islands would vigorously oppose such a transfer to the United States.

As my correspondent wrote, Uncle Sam is making one hell of a mistake by sending his prejudiced Southerners out for they are anything but ambassadors of good will.

—a.t.d.—

"MOTHER TO SON"

is the title of a contribution of poetry sent me for publication in this column. The contributor is Ricardo Weeks, of 227 West 148th street. While I do not know Mr. Weeks, I should judge by his poetry that he is a profound thinker and should go places if he continues to write poetry such as he sent me. The poem follows.

MOTHER TO SON

Why don'cha be a good boy, son
Instead of being bad?
Don'cha know you're making life
More miserable and sad?

I keeps on telling you not to steal
And not to stay out late,
But still you keep on being bad
And spoiling your family's trait.

Already the white folks are talking 'bout
How terrible you carry on.
Don'cha know it's no good to live
With hatred round you, son?

I knows that Harlem ain't no place
To raise a boy like you;
But just the same it is your home—
So why brand it with taboo?

Why don'cha listen to mother, son?
Its no 'good to have a bad name.
Why don'cha behave yourself, boy,
And avoid this wanton shame?

—a.t.d.—

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CONGRATULATIONS

to Alexander King who on Monday received another promotion in the United States Post Office, this time as Assistant Superintendent of Delivery in the Office of the Superintendent of Delivery.

By his promotion Mr. King becomes the first Negro to attain such a position of prominence in the New York Post Office. It comes as a fitting recognition of his 49 years of service in the Post Office.

Those of us who are privileged to know Mr. King intimately rejoice with him in his promotion and his opportunity to be of greater service not only to the government but also to the race.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Speech Shocks City

NOV 15 1941

By A. M. RIVERA, JR.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—The average colored citizen of Charlotte is fighting mad these days and Hitler's atrocities in Europe have nothing to do with this state of aroused civic anger. Object of undisguised wrath and hatred is Ned Davis, executive secretary of the Negro Chamber of Commerce here, who Charlotte folks say reached an all-time low in forfeiting the self respect of his people in an address before the American Business Club (white) of Greenville, S. C.

Reverberations from that speech, which made the point that no problems existed between the white and colored races but that the only trouble was with the Negro people themselves, rumbled noisily over the city the morning after the address when both the Greenville and Charlotte papers carried stories quoting directly from what people in this city describe as a humiliating manuscript.

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The Charlotte man, who heads a "servant's clinic" in Charlotte, was invited to address the regular dinner meeting of the A. B. C. chapter in Greenville, held at the Hotel, Greenville.

All of the speech was declared distasteful to local people who have criticized him openly in letters to the editor of the local paper and in conversations and meetings all over the city. It was expected that the feeling of resentment would reach fever heat by Tuesday of this week when the officers of the Negro Chamber of Commerce were scheduled to be elected. A movement to oust Mr. Davis from his job with this organization rapidly gained support after his Greenville remarks were made public.

It was declared by local leaders that the Davis statements were not representative and that he should be relieved of a position which gives him enough prestige to make his utterances, described variously as "Uncle Tom" and "handkerchief head," any weight in comunity relationships.

EXCERPTS

NOV 15 1941

Some excerpts from his address in Greenville are quoted below:

"There is no reason for social equality between the two races because the Negro couldn't use it if he had it.

"The white folks have always been masters and will remain so as long as there are whites and Negroes.

"There is no difference between the words Negro and 'nigger' as far as the race is concerned.

"We are black and always will stay black and we want to stay in our places.

"There are two things I do not allow a white man to do in my presence. One is to call me 'Mister' and the other is invite me to eat. Something is wrong with a white man that does that and I don't want to have anything to do with that kind.

"The trouble with the Negro today is that he has forgotten how to give service. We have buried the art of service and the schools have failed to teach the Negro how to work.

It is of no use to educate the Negro to be a mayor because they won't ever get there. But what should be taught the Negro is to serve the mayor as a servant in the proper way.

SOME SHOULD NOT NOT BE FREED

I sometimes meet Negroes whom I think should never have been given their freedom . . . 99 percent of all Negroes depend on white friends for a livelihood and if they're not good they won't get anything.

NOV 15 1941

The trouble with the average Negro servant is that they do not understand the white man is white in every sense.

"Putting the handle to a white man's name is very necessary in the life of a Negro.

"I run what is called a Negro servant's clinic. I don't know whether it is a clinic or not because I don't know exactly what that means."

These remarks were interspersed by jokes about Negro people. The white papers of Greenville reported that the speech made "a decided hit at the meeting" which was attended by members of the Dames club composed of

wives of members of the A. B. C. chapter.

LETTER TO EDITOR

An index to popular feeling in Charlotte is the following letter, dealing with another similar talk by Davis before the Rotarians and addressed to the editor of the Charlotte Observer by Mrs. U. S. Brooks, wife of Prof. U. S. Brooks of Johnson C. Smith University.

Charlotte Observer,
Charlotte, N. C.

NOV 15 1941

In response to your letter to Ned Davis in Sunday's Observer may I inform you that Ned Davis is not a Negro "leader." If you heard the address referred to, you must have recognized the lack of foundation for many of his statements.

I have no doubt the man pleased his audience, for he is adept at inflating the white man's ego, and dispensing the type of adulation on which his ego thrives. However, the ignorant, clowning, grinning type of Negro which Ned Davis portrays could never be recognized by thinking Negroes as a leader, nor is he capable of conveying the Negro's ideas and ideals.

If the Rotarians are really interested in the Negro's point of view, I would suggest that they listen to Dr. H. L. McCrorey, Mrs. McCrorey, Dr. J. S. N. Tross, Dr. E. F. Tyson or a number of others whom whom I might mention who have the training and other qualifications essential to successful leadership.

You express your own fine contempt for New Davis when you address him through your public press as "Dear Ned." Negroes for the most part hold the same contempt for many of the man's views that you evidently hold for the man himself.

NOV 15 1941

If Ned Davis pleased the Rotarians, I have not the slightest wish to rob them of their pleasure; but please don't try to cram him down our throats as a leader. We simply can't digest him.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Klan Objects To Speaker At White Meeting

NOV 15 1941

GREENVILLE, S. C.—(ANP)—The Rev. Fred V. Johnson, special representative of the South Carolina grand dragon of the Ku Klux Klan, protested the scheduled appearance of Ned Davis, president of the Charlotte Negro Chamber of Commerce, as after dinner speaker at the regular monthly meeting of the white American Business Club last week.

Rev. Mr. Johnson's protest was in the form of a resolution drawn up by authority of the grand cyclops of the Greenville klan. In part, the resolution said:

"Such appearances of a Negro in the capacity of an after dinner speaker before a group of white people is a violation of the principle of white supremacy and a recognition of racial and social equality and is in direct line with a communistic movement being made to break down white supremacy and place Negroes on an equal basis with white people."

For over a year white civic clubs here and in nearby cities have been using colored musicians, singers, and speakers as their guests.

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Mr. Davis made his scheduled appearance at the meeting of the American Business Club, in the banquet room of a local hotel. His address was greeted with gales of laughter (Davis is a splendid humorist) and his more serious thoughts given the undivided attention of the entire group.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

The Globe Trotter . By Cliff Mackay

NOV 30 1941

Prediction Comes True

READING THE NEWSPAPER accounts of the clemency hearings held before Governor Talmadge in the cases of the six East Point (Ga.) floggers, this writer cannot help but think of the admonition stated by the late Booker T. Washington years ago that beatings and lynching of Negroes would inevitably lead to beatings and lynching of white men.

MACKAY

A perfect example of the truth of this conclusion has been shown in the cases of these men, facing comparatively brief terms, but who now plead to be released from even this punishment. Perhaps by the time this reaches print the Governor will have already reached a decision. That will not matter since whether or not these men go free does in no way affect this piece.

The tragedy was that those responsible for the enforcement of law could not see before a man was killed, just where this wave of wholesale kidnapings and beatings was leading to.

KNEW ABOUT FLOGGERS

NOV 30 1941

These officials knew years before any action was taken to stop it that a band of floggers was operating in Fulton county.

Detailed accounts of the activities of nightriders given this newspaper by the victims themselves were published. Atlanta police reports dated a full three years before a single arrest was made tell how these men had completely disregarded all the constitutional rights of their unfortunate victims, seizing them from their homes under the cloak of darkness and spiriting them to a lonely spot in the woods where they were subjected to merciless beatings by a gang comparable only to Hitler's storm troopers.

All of this was known to law enforcement officials, but not a finger was raised back then to interfere with these wholly illegal nocturnal practices The reason why no action was taken back then is not hard to understand. In the early days the floggers exercised due care and caution to see that all of their victims were Negroes.

THEIR BIGGEST MISTAKE

Their biggest mistake was the expansion of their terroism to include victims with white faces. Had they confined their lashings to Negro backs, doubtless they would still be operating unmolested.

But seeing how freely they could seize innocent Negroes off the streets and from within the sanctity of their homes while those sworn to uphold the law either winked or turned their backs the other way, the floggers no doubt reasoned that the same thing could be done with white victims.

Uncounted hundreds of Negroes were victims of this band of terrorists. Many were so intimidated they were actually afraid to report their harrowing experiences. Others seeing that nothing was ever done about it, thought it was not worth the effort of telling the police.

Acting as judge, jury and executioner the floggers pounced upon these unfortunate people for the most part feeble of excuses. One man was beaten so badly he remained in bed three weeks because he "talked back to a white employer." Another's back still carries ugly scars left by the heavy leather lash because he argued with a white woman employer, whom he charged had short-changed him out of his wages.

COOK THREATENED

NOV 30 1941

A woman, an exceptionally good cook, was seized and severely frightened, though she wasn't beaten, because she had given the white woman she was working for a notice that she was leaving to accept a job paying higher wages.

These are but three scattered instances of the type of terrorism that was being practiced against Negroes in Fulton county, long before the floggers became ambitious and began using their lashes nn white victims.

Even at this late date, one of the leading opponents to granting clemency to the six floggers, fails to see the close relationship of all floggings, whether the faces of the victims be white or black.

Dr. Edward G. Mackay, district superintendent of the Methodist Church in Atlanta was bitter in his denunciation of what he termed the "new klan and its methods."

PRAISES "OLD KLAN"

Yet in the same breath, this apostle of the Christian faith, finds nothing displeasing in the "old klan and its methods."

"I honored and respected the old Ku-Klux Klan because it worked for those things which were right," Dr. Mackay argued.

In other words, we find this minister defending the beatings, persecutions and lynching of Negroes as practiced by the old klan "noble deeds" while becoming very much incensed over the actions of the "new klan" doubtless because it has failed to limit its terroristic practices to Negroes.

Well, brother, that is sure enough Christianity—Southern style.

56k-1941
Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

The Negro In The Present World Situation

In recent weeks we have been reading articles and speeches by outstanding white and Negro leaders in various fields, and of national reputation dealing with the Negro in the present world situation, and last week we received the first of a series of such articles to be sent out by Fight for Freedom, Inc., written by Mr. Herbert Agar, editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, member of the executive committee of Fight for Freedom, Inc., distinguished contemporary, historian and Pulitzer Prize winner for his work in the field of History.

Like all other such articles coming to our notice, Mr Agar deals most with the lot of the Negro in a German dominated world. Mr. Agar's article starts thus, and we quote: "In discussing the position of the American Negro in relation to the threat of a totalitarian world, we Americans have no grounds for pride in our general treatment of the Negro Honest Americans must agree that this country has never given its Negro citizens anything like a full measure of the rights and privileges of a democracy. Under such circumstances it would not be surprising for some Negroes to feel that their race owes less obligation to defend our way of government than the majority group that has enjoyed its benefits".

In pointing out the lot of the Negro in a German dominated world Mr. Agar quotes at length from articles by Mr. David H. Bradford, a Negro and a weekly contributor to the Louisville Courier-Journal, Mr. Bradford says: "One of the cardinal principles of the system created by Hitler is race prejudice, and no one needs to be clairvoyant to know upon whose back the lash of racial prejudice and discrimination would fall most heavily in America. All of the Negro's aspirations for a more complete life would be thwarted. His children would be taught only conformity in schools; and a controlled press would put a razor in the pocket of every Negro".

"All honest Americans admit, some openly and boldly, others in the quiet recesses of their own minds, that the status of the Negro in America is the lowest of any racial group in our land. Abundant evidence is available to support this fact. Progress has been and is being made, but in some fields the distance between his status now and the status of the majority group is as wide as it was three quarters of century ago.

NOV 16 1941

"But, with all this load to carry, the democratic Christian U. S. A. is still the best government for the Negro. The principals on which the country is founded do leave the door open for the Negro finally achieving democracy's full benefits. The Bill of Rights and the brotherhood of man are still talked about as desirable goals. The term liberty, equality and opportunity are still respected in our midst and some day we can hope to attain them. We can still have hope and faith."

"In a Hitlerized government there would be no hope. The blood purity doctrine alone would exclude us entirely from the benefits in his society. Our present situation bad as it is, looms as a choice position when I think of what it would certainly be under a Hitler regime."

Like Mr. Agar says in another part of his article, we also believe that every intelligent Negro in America is well aware of the German attitude towards the Negro, both as it now exists under Hitler, and before he came along to occupy such a powerful and frightful place upon the world stage; we believe further that every Negro in America deep down in his heart is hoping and praying for the defeat of Hitler and all that Nazi Germany stands for, not, however, only because of his knowledge of Hitler's hatred for him, but, because of Hitler's treatment of the Jews, his brutality towards those whom he has conquered, and of what he expects will be the results of a Hitler victory on the United States, the land of his love, and the threat he offers against everything that is honorable and decent in the civilization Christendom.

Of tried and proven patriotism, with no possible connection with the nationalistic antipathies, political and social ideologies of Europe, the Negro is, in spite of everything that is being said and done as admitted, to keep him from enjoying the fullest fruits of the democratic principles of the United States, the most steadfastly loyal group in the racial make-up of United States citizenry.

With so much writing and speaking being done about the bad lot the Negro would fall into in a German dominated world we have begun to wonder if any one has been able to discover any wide-spread and growing pro-Nazi attitude and sentiment on the part of the American Negro.

To take another view: Under the principles of the Bill of Rights.—the Negro's rights often asserted by everyone, the existence of which is pointed out as being the avenue through which the Negro can have hopes of ultimately obtaining the fullest fruits of democracy,—exercising the rights of freedom of speech, of assembly and petition, as the program of National Defense has developed the Negro has been heard more and more in an effort to share to a larger degree in its economic benefits, and it is our hope that all this information being spread about the German attitude towards the Negro is not being spread to soften and dampen his clamor for a greater share in the work and other economic benefits of the National Defense Program.

NOV 16 1941

—From The Jackson (Miss.) Advocate.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

The Negro in a World Dominated by the Nazi

NOV 1 1941

By HERBERT AGAR

(Editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, member of the Executive Board of Fight for Freedom, Inc., Pulitzer Prize historian, etc.)

In discussing the position of the American Negro in relation to the threat of a totalitarian world, we Americans have no grounds for pride in our general treatment of the Negro. Honest Americans must agree that this country has never given its Negro citizens anything like a full measure of the rights and privileges of a democracy. Under such circumstances it would not be surprising for some Negroes to feel that their race owes less obligation to defend our way of government than the majority group that has enjoyed its benefits.

But intelligent Negroes themselves know well how incomparably worse their lot would be under any government dominated by the Nazi doctrines of racial superiority. On that score I can do no better than quote here from one of the articles of Mr. David H. Bradford, a Negro and a weekly contributor to the Louisville Courier-Journal.

Race Prejudice Is Barred

"One of the cardinal principles and discrimination would fall most heavily in America. All of the Negro's aspirations for a more complete life would be thwarted. His children would be taught only conformity in the schools, and a controlled press would put a razor in the hand and a bottle in the pocket of every Negro.

"All honest Americans admit, some openly and boldly, others in the quiet recesses of their own minds, that the status of the Negro in America is the lowest of any racial group in our land. Abundant evidence is available to support this fact. Progress has been and is being made, but in some fields the distance between his status now and the status of the majority group is as wide as it was three-quarters of a century ago.

NOV 1 1941

"But, with all this load to carry, the democratic Christian U. S. A. is still the best government for

HERBERT AGAR

enemy warship and enemy shipping in Tripoli last Saturday were described to Sapa's war correspondent in Cairo by the wing-commander who led the attacks.

At dawn R.A.F. aircraft, despite heavy anti-aircraft fire from all angles, scored direct hits on a liner of more than 20,000 tons and a merchant ship of about 8,000 tons. The gunner of one bomber raked the decks of an enemy destroyer with gunfire.

Bantu World
Johannesburg,
South Africa

Future Salvation Of South Africa

SEP 27 1941

"On a sympathetic and kindly attitude and understanding between Europeans and Natives in this country depends the future salvation of South Africa. If the Europeans are to develop a slave-state mentality in this country and if, as a result of that, the Natives develop a sense of hatred and distrust of the European, South Africa will be a sorry place to live in for our children and their children."

This striking statement was made by the Minister of Native Affairs, Colonel Deneys Reitz, at Durban when he opened the new premises of the Bantu Social Centre and when he announced the appointment of a Committee to investigate the economic position of urban Africans. The statement no doubt, has been highly appreciated by all who like to see South Africa developing along peaceful lines. This country owes its position of leadership in Africa to the co-operative achievement of both white and black. It is the brains of the white man and the brawn of the black man that have enabled South Africa to achieve this position of importance, and it will be the co-operation of the two races that will make the country safe for the higher ideals of life.

SEP 27 1941

It is no exaggeration to say that friction between the races will retard South Africa's progress and make life miserable for their progeny. Let us face the stern realities of our inter-racial situation. Despite our policy of segregation, the fact remains that our economic interests are inseparably interwoven and our political destiny is one. The African has been called out of Africa's darkness and started on the road to civilisation. He cannot, whether he likes or not, develop along the lines of his ancestors in an Africa that has become Europeanised. Whether the white man likes it or not, the African has struck his tents and is marching on along the path of progressive mankind. His ambition, therefore, is not to remain a hewer of wood and a drawer of water for all time, but to be able in due course to contribute his distinctive share to the progress of the world. Like any other human being he resents exploitation and injustice.

It would indeed be a tragedy were he "to develop a sense of hatred and distrust of the European" as the result of the latter's unreasonable attitude towards him. What is most needed is a radical change of mind, will and heart on both sides of the colour line. The European should show a real greatness of heart which will attract in its turn a genuine spirit of co-operation from our side.

SEP 27 1941

That responsible Europeans have now realised that the security of their race is not ensured by keeping the Africans down but by enabling them to rise in the scale of civilisation, no one can deny. The announcement that General Smuts has asked the Minister of Native Affairs to appoint a Committee to investigate the conditions of urbanised Africans is a clear indication that the Government realises that South Africa is not enriched by keeping Africans in a state of poverty. This gesture of goodwill is highly appreciated because it is a sign of the change that is taking place in our inter-racial relations. The improvement of the conditions of Urban Africans will go a long way to bring about a better understanding between the races and to eliminate suspicion and distrust.

SEP 27 1941

That black and white are different in colour and in certain characteristics no sane man can deny. But that they are alike in their human nature is an indisputable fact. Does not the white man, like the black man, feel hungry, thirsty, pain, and cold? He does. Both have, therefore, equal rights in the satisfaction of these needs. Urban Africans are entitled to better housing, to medical, and social services, better wages and recreation. The improvement of their living conditions is a matter which the European section cannot neglect without endangering its own security.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Rogers Says:-

OPPRESSIVE JEWS CAUSE ANTI-SEMITISM TO SPREAD AMONG NEGROES

BY J. A. ROGERS

NOV 15 1941

THERE is much talk about anti-Semitism among Negroes. A Negro street-speaker of Harlem is serving a four-months' sentence for so-called anti-Semitic utterances. But to my thinking there is no anti-Semitism among Negroes worth speaking of, if I understand the meaning of that term.

My reason is, first of all, that the Jew is recognized as white in America, and that the Negro sees him first and foremost as another white oppressor. Of course there are certain restrictions against the Jews in America but they are social, not legal, as in the case of the Negro. A Jew is in the Cabinet; another is governor of New York; there are high ranking army and the Jews in the navy, and so on. In short, the restrictions against the Jew in America are mere pin-pricks as compared with those against the Negro. And above all, the Jew has the power of jim-crow over the Negro—a power, which contrary to popular belief, he is just as eager to exercise as the Anglo-Saxon, broadly speaking.

Mr. Rogers

JEWS RESPONSIBLE FOR ILL-WILL

NOV 1 - 1941

There are perhaps only two spots in America where Negro feeling against Jews as Jews exist, namely Chicago's South Side and Harlem. But even here it is weak, since the Jew is still thought of as white.

And the plain truth is that it was certain Jews who aroused this ill-will among Negroes. In Chicago, during the great migration when the Negroes overflowed into the so-called white district, Negro homes were bombed weekly, and it was charged that the real-estate dealers, most of whom were Jewish, were responsible for the outrages.

JEW LEAD RIOT

NOV 15 1941

The mob murder of a Negro by Jews in Chicago about October 1924, did not help matters any. The Daily Worker (Communist) said editorially of this lynching of a Negro by Jews, "Race hatred has reached a high pitch when one oppressed race becomes the executioner of another." Incidentally, it was a Jew, Abraham Levy, who was charged with being the ringleader of the terrible Springfield (Ill.) riot in which many Negroes were killed.

IN Chicago, as in Harlem, business in the Negro neighborhood is largely in the hands of Jews, and the Negroes had to put up a bitter fight to get jobs in the places they were patronizing, all of which aroused great ill-feeling and even caused a riot. In Harlem, also, the Negroes are gouged for rent, and rightly or wrongly, it is said the Jews control the real estate situation there.

What exasperates certain thinking Negroes more about this situation is that the Jew also belongs to an oppressed group. In the real white man's land, Europe, the Jew is regarded even lower than is a Negro in America, and that goes for England. American jim-crow is almost a paradise to what the Jew is experiencing in Germany, Poland and Roumania now. America, too, in its colonial days, treated Jews very badly, and the Negro knows that the sole buffer between similar treatment of the Jew now is his, the Negro's, darker skin. There is a powerful undercurrent of hatred for the Jew in America, which is only waiting its opportunity to burst into flame.

INSULTS LAID TO JEWISH GROUPS

The Negro, in short, is the scapegoat that is saying the American Jew, therefore, as I said, injustice from a Jew makes some Negroes particularly mad. For instance, the insulting circulars against Negroes sent out by the Klapowitz Clothing Store of Washington, D. C.; the even worse discrimination practised by the Julius Garfinkel Store of the same city; and the long continued siege of insult and belittlement put out by Jewish-dominated studios in Hollywood. I could multiply instances, but just one more: Some Jews have an extreme fondness for Negro women, yet such often becomes even more racial than Anglo-Saxons when they see a Jewish girl with a Negro.

However, when all is said and done, it would be most unjust to blame all Jews for this. The simple truth is that the vast majority of Jews do not come into social or business contact with Negroes and cannot be held responsible for what other Jews do, any more than one Negro can be held responsible for the acts of other Negroes. No sane person will lump guilty and innocent together. Besides some of the most outspoken friends of the Negro have been Jews.

Furthermore this greedy type of Jew does not spare even other Jews. I recall how when Hitler began his oppression of the German Jews in 1933, and I said to a Jewish friend that it was too bad, he replied bitterly, "Serves them d...n well right. I am a Polish Jew. I once lived in Germany and the German Jew treated me like a dog."

EXPLOITING JEW MAY DOOM RACE

NOV 1 - 1941

Karl Marx, also, uttered a terrific blast against the exploiting Jew. He said, among other things, "Money is the jealous God of the Jews by the side of which no other god may exist." Marx, father of Socialism, and one of the world's greatest benefactors, was himself, of Jewish birth.

I shall return to this subject again.

In the meantime sending a Negro to jail for so-called anti-Semitic utterances will only make matters worse. If white people were to go to prison for Negro-baiting, the jails would be full. I see but one remedy.

Liberal, humane Jews must button-hole the oppressive Jews in their synagogues and warn them that a man who is sitting on a powder-keg must not play with matches. Some day the Negro and the white American is going to make peace and if anti-Semitism is really built up among Negroes it is going to be too bad for the Jew.

NEGRO PREJUDICE OF RECENT DATE

1941

Here is one importantf act for the oppressive Jew to remember: The Jew was once dark-skinned, perhaps, even coal black. He lightened out by mixing with the white just as certain American Negroes. If ever the Negro becomes as light as the Jew color prejudice will disappear, but anti-Semitism will go on as long as there is Judaism unless advantage is taken of the present social upheaval.

Prejudice against the Negro is only three centuries old; it is nineteen centuries old against the Jew. And while the prejudice for the Negro exists only in certain lands it exists over the whole earth for the Jew. The oppressed man, Jew or Gentile, needs more than any other, to watch his step. The bad conduct of one can cause disaster for millions.

56k-1941
Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

URGES NEGROES TO USE EVERY MEANS TO STING CONSCIENCE AND AWAKEN WHITE AMERICA

MAR 7 1941

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—"Negroes must do everything to sting and lash the conscience of America," Walter White told a Kansas City audience Monday night in a speech entitled "Does America Want To Be Saved?"

"The state of the world today has our country healthily half-scared, but unhappily it is not scared enough to give up race hatred, prejudice, bigotry and hypocrisy," he said. "It is not scared enough to practice real democracy."

Mr. White, who could be called the most important Negro today without much dispute, spoke at the annual meeting of the Urban League of Kansas City held at Lincoln high school auditorium. He is secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. New York City.

Urges Negroes to Protest

He challenged Negro Americans to protest to "a lot of deaf ears in Washington" and everywhere else, and to work for real democracy in America. This can be done, he prophesied, if there is courage enough and unity enough.

Mr. White stated that in another year, or perhaps a half year, our country may be the sole surviving democracy. "No one knows how far Nazi propaganda has infiltrated into Central and South America and into Mexico. As Vice-President Wallace said in Des Moines Saturday, the preservation of America is based on our being more willing than the Nazis to sacrifice our goods and even our lives if necessary."

MAR 7 1941

"We must gird the loins of America so we may resist the encroachment of Nazism. There is a long distance between the preaching of democracy and the giving of it in this country," the speaker continued.

He then recited the discriminations against Negroes in the national defense program—in the army, the navy and in industry. "James Crow is found all the way through the army," he said, "and in the navy it's even worse."

Jim Crow School

He explained that there is no black boy in the air corps, although 269 Negroes have pilot's licenses granted by the Department of Commerce, and over 200 youths have finished CAA courses in Negro and mixed colleges over the country. This year there are some 12,000 pilots to be trained in the army and so far the only result of Negroes' pleas to enter the army air forces is the establishment of a jim-crow air school at Tuskegee. And this school will not be in full operation during 1941.

This discrimination in the army and navy the speaker ascribed to petty fear and unwillingness to challenge the status quo.

"What we need to do in this country is to stop being so scared!"

In a clear and forceful manner, the N.A.A.C.P. secretary told of the vicious circle Negroes find themselves in when they try to get employment in defense industries. They are refused jobs because they are not trained, and refused the training because they have no opportunity for jobs.

"There is one phase in American life where we are never discriminated against," Mr. White sarcastically remarked, "we pay the same tax rate as anyone else. Nobody gives us a lower rate for being Negroes."

The industries with contracts to manufacture airplanes and other war goods are getting their business from the taxpayers' money, Negro as well as white. Yet Negroes are refused jobs at the same time those industries are hiring known members of Nazi bunds, and foreign-born persons not yet naturalized citizens, many of whom are unable to speak English language.

Barred From Jobs

MAR 7 1941

From his visits and contacts in various sections of the country, Mr. White told of incredulous instances of Negroes being barred from jobs. He then launched an attack on the defense training set-up in Kansas City where few courses are offered at the Negro vocational school and Negro youths are barred from the white school which offers many and varied courses.

"Equipment for the Negro school has been 'on order' and remains 'on order' while Adolph Hitler and his armed hordes like time—are marcheing on," he exclaimed.

"Negroes of Kansas City must protest in season and out of season to break down these differentials in training," he emphasized.

Mr. White advised Kansas Citians to try in every peacable way to get the local school authorities to provide equal facilities, and if refused, action for damages should be brought in the federal court against the superintendent of education and the school board.

"Keep protesting," he pleaded, "so we will awaken in America a sense of her danger and a sense of her obligation."

In answer to charges made by some that such action is radical, Mr. White said that the real radicals who will be responsible if this country is overthrown are those who refuse to practice democracy and shut the door of opportunity in the face of minority citizens. "You are showing the most complete devotion when you refuse to remain quiet," he said firmly.

Announces Hearing

MAR 7 194

Mr. White told the audience about the hearings to be held before a United States Senate committee on discrimination in the defense program. It is hoped that the hearings will lead to a sweeping investigation of the situation all over the country. Already Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, the first lady of the land, has agreed to testify at the hearing, as well as Phillip Murray of the CIO and Quentin Reynolds, foreign correspondent who has first-hand information on how England dropped the color bar when the war began. William Green of the A.F. of L. has been invited to testify, and if he does not accept, will be subpoened. It is planned that operators of plants will be called as witnesses, both those who discriminate and those who do not. There is an impressive list of Negro witnesses who have been denied defense training and jobs solely because of their race.

Races Work Together

Saying that Negro and white people will not work together satisfactorily is only a subterfuge used to prevent Negroes from getting jobs, according to Mr. White. He gave as an example of the fine spirit which can exist among workmen of both races, the cooperation of workers in the shipyards at Mobile, Ala., ("as far south as you can go without falling into the gulf") and their use of a Negro among negotiators to settle a strike.

Mr. White said that Negroes are in sympathy with organized labor, but "organized labor must come into court with clean hands." If discrimination continues in some unions, it may be necessary to ask Congress to deny the benefits of the National Labor Relations Act to those unions which practice discrimination.

The real danger in the denial of jobs in defense industries lies in the establishment of a pattern of unemployment with the blessings of the federal government which may last for years, he explained. Continued unemployment will mean an increase in those on relief, and increase in crime, juvenile delinquency and poor health. Then those whites who are responsible and who will have to bear the added costs, will look about and say "The Negro is inferior."

There will be growing unrest, according to Mr. White. "How long can you expect 12,000,000 thinking black men to be patriotic and loyal?" he asked.

MAR 7 1941

"We must become articulate, to preserve democracy here no matter what happens in other parts of the world so we may set the example and lead other countries back to decency in their relations with human beings—without regard to race, creed and color," the speaker said in conclusion.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Writer Flays Democracy In Race Journal

MAR 7 1941

NEW YORK, June 26—The treatment of the Negro is an acid test to American Democracy, writes Edwin R. Embree, president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, in a timely article, "American Democracy and the Negro," in the current issue of Opportunity, Journal of Negro Life.

He says, "The most striking flaw in our democracy is our treatment of Negroes. Our attitude toward this race, which makes up one tenth of our entire population, is a threat to the whole theory and practice of democracy."

Guardian
Boston, Mass.

AMERICANISM

It was "just like Mayor La Guardia" to declare as he did last Saturday in Washington that in the national defense emergency there is no such thing as a hyphenated American. "It had to come some time and it might as well be now," he said. "From now on an Icelandic-American or an Arabic-American or an Armenian-American is 'out,'" he added, naming a few although he meant all the other groups deriving from previous nationalities. "The Office of Civilian Defense will welcome the participation of every national group in the cosmopolitan American population," he continued, "but every one will be recognized solely as 'American'." Logically, and in consonance with the Civilian Defense Director's well-known tolerant attitude, his taboo of the hyphen would apply to the equally opprobrious practice of tagging Americans according to skin coloring or "race," and thus abolish a prejudice-creating stigma from an element whose allegiance to America never was and never can be divided with any other country.

JUN 14 1941

There is nothing mysterious about the sustained loyalty of Americans identified with Attucks and Douglass and Marion Anderson and Dr. Carver. For them there just isn't any other country. Some day the scientific mind will take proper note that here in America a "new people" was created, was nurtured in the isolation of servitude, assimilated the surrounding culture, and contributed and still contributes to its expansion—full-fledged, sterling American folk. Their indivisible loyalty is easily explained as born of intense love of native home. That is why one does not have to worry about them as war spreads over Europe. Nevertheless other decent-thinking Americans should ask themselves whether it is not shortsighted and even brutal to strain that sort of loyalty to a near-breaking point by discrimination and Jim-Crowism whenever it offers itself to the service of the country.

Southern News
almanac
Birmingham, Ala.

Dark Hill People Are Race Mystery

JAN 23 1941

THE SOUTH has a race mystery in the people popularly called "Melungeons," who live in the mountainous areas of east Tennessee. The word "Melungeon" is believed to come from the French word "melange" meaning mixture. The people themselves resent being called Melungeons.

There are said to be about 2,000 of these people. They are very dark and have been there a long time. Their ancestors fought in the Revolutionary war.

It is not certain where they came from. One tradition is that they are a mixture of white, Indian and runaway Negro slaves. The people themselves claim to have come from Portugal.

There is a traditional story among them that a Portuguese boat was coming into the new world and a "hardness" sprung up between the sailors and the officers of the boat, which caused the sailors to mutiny and get rid of their officers. They landed somewhere along the Atlantic coast of South Carolina. The boat got burned. There they were with no means of getting back home and finally drifted into the mountainous regions of what is now East Tennessee.

They do not speak an Indian dialect—apparently never have. They have never practiced the Indian forms of religion but carry out rites of shouting and rolling somewhat similar to the Holy Rollers. They have suffered indignities and hardships on account of their race peculiarities. Once they owned fertile farms in the valleys.

VOTE TAKEN AWAY

THE CONSTITUTION adopted by the state of Tennessee in 1834 forbade them the right to vote. They were also not permitted to testify in court when any "white man" was concerned. These oppressions finally drove them out of the lowlands and they took up their residence on the high ridges where they have remained.

The injustices they suffered caused them to be bitter against white men and there are many tales of the raids which they made upon the white settlers in the valleys.

Immediately before the war between the states peace was reported to have been restored between the dark people living on the hills and the white people. The basis of this peace is said to have been th discovery of gold by the Melungeons.

The story even goes that they refined and minted this gold. Pieces of money which they offered as United States double eagles were generous in size and weight and readily accepted by the merchants. They kept the source of their supply a secret and it appears that nothing definite concerning their gold mine has come down to present days.

It was also immediately preceding the war that the legislature re-enfranchised the Melungeons but their fertile lands were not returned to them. They stayed on the ridges, still scornful of the white man. Only a few entered the army at the beginning of the war between the states but during the time and for many years after they were accused of bushwacking.

JAN 23 1941

COULDN'T ARREST HER

MR. JAMES ASWELL of the Tennessee W.P.A. Writers' Project, tells this story about Big Betsy Mullins, who from her cabin on the ridge defied the law for twenty years. Betsy was arrested for moonshining no less than two dozen times. Yet she never saw the inside of a courtroom because of her weight. She is said at that time to have weighed 600 pounds. Some say that she was seven and a half feet tall and could "heft" a yearling bull over her head with ease. She could eat a whole pig, hide, hoofs and all at one meal. She could tear a firm-rooted pine from the earth with one hand and could splinter a two-inch oaken plank with her bare fist.

Finally the federal officers came to her cabin to arrest her. She was there waiting for them. The officers legally arrested her. But she was not taken from the cabin. The posse was unable to get her through the door because of her great size. And the officers discovered that if they had been able to get her through they could not have taken her to court, for she was too heavy to walk and the trail to the cabin was too steep for mules and horses to climb.

When Betsy Mullins died she is said to have weighed 900 odd pounds. A side of the cabin had to be knocked out in order to remove her body. The problem of getting her body to the graveyard was at last solved by wrapping her in great thicknesses of quilts and rolling her, inch at a time, down the ridge.

JAN 23 1941

Richmond Va. Times-Dispatch
April 14, 1941

Voice of the People

"Negroes Under the Nazis"

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—You and the editor of the "Nation" hint that the Negro would be worse off under the Nazis than he is at present under Americans. Neither your editorial, "Negroes Under the Nazis" (April 7), nor the "Nation's" deserved rebuke" to Mr. Schuyler is based on anything more factual than mere assertion—and mere assertion, of course, proves nothing. How Nazis would treat Negroes is mere conjecture, and a conjecture based on published Nazi plans for the darker races. Maybe Negroes would be worse off under Hitler; frankly I don't know whether they would or not. But what I do know from bitter experience is that actual American treatment of Negroes closely parallels what the Nazis propose to do to the blackamoor if they ever get any large number of them under their control. I also know that seasoned Negro travelers who have lived in Germany for years report that even the Hitler German has little color prejudice in the mass. That a Negro is much more likely to be better treated in Germany than he would be in our own South.

What Mr. Schuyler, the "Crisis," and myself have pointed out from time to time are the deadly parallels between the "Nazi plan" and the American practice. I sometimes wonder if the Nazis didn't filch their Negro plan from page 93 of Bailey's "Race Orthodoxy in the South." "Jim crow" certainly antedated "Benutzung durch Juden Verboten!" The Nazi big-wigs themselves admit rather freely that their now notorious Nuremberg racial laws are patterned on actual American practice in treatment of Negroes. They have even complimented America on knowing how to treat inferior peoples, especially the Negro.

What seems to be the rub in the Nazi "herrenmoral" is Nazi intention to apply it to white peoples instead of the "lesser breeds without the law." Europe's "mission civilisatrice," if the Nazis have their way, is going to be applied to Belgians, Danes, Dutch, etc. instead of to Hottentots, Zulus and Indo-Chinese. In other words, Hitler proposes to make one vast German colony of Europe, to be exploited for the exclusive benefit of his superior "Teutonic Aryan." No other white man has been so mean as to propose to do to Europeans what Europeans have been and are doing to colored races. It is this Hitlerian proposition that seems to upset so many liberal Americans to the point where they ignore our own practices along this line. So far as I can see there is not the slightest evidence that the whites propose to get off the backs of the colored races. All the proposals that I have read about reorganizing the world along democratic lines are restricted to the European world exclusively. There is no mention of Asia or Africa as being within the provisions of this reorganization.

Hence, knowing these facts, and ignoring the hysterics which most Americans bring to their discussion of Hitler and the Nazis, why shouldn't an informed Negro emphasize the parallel between the Nazi and the American plan for Negroes?

As for Mr. Merguson's assertion that the Nazis murdered some half million Senegalese, one need only remember that in 1937 the total population of Senegal was only 1,666,374 people.

Phoebus. JAMES W. IVY.

Letters for the Voice of the People should be held to 200 words. The editor reserves the right to trim communications, preserving the essential thought. Unless accompanied by adequate postage, unused letters will not be returned.

[It is surprising to find Mr. Ivy arguing here that the Nazis didn't murder the 500,000 black troops, in view of the following statement from him in a letter to the April 5 "Nation": "As a Negro I am intensely interested in Hans Habe's 'The Nazi Plan for Negroes.' Mr. Habe's hint about a Nazi massacre of French Negro troops is boldly affirmed in a series of articles which are now appearing in the Negro Pittsburgh 'Courier.' The 'Courier's' European correspondent, R. Walter Merguson, a Negro long resident in France, asserts that more than a half million of France's black troops were murdered by the Nazis." While The Times-Dispatch expressed much skepticism concerning the truth of this report, in its editorial of April 7, there is no hint in Mr. Ivy's letter that he regarded the Merguson charge as untrue. Not only so, but he refered to the "massacred" men as "Negro troops," rather than Senegalese. Does Merguson say they were all Senegalese?—Editor.]

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

Frowning

State headquarters of the Office of Production Management and the Office of Emergency Management will be opened shortly in Birmingham, according to a dispatch from Washington. Birmingham will, of course, welcome the opening of branches of these two highly important defense agencies. Defense production and activity in our state should be expedited by such offices.

Included in the dispatch was a statement to the effect that the regional offices of the Social Security Board will not be moved from Birmingham to Atlanta, as rumors had intimated. It was stated that Washington leaders are frowning on Atlanta as the site of any further federal favors.

The reason for this was given as disapproval of policies of Gov. Talmadge, especially since the governor removed Dean Cocking from the University of Georgia.

We have said before that the effects of Gov. Talmadge's recent and present actions will, indeed, be far-reaching. Here is evidence to support this contention.

56k-1941

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Negroes And Jews Are Kin In Travail

The Negro is hated because of his poverty and ignorance, they say, but the Jew is hated because of his riches and superb business intelligence. On the one hand we are as distant as the sun. His color sets him off with those of like complexion, but he is no more welcome in their society than the Negro; on the other hand the Jews and the Negroes are brothers in travail and persecution.

In America the Jew has certain advantages over the Negro. He is invariably rich and the Negro invariably poor. Money talks in this country. His business agility and financial success open doors that would otherwise be closed to him. Racial hatred and persecution have driven them into a perfect phalanx in order to survive, a dire need not yet realized by the Negro. Thus the Jews work with each other while the Negro work just as ardently against one anothers. The Jews have something, the Negro nothing. The Jew would employ another race only after his people have been supplied, the Negro would work for another Negro only when other races wouldn't employ them. There are exceptions, of course, but not enough to tip the scale on the opposite side. The Jews would start a business with a bunch of bananas and make a great success out of it. The Negro will start a great business and reduce it to a bunch of bananas. We start at opposite ends and get opposite results. When the Jewish holiday arrives there is not much left in the city to do business. When the Negro goes on holiday a similar thing happens.

Nearly in every community the Jews provide the money and the Negro provides the labor. No community can get along financially without the Jews' capital; no community can get along satisfactorily without the Negroes' labor. Neither Jew nor the Negro is liked but both are indispensable toward the progress of nearly every community. In their social relations the Jews do not mix, and the Negro cannot mix. Both bear the snob of the dominant race, the Jews more secretly, the Negroes more openly, but each feels the pang just the same.

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Remember that left hand blow Lindbergh gave the Jews recently? Well, he did the identical thing to the Negro who found his dead baby. A reward, I think, was out for the finding of the child. You might know how much of abiding bunch of folks, loyal to their country, and so are it the Negro received. The Jews of America are a law- the Negroes, but hated nevertheless. Neither merits the slanders that come to them but they come just the same. God must have made them pretty strong for in spite of persecution they keep living right along. If it weren't for the spirit of Jesus beaming in the hearts and souls of a large number of folks comprising the dominant race the Hitleristic action would be duplicated in America against the Jews and the Negroes. We owe our sojourn of peaceful relationships to these very kind people.

NOV 2 1941

In Germany the Jews are treated as dogs, and no less would the Negro. This inhuman treatment does not make them dogs but only treated so. We are likely to find them as loyal Germans as Hitler. The Fuehrer with his brutality might continue to make it hard for Jews and Gentiles alike in Germany, but no Kingdom has ever thrived on hate and neither can Germany. Some may perish, but the remnant of the Jews will continue to eat drink and live in houses in Germany long after Hitler is forgotten. Hitler will not win this war because he cannot. Thru slavery and other torments as ferocious as any human mind might conceive the Jews and the Negroes have gone thru they have not perished, they will not now. Persecutions might slow their pace, and darken their path but these shall never chill or crush their hearts. After the smouldering heap has been wiped out, the Negroes and the Jews shall rise again to menace their persecutors.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

"PREJUDICE WILL VANISH"

SPEAKING BEFORE the National Council for Colored Women in Washington, D. C., on October 16, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt told the delegates that prejudice because of race would eventually vanish in this country. She said:

NOV 1

"Prejudice is a thing but an idea which in time will be compeltely eliminated by the younger generations . . . If once we can be given a chance to work and break down what is just an idea, we can soon overcome the most deeprooted prejudice."

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The gracious First Lady might have added an if—if this prejudice is not fostered and perpetuated by custom and tradition, which is the case in many sections of the country. Mrs. Roosevelt's idea is an encouraging one but does not jibe with the facts as evidenced by the news columns of our newspapers.

In a survey covering three months, made recently by the International Labor Defense, and based entirely on newspaper reports, 54 instances of violent terror in 15 states and the District of Columbia were reported against Negroes. These included 4 lynchings, in which one of the victims was lynched twice (he miraculously recovered from the first murder attack); eleven murders and 6 narrowly averted lynchings in which the victims suffered all the horrors but were saved at the last moment from death; and other cases of violence between the races.

The idea of Nordic supremacy is not being fostered by Hitler alone. Many parts of this country still hold to the opinion that the Negro is an inferior race and the time is not yet ripe to grant to him the full benefits of democracy. So long as this idea is kept alive, we feel that however much we may desire to see racial prejudice vanish, it will remain with us, and must be taken into account in our every day lives, Mrs. Roosevelt to the contrary notwithstanding.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

ONE WORD MORE

By RALPH McGILL.

UNIVERSITY REVIEW There meets in Atlanta today an investigating committee of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

It is an investigating committee. It cannot bargain, suggest or advise.

It is not hostile to the state of Georgia or any of its institutions, educational or otherwise.

It is not a "furriner" group. It is composed of southerners.

It is not seeking a punish any educational institution in Georgia.

It is investigating whether or not charges of political interference and political domination of the faculties of the Georgia institution are true.

Here of late an effort has been made to obscure the facts.

A review is in order.

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IN THE BEGINNING Ten members of the faculties of the Georgia institutions have been fired by direct order of the Governor.

In the beginning there were charges against two.

In the beginning there were no charges of efforts at racial co-education, a charge which was denied and which has never been sustained by a single shred of evidence.

The first witness called in the first hearing denied the statement he was alleged to have made. The Governor called him a liar and the witness again repeated his denial and offered to bring his wife in to substantiate his denial. This was, properly, refused.

There followed shortly charges an effort was being made to bring about racial co-education and social equality. This was denied. No evidence sustained it, then or now.

There came next the second hearing by the Board of Regents.

It heard all the evidence and voted to retain Walter D. Cocking on the faculty of the school of education. The vote was 8 to 7.

That was the first chapter. The evidence had been heard, the verdict was returned.

SORDID CHAPTER The second chapter was rather sordid. Three members of the Board of Regents were forced out. They were three of the eight who had voted to retain the teacher.

There then were appointed to the board three men who were "the Governor's men." They were expected to vote "right." When the time came, they did.

This maneuver left the board without any considerable standing. No matter how much personal integrity its members possessed as individuals, the board as a board did not possess the confidence of the people, or of educators generally. Its majority belonged to the Governor.

It was obvious the new appointees were appointed to do what the three men dismissed, and their other five companions in voting, could not do on the basis of the evidence. They did it.

Next came the really sordid moves.

An employe of the state was sent to Athens, Ga. He there attempted, so the photographer said in an affidavit, to have the photographer fake a picture, superimposing the picture of Dean Cocking on a picture showing some Negro draftees being given dinner by the Clarke county selective service board. An offer of $50 was made. This was refused.

A day or so later the same man, in company with an Athens Negro, took Dean Cocking's one Negro servant, a combination yard-boy, cook and chauffeur, to a cabin at a tourist camp, told him he was in the headquarters of the Ku Klux Klan, put a pistol in sight, and had him sign a typewritten paper he was not allowed to read. This was what he swore in an affidavit.

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NEXT DEVELOPMENT It was obvious frantic and depraved efforts were being made to obtain evidence to sustain the false charges that—of all things and places—in the state of Georgia an effort was being made to send white and colored people to school together.

There followed next the fantastic, incredible, frightening "hearing" at the capitol.

The new board sat in judgment.

It was exactly as if the judge, on hearing a verdict of not guilty, had learned how the jury had voted, had dismissed part or all of those voting to free the defendant, and brought in a new jury instructed to vote "guilty."

The new board voted not eight to seven, but ten to five.

No relevant evidence, not a word or a sentence, was offered all that day. It was a farce.

The Governor had announced, ten days before, what the verdict would be.

The regent in charge followed a prepared, typewritten schedule.

One educator was fired because a local politician asked for his firing. Another was fired because he hadn't been "right" politically. Still another was fired because he was the cousin of a political foe of the administration. Another was dismissed because had been employed by the Rosenwald Fund, which had given much to Georgia.

As a result the faculties of the state university system live in fear and trembling; the state has been advertised as being dominated by falsehood and intolerance. They know that only an aroused public opinion halted the faculty firings. They know present administration promises are worthless.

All this the committee will investigate.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Beaver Admits Irregularities Have Occurred

NOV 4 1941

Peters Doesn't Share Chairman's Views or Capitulation.

By LUKE GREENE.

Capitulating to the extent of promising political interference with the University System of Georgia would be eliminated in the future, a five-man committee of the State Board of Regents yesterday pleaded for mercy before an investigating group of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools meeting in the Ansley hotel to determine whether any state institutions would be dropped from the accredited list.

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Chairman Sandy Beaver, who headed the regents' delegation, asked the association do no more than issue a warning to the University System and promised the state board would be willing to follow any suggestions as to how it might keep a clean slate with the accrediting agency in the future.

Emerging from the executive hearing after a three-hour conference, Chairman Beaver said he admitted to the investigating group there had been irregularities in Georgia and that he had no defense for some of these offenses, although henceforth he was willing to follow the correct course.

Committee Divided.

Indications were, however, that the committee was divided in its degree of capitulation, since James A. Peters, of Manchester, one of the Governor's closest advisers, did not share Beaver's viewpoint.

Speaking to newsmen after the conference, Chairman Beaver said:

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"I told them that we could not defend all that we had done. We know there have been irregularities, that we have violated some of the best practices in educational organizations and have not followed accurately our own regulations.

"However, in the future, we are willing to adhere strictly to regulations and run according to the best form. I asked them to tell us how in their opinion the matter best could be handled."

Asked About Ousters.

Chairman Beaver said the investigating group inquired about most of the ousters that had been laid to political interference, including the removal of Dr. Walter D. Cocking from the school of education at the University of Georgia, and Dr. Marvin S. Pittman, from the presidency of the Georgia Teachers' College at Statesboro.

Beaver said he thought the committee sufficiently explained the ouster of former Vice Chancellor Curtis Dixon, since this office was abolished by the regents.

The chairman said the committee also inquired about the removal of Professor P. D. Bush, from the North Georgia College at Dahlonega.

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"I took the attitude that I was willing to crawl on my belly if necessary," Beaver asserted. "I think the majority of the committee was with me."

If necessary, Beaver said he was willing to go all the way and promise to restore all discharged educators to their former positions. He added he would be subject to future call by the investigating body.

However, Peters later declared he was inclined to believe that the past should be forgotten.

"Forget the Past."

"We are all agreed that there won't be any political interference in the future," he said. "But we had rather not talk about the past. There's no use to talk about what's already happened."

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Asked directly if he concurred in Beaver's statement to the press, Peters replied he would "let Beaver do the talking."

Peters did point out that he was astounded to learn how much authority the Southern Association commanded. He said he never had any idea that the organization was as powerful as it was. He added that some of this authority superseded that of the State Board of Regents.

Emphasizing his point that what had happened in the past was of no particular consequence as far as the committee was concerned, except insomuch as it reflected on what would be done in the future, Peters said the University System was not being tried for any criminal offense.

Similar to Tribunal.

Beaver declared later he regarded the committee of the accrediting association as similar to a federal tribunal and that he was willing to follow its suggestions in planning for the future.

He praised the committee as "one of the finest and most considerate groups" he had ever contacted, and added the members showed every inclination to help the University System work out its problem.

The committee of "judges" consisted of Chairman O. C. Carmichael, of Vanderbilt University; Dr. Richard C. Foster, of the University of Alabama, and Dr. Alex Guerry, of Sewanee University.

Sitting in with them were some other prominent educators, including Dr. T. H. Jack, of the United Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa; Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, president of the American Medical Association, and Dr. W. D. Cutter, of Leland Stanford University, executive secretary; H. Claude Horack, of Duke, representing the American Bar Association; Arthur T. Martin, of the Association of American Law Schools, and S. H. Whitley, president of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

These representatives also were interested in investigating the Georgia situation.

Candler Appears.

Regent Scott Candler, of Decatur, told the committee that the University System would be plunged directly into politics if any institutions are dropped from the accredited list.

Members of the committee also asserted the Governor never expected the ouster of the educators to cause such a furore in Georgia, and Peters charged that the newspapers had been largely responsible for the present state of affairs.

After the meeting Peters admitted he made some reference to the newspapers but said he meant that the Atlanta newspapers had "fanned the flame."

Immediately after the committee heard the regents, a committee representing the alumni society of the University of Georgia was ushered into the hearing room.

This committee consisted of Judge Lucien P. Goodrich, of Griffin, president of the society; Hughes Spalding, of Atlanta; former Governor John M. Slaton, of Atlanta, and Shelby Myrick, of Savannah. They pleaded that the University System not be blacklisted as did alumni representatives from Georgia Tech, R. B. Wilby and Frank Hooper.

Students Plead.

A group of University and Tech students headed by Bob Pottle and Bill Chromartie also asked for mercy, telling the committee that Mercer University, Emory, Agnes Scott and Shorter College were with them. They told of the unfortunate circumstances the students would be placed in if any units are dropped.

Chancellor S. V. Sanford was called in for a lengthy conference yesterday and was followed by Dr. M. L. Brittain, of Georgia Tech.

Dr. Brittain said the committee asked him about the proposal to make David I. (Red) Barron, of Monroe, vice president of the institution, but he told them that was not a matter of record. Dr. Brittain said soon after this proposal was made he contacted Barron in a downtown parking lot and that Barron did not want the job.

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Asked about political interference, Dr. Brittain said there was virtually none at Tech. He, too, expressed the hope that the committee would only warn the Georgia institutions and not suspend, expel or put them on probation.

Before leaving last night for New York, Dr. Wilbur and Dr. Cutter, representatives of the American Medical Association, said their organization undoubtedly would follow the action of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

"We are here to protect the interests of the medical students," Dr. Wilbur said. Asked what reaction he got from the hearing, he replied:

"I got more out of the students than any of the others. They are thinking this thing through."

56k-1941
Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Scott Reviews Position Of Negroes In Trinity Of Business Operation

OCT 18 1941

Men, Management and Money Form the Three M's in America, But Race Shares None of the Prestige Although Science Proves No Inferiority.

By EMMETT J. SCOTT

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 16—The United States is the most highly developed industrial and business nation in the world. The trinity of factors responsible for this achievement is generally referred to as THE THREE M'S—MEN, MANAGEMENT and MONEY.

Twelve to thirteen million colored persons are a part of our whole population, now in excess of 150,000,000, including territories and possessions,—an increase of 8.6 per cent over 1930 census totals.

These 12,000,000 to 13,000,000 colored persons are entitled upon the basis of their American citizenship to share the birthright of individual liberty and freedom, the general welfare, the happiness, and, the social justice programs of our American scheme of life.

Mainly, they constitute the largest group of our inarticulate masses and know little or nothing of pressure organization and techniques. In the great world of industrial and agricultural life they receive a minimum of benefits, and live, the great majority of them, on subnormal levels of existence. They share none of the prestiges of management, but as men and women they are entitled to a larger share of the money which flows from employment.

DUAL CITIZENSHIP IN AMERICA

OCT 18 1941

Only recently the Secretary of War called attention to the dual citizenship of Americans of Japanese, Italian and German ancestry who are being taken into the U. S. Army under Selective Service regulations, and who are being considered subjects by foreign governments.

It is among these that spy, sabotage and espionage activities are promoted. They are largely employed in important defense production and have every opportunity for serving the purposes of alien masters.

On the other hand, loyal Negroes against whom charges are never made of conspiracy or disloyalty, who have no dual relationships, are excluded, nearly always, except in inferior capacities, from those free privileges which permit opportunity for sharing in the money rewards of labor well performed.

While money is generally regarded as the least of the trinity of the Three M's, it is nevertheless the motivating power which provides food, clothing, shelter, education, and the comforts of life for wives and children.

LIVING BLEAK, CHEERLESS LIVES

Without it, bleak, dismal, cheerless lives are lived. The fabric of American life becomes thinner and thinner, for, whether we like it or not, the progress of all of us is inextricably bound together:

The laws of changeless justice bind
Oppressor with oppressed;
And close as sin and suffering joined
We march to fate abreast.

Aside from all this, an embittered citizenship group is a liability, not an asset. We are all at work now under the gun. If and when war come, we shall all be in the same boat. Everyone of us will have to win that war. We are working against time. These are self-evident truths they frankly need to be recognized.

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In the essentially important tasks engaging our attention, it becomes the responsibility of government, industry, labor—of every element of armed defense—to do away with hide-bound discriminations and traditional prejudices.

The New Day ahead of us demands an earnest searching of hearts and minds that racial injustices shall no longer be practiced, and for the tbandonment of outmoded theories, the most notable of which is that racial differences, the so-called inferiority of Negroes to others, stand in the way of giving them a real chance to contribute to the greatness of our nation.

NEGRO PERFORMANCE EXHIBITS NO INFERIORITY

Herman G. Canady, professor of psychology at West Virginia State college, and chairman of the department of psychology of the American Teacher's Association, in a recent paper declares that where studies have been made in various localities, Negro youth performance shows no inferiority to that of white youth. Moreover, he points to findings of army testers who discovered that Negro recruits from the North were superior, not only to Negroes from the South, but in some cases actually superior as a group to white soldiers from the Southern States.

The only conclusion. he declares, that can be drawn at this time from the mass of available data is that there is no adequate scientific proof of fundamental Negro-white differences in intelligence or mechanical apitude, and that those differences which are found are due to lack of opportunity, training and other environmental factors.

With these scientific findings established, the way should be clear for removing theb arriers which obstruct and thereby prevent men and women of Negro extraction from sharing in that business operation which makes America great and provides the MONEY—one of the THREE M's, for well-rounded existence and happiness.

The Negro group has earned this consideration at the hands of the American people.

UNDECIDED

Above is a photo of Staff Sgt. Nathaniel Dickerson of Fort Bragg, N. C. He is a native of Beckley, Va., and was promoted from private, first class, to staff Sergeant in seven months. Sergeant Dickerson is a selectee and is undecided whether he will make the army his career or not.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

FAMED JURIST NOTED FOR STAND IN CASES AFFECTING NEGROES

OCT 18 1941

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 16—The great liberality of Louis Dembitz Brandeis, retired Associate Justice of the Supreme Court who died at his home here last Sunday evening, embraced the plight of the colored people of this country in his pursuit of justice.

From his appointment to the highest court of the land by Woodrow Wilson in 1916 until his retirement on February 13, 1939, he concurred in decision after decision upholding the constitutional guarantees of equal protection of the laws and of due process of law.

PARTICIPATED IN MANY GREAT CASES

One of the early cases decided by the Supreme Court after he became a member involved the constitutionality of a city ordinance forbidding colored persons to occupy houses in blocks where the greater number of houses were occupied by white persons. In an opinion by Justice William R. Day the court held that such ordinances invaded the civil right to acquire, enjoy and use property. Justice Brandeis concurred in the decision.

On the night of September 30, 1919, a number of colored people assembled in church in Elaine, Ark., was attacked and fired upon by a mob of white men. In the disturbance that followed a white man was killed. For this homicide five colored men were convicted of first-degree murder and sentenced to death.

From an order of the Federal District Court dismissing a petition for habeas corpus the case was appealed to the Supreme Court. The late Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, with whom Justice Brandeis was an apostle of dissent, delivered the opinion. The court held that a trial for murder in a State court in which the actcused are hurried to conviction under mob domination without regard for their rights, is without due process of law and absolutely void. Justice Brandeis concurred in the decision.

HELD FAST TO PRIMARY VIEWS

OCT 18 1941

In the Newberry case the court divided on the question of whether the power of Congress over elections could be stretched to cover regulation of primaries for choosing candidates to be voted for in general elections for Representa-

tives and Senators. Justice Brandeis joined in the dissenting opinion of Justice Mahlon Pitney holding that Congress had such power.

He held steadfast to the view that the right to participate in primary as well as general elections was secured to all citizens by the Constitution in the cases in which the accused are hurried the right to vote were colored.

In Nixon vs. Herndon the District Court dismissed an action for damages brought by a colored elector against the judges of election based on their refusal to allow him to vote at a Texas primary election.

The Supreme Court held in that case that the Texas statute barring colored persons from voting in Democratic primary elections in Texas for the nomination of candidates for Senator and Representatives in Congress and State and other offices violated the Fourteenth Amendment.

Justice Holmes read the opinion. Justice Brandeis concurred in it.

NIXON CASE RE-ARGUED

Immediately after that decision the Texas legislature enacted a new statute giving to every political party in the State the power to prescribe the qualifications of its own members. Under this new statute the Democratic State Executive Committee adopted a resolution limiting participation in party primaries to white persons.

Nixon was again refused the right to vote in a Democratic primary. He again brought suit against the judges of election for damages. The District Court again dismissed his suit, and the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit affirmed that judgment.

On review the Supreme Court held in an opinion read by the late Justice Benjamin N. Cardozo that the power exercised by the Executive Committee in this instance was State action and violated the Fourteenth Amendment. Justice Brandeis concurred in this decision.

SUPPORTED APPEALS OF SCOTTSBORO BOYS

He also concurred in the decision in the Scottsboro cases in 1932, reversing the conviction and death sentences of seven of nine colored youths charged with raping two white girls on a moving freight train near Scottsboro, Alabama, on March 25, 1931, on the ground that they had not been accorded fair trials.

He also concurred in the decisions in 1935 granting new trials to Clarence Norris and Haywood Patteson, two of the defendants in the Scottsboro cases. In the Norris case the court ruled that systematic exclusion of colored persons from grand and pettit juries was illegal.

Other cases in which he concurred in decision upholding the civil rights of colored people were those of Angelo Herndon and Lloyd Gaines. In the Herndon case the Supreme Court ruled that a Georgia statute forbidding incitement to insurection, a reenactment of a provision of the Black Codes of slavery days, violated the freedom of speech and assembly guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment. In the Gaines case the court rule that a State must provide equal educational facilities.

Justice Brandeis was born in Louisville, Ky., on Nov. 13, 1856. His maternal grandfather had been a leader in a Polish revolution. An uncle helped nominate Lincoln for President in 1860. His father was an outspoken union sympathizer, and his mother risked her life to bring succor to Northern soldiers.

OCT 8 1941

Ilanga Lase Natal
(Natal Sun)
Durban, Natal,
South Africa

"My Experiences In The U. S. A."

Through The Southern States

By Selby D. B. Ngcobo, M.A., B.Econ.

THE FIELD TRIP.

One of the most valuable things about the study of Race Relations was the Field trip. Twice during the academic year the students concerned under the leadership of the late Dr. Loram took a tour round selected parts of the United States or Canada. And these tours lasted a fortnight or two months The Professor and the students left behind books and theoretic studies and went out to learn something new and to verify what they already knew in a general way from actual life situations. During the second field trip between March and April, 1940 we went through the following Southern States:- Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana and Texas. We came into touch with men and women, white and black, who were dealing with practical situations and were richer for these experiences.

It was on the eve of this second field trip that Dr. Loram came to me and told me that we were going to undertake a trip through the South, and that I might experience difficulties because of my race. However, he said he would be there to father me along as much as he could. I said to Dr. Loram that I would value the experience of seeing something of the much advertised Southern States and that, as a South African Muntu, I could not imagine how the South could be very much worse from what I would get back home Somebody who was with me suggested that I might escape some of the inconveniences if I could disguise myself as an Indian under turban. That I refused to do I was thus laid bare to what was termed the "full Southern exposure"

SEP 13 1941

THE JIM CROW COACH.

From New York to Washington, D. C. we travelled in the same rail coach with white passengers. As a matter of fact I was not the only coloured man in that coach. Things changed in Washington. I was rather struck with the irony of the situation, namely, that the colour bar should begin in the city which is the seat of the Federal Government which practises no legal colour bar against Negroes. When the train pulled out of the station at 3 a.m. I noticed that all the men of dark colour had been shepherded into one coach that was poorer than the others. There is nothing like it in this country as far as I know. The Jim Crow coach is very uncomfortable because of the smell from the diagonally situated toilets, the dirt and the lack of ventilation. If you have any food you have to eat it on your knees; there are no facilities. It is a very good example of segregation being synonymous with neglect. It is no wonder that many self-respecting Negroes when going South travel by private or hired cars.

In the United States Railways are not owned and operated by the Government, state or Federal; they are owned by private companies, and these companies have to conform to the colour bars and the racial exclusive behaviours of the Southern whitemen in order to receive their patronage and the licence to operate. That accounts for the existence of the jim crow, and also explains why it cannot be abolished by legislation from Washington. Looking through the windows I could see the old slave-worked plantations and after passing through many plantations and woods we arrived in Richmond, Virginia.

COLOUR PREJUDICE.

We had no sooner arrived in Richmond than I was made conscious of my colour and of the fact that I was different from the rest of our party. Through the usual traveller's ignorance, I went into a certain toilet and after spending a few moments in there a white janitor came along and accosted me thus: "Hey, where are you from?" "From New Haven," I replied. "Well, don't you know you are down South here.....did they not tell you about the Mason and Dixon line?" There was no further word from me; I decamped the next moment. I never could forget that dramatic moment in Richmond, Virginia. As I ruminated over this incident, I realised that the line of the Equator and the Mason-Dixon line were different. The former was a mere mathematical fiction which you could cross *and still* have many happy nights of sleep; but the latter line was a living reality that meant certain definite social relationships to both the whites and the Blacks. You could not cross the Mason and Dixon line and still be happy as a man of colour.

Yes, the South is very much colour - conscious as these other stories will show. At one time we got to Atlanta the capital of Georgia and now we were told that we had arrived in the deep South. We were told that in conference and in discussions we must not expect to be addressed as "Mr. So and So," but that we were to be addressed as "Professor" or "Doctor" or "Colonel." The courtesy title of Mr. or Mrs. is only reserved for the members of the white group.

In our party from up north there was a West African student studying at Columbia University and he had had leave from his faculty in order to join us in the trip. He was very dark in complexion and that made him the butt of a certain prominent Southerner's remarks. We were having an interview with this dignitary and before that could begin we were to be introduced. The white students in the party were introduced and received his outstretched hands. when it came to my turn and that of the West African the hand was withdrawn and there followed a pause. Turning aside from me the Southern dignitary turned to my West African friend and said: "Sit there, boy [pointing to a bench]...that is how we like to have them... as black as hell." In order not to embarrass our host we all with held our laughter, but after the interview every member of our party burst out in laughter; we were actually laughing at the now departed host because he little realised how he was near hell [the West African]. We were singled out for a different seat because of our colour. We did not feel bitter about all this. Nor were we apologetic about being black and African.

56k-1941
The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Analysis of 'Appeals' To the Negro People

By Eugene Gordon

The current number of Propaganda Analysis, "a bulletin to help the intelligent citizen detect and analyse propaganda," does the kind of job that has long wanted doing. It scientifically analyses printed material issued by the Negro people in their own behalf and by whites who desire the Negroes' support of the war against Hitler fascism. On the whole, because its analysis is based on fact, the bulletin presents, on its own part, an excellent bit of favorable propaganda for Negro rights.

Name-calling is an ancient propaganda device, according to the Institute for Propaganda Analysis, Inc., which publishes the bulletin from 211 Fourth Ave. And the use of Hitler's name for this purpose "is hardly new." Yet the editor of the magazine Opportunity: Journal of Negro Life is acknowledged to be justified (for he is telling the truth) when he writes that "a considerable section of America has already been conditioned to the Nazi conception of race" and calls Governor Eugene Talmadge "a Georgia Hitler."

The bulletin considers three main lines of pro-Negro propaganda: (1) that which strives to keep in public view the similarity between the Hitler and the United States treatment of the Negro people; (2) that which, issued by certain organizations made up chiefly of whites, aims at winning the Negro people to support of the war by justifying the Negro's demands for jobs; (3) Negro nationalist propaganda, which reminds the Negro of treament he received in the other war "for democracy" and warns him against all whites.

The first propaganda theme, says the bulletin, requires little artistry to get it across. It is true and everybody knows it is true. Since most of it appears in the Negro press as news, it is documented beyond all scepticism. As the bulletin asserts, the issue is brought down to a question of right or wrong.

Believers in democracy—or those who merely say they believe in it—are faced squarely with this question when reading or listening to the first type of propaganda: "Do I believe in full democracy for the Negro people, or do I not?" If so, he may accept the challenge and do something. If not, he may turn away and try to forget it. Accepting it or trying to forget it, he cannot deny that, if he believes in democracy, this treatment of the Negro is wrong.

There is a breach between getting people to see the point and persuading them to do something about it, once they have seen it. It is not hard for the Negro agencies of propaganda to convince the reader or the listener that what they say is sound; it is hard to get action on it, however. The second line of propaganda, put out by organizations mainly of whites, is geared in the direction of trying to persuade people to do something about the evil—giving Negroes jobs in the war industries, for instance.

These organizations, according to the bulletin, see the "war effort" hampered unless complete national unity is achieved. National unity may be achieved by putting Negroes into the jobs for which they are qualified. Fight for Freedom, Inc., is typical, according to the bulletin, which names also a number of number of other organizations, including the Communist Party.

Here, however, the bulletin refers to an alleged decline in membership (and, inferentially, in propaganda influence), without saying anything about the anti-working class propaganda designed to destroy the effectiveness of the Communist Party among just such of the oppressed as the Negro people.

Negro nationalist propaganda, finally, is linked in the bulletin with the other two kinds as being intended primarily to foster the interests of the Negro people — as the nationalists interpret these interests.

This bulletin of the Institute of Propaganda Analysis is a useful piece of work.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

The New Slavery

When chattel slavery was wiped out of American economics, short-sighted fanatics wildly rejoiced, thinking the problem of the Negro had been solved. We know today that it takes generations upon generations to solve an economic problem affecting a race. Today only is the Negro beginning to climb out of the bondage that ignorance and lack of opportunity have forged for him. It will be generations yet before the American Negro finds the proper and destined place there is for his race in this country. And that place will not be found by prejudiced demagogues of either race.

Following emancipation of the chattel slaves, there developed another form of slavery —economic slavery of the workers of the nation, in mine and mill, in factory and forge. "Wage slaves," they have been called by students of the old industrial system. Undoubtedly this appellation was justified in many instances. Not so many years ago long hours of labor, pitifully scanty pay scales and heartless conditions of work made the "sweatshops" of the nation a scandal and an inhuman disgrace. Of course, there were, at all times, many employers of the highest character, who treated their workers as human beings and as men and women deserving every opportunity. But the exceptions, the sweatshop proprietors, provided too much justification for the charge that chattel slavery in the south had merely been exchanged for wage slavery in the industrial east.

Today the workers have found, through organization into labor unions, that they can seize the whip hand over industrial management. The pendulum has swung, probably too far, to the other side, and today industry is at the mercy of organized labor, which has only to call a strike and any plant in the country is hamstrung, helpless. The courts have even condoned destruction of property and the unwarranted practice known as "sit-down" strikes.

But the coming of the labor unions into such power does not mean that the workers themselves have escaped from slavery. They have only exchanged one master for another and, in many instances, a worse and more cruel one.

For, in many industries, the workers today are more surely, more viciously, bound as slaves to the chariot wheels of labor leaders than they ever were as wage slaves of their employers.

Wages were too low, hours were too long, conditions of work were often deplorable before the rise to power of the unions. But a man, no matter how bad his working conditions, was always free to seek and to find other employment. If conditions were intolerable in his own community, he could go elsewhere in this great country and market his skill and his labor as a free man.

Today that privilege, for tens of thousands of American workers, has gone. They are nothing but the human chattels of the labor bosses who use them as puppets in the warfare with industrial management.

Today the average member of many—not all—unions is a helpless pawn in the hands of the "big shots" of his union. If a strike is ordered, he must obey. At work or out of work, with income or without, he must pay his union dues. In many cases those dues are subtracted from his pay envelope before he sees it.

The individual worker who dares to rebel is not only put out of his present job; he is barred from employment at his trade anywhere in the United States. If he dares to rebel against the iron hand of his union masters, he is, not infrequently, beaten up and his family is ruthlessly doomed to starve.

There is a day coming when all men shall be free. When slavery in every form shall disappear from the face of the earth.

Slowly the nation is solving the hideous problems that resulted from the passing of chattel slavery. Slowly, through social awakening, the evils of the sweatshop and of wage slavery are passing away. But, so far, working men and women have but exchanged one form of servitude for another.

Servitude to the labor bosses is but the new slavery, following after servitude to the employers. In many respects the new slavery is worse than what has gone before.

In its turn it, too, will pass. And free Americans will once again be free to work where and at what they please, but when Abraham Lincoln said it: "... this government cannot endure permanently, half slave and half free."

If it does not pass, America, as we know it, is doomed. For it is just as true today as it was in the days of the exploitation of any kind by an understanding and acceptance of moral laws and obligations that are more compelling and more binding than any written upon the formal statute books.

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If it does not pass, America, as we know

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

SOUTHERN SAY-SO

FREE OUR ECONOMIC SLAVES FROM THE JAWS OF THE LOAN SHARKS

SEP 20 1941

BY M. S. STUART

GOM-BEEN-ISM is a "jaw-breaking" mouthful; and if you will let your candor rise for a moment you must confess that you have not been accustomed to using this strange gob of verbage on little children and every-day people. Maybe if hurled at you by some smart word fancier you would think it a brick or bomb. at least until you had ignited your thought starter by a vigorous head scratching.

Well, in not being a bedfollow of this recluse of the word family you are not by yourself. You have plenty of company. Maybe it ought not to be allowed to run at large outside of its stall in the dictionary. Physically it looks like a haphazard conglomeration of syllables mechanically put together. Its origin being Irish, you could easily suspect it to have been conceived in moments when the spirits were cheering and the sire "in high." No, it is not the name of anything in Russia, a Creole dish, a disease nor of some pre-historic monster.

Mr. Stuart

MANY GUILTY OF IT

While it is not exactly a crime and you are sure it is too big and strange to be used on the poorer classes of colored people, yet you probably do not know that these are the very classes in sme sections who are the victims of the evil practice which this queer word was originated to define.

If you have not already sneaked a peep "under the deck" while no one was looking, it may be information to you to know that *gom-been-ism,* to quote the namesake of Methuselah's grandson, is "the practice of the poor of depending upon loans of money at high rates of interest, as in parts of Ireland." Now that you have been lured up to the point in this effort, you may remember that many Negroes in the South, perhaps in other sections of this country, are the unwitting victims of this practice. You know that many of us are always alert for an opportunity to borrow. That when getting the money or credit, we don't care how high the interest or hard the terms. That frequently when we can, we make new loans to pay old ones.

THAT in this way the victims become mired deeper and deeper in debt. You know that on this road there is constant poverty and ruin at the end. You know that it only defers the day of disaster and that the only way to avoid it is to accept and bear the required sacrifice in the beginning, without borrowing, if possible.

NEGRO STREETS

You find this practice mostly on so-called Negro streets, like Beale avenue in Memphis, and Rampart in New Orleans, where Messrs. Slickerberg and Skinnumvich and the like, with their loan and pawn shops, always find enough Negro victims to grow rich. You say these Negro victims are Mr. Skinnumvich's economic slaves. You may have heard those words, "economic slaves" in the mouths of several speakers at the recent session of the National Negro Business league. If you did, you probably wondered if these speakers were just glibly reciting words they had heard or read, or if actually they realize the terrible rigidity of the economic bonds which the borrowing and debt psychology of our masses has rivited upon the race. You wonder if these leaders know that this debt tendency is one of the greatest hindrances to economic progress and the success of Negro business. If they do, you wonder why they just talk year after year and try to do nothing about it.

LEADERS TO BLAME

SEP 20 1941

You see race groceries and other commercial stores suffering, while the stores of Messrs. Sam, Ikey, Trickeystein, Gouge-owski and Whatnotski are crowded with Negroes every day. These victims say they cannot quit trading with Whatnotski, etc., because he lets them run an account and "is so nice" and similar drivel. When you hear this type of tommy-rot from Whatnotski's economic slaves, you know the price of bondage for these victims is one week's grocery bill. Your first impulse is to be vexed with them. *One week's grocery bill!* Surely they should have sense enough not to let this stand between them and independence. Surely in some way they could make this small sacrifice.

BUT when you let your thinking bore in a bit, you find that it is not so simple as you first thought.

VICTIMS OF A CUSTOM

First of all these victims have long standing custom to overcome. They are the slaves of a custom that runs back right to the gates of Emancipation. That first week outside the gates, their ancestors had to borrow. They had to go in debt for food. They and many of their posterity have been doing that ever since—by the month or year in the country—by the week or month in town. This custom by now is probably in the blood of some. You know how hard an old custom is to break, even with constant advice against it. But these masses have not had much advice nor encouragement. That which they have had has been mostly sporadic and in the abstract.

Next, you cannot recall any definitely formed, persistently pursued and ably led program for their deliverance during the past 75 years. You know that the money spent by Negroes in the higher brackets of finance for convention and vacation trips and other extravagances, in any year, would be sufficient to establish financial enterprises to lend money on low rates and easy terms to free these "economic slaves." You have heard of no movement in this direction. You have noticed no tendency to make this sacrifice.

SEP 20 1941

NEXT, you know that many leaders do not themselves "practice what they preach." You know the masses see many who can do better going right on, even slipping in, buying from Whatnotski, and often accepting with a grin the lagniappes of discourtesies and insults which they denounce in their speeches. So, after pondering you are not so vexed with Whatnotski's "economic slaves."

SHORT CIRCUIT ADVICE

Now and then there has, you know, been advice from high places. "Live within your means." You may have heard that from the President in his fine annual address at the recent league session. You know that is good advice, yet you cannot forget that if you are sentenced to a long term in the low income brackets, that advice is easier to give than it is to follow. If you are an "economic slave," you want that advice to go farther and offer some practical solution for your economic emancipation.

Next week that is what this effort will talk about—*SOLUTIONS.*

School Issue Is Thrust Into 'Y' Conference

JUL 19 1941

By Harry B. Webber

BORDENTOWN — Ten national leaders of the race seated around a long conference table Saturday for the panel discussion on defense staged by the YMCA Annual Laymen's Conference became confused when their master of ceremonies Ira D. A. Reid, taking a tip from questions by the audience, lifted this question into their midst:

"What should Negro leaders who head separate set-ups take to end segregation without losing the gains that have been already made?"

The question resulted from a fiery discussion of growing segregation in American life in which both panel members and audience participated. It also resulted, when efforts by members of the Herald News staff to inject the Bordentown School defense training issue into the picture, were sidetracked by Mr. Reid.

To the question, the speakers made these answers:

WARREN M. BANNER, National Urban League: "I look upon the issue of segregated schools from an economic point of view. Take the two cities, Philadelphia, and Pittsburgh. In Philadelphia, the people decided for separate schools. Today they have scores of teachers making good money, while Pittsburgh, which decided against segregation has only three teachers. I put the question up to you. What do you think?" Later, when pressed on his aparent O.K. of the separate school idea, Banner attempted to explain he did not mean to O.K. it. "It's a different problem for each community and has to be studied," he said after the meeting.

HUBERT DELANY, New York: "Unconditional equality without segregation. Pittsburgh is better off in the long run for having refused to accept segregation. Every segregated unit ends with the Negro getting the worst of it."

WILLIAM H. HASTIE, Washington, Civilian War Aide: "We should insist on the ideal always. Do schools exist for hiring teachers or for teaching children? Is the teacher or the pupil to be benefited?"

MAJOR JOHNSON, U. S. Army: "We have all opposed segregation in the army on the record. But one question is whether or not white soldiers being trained in southern camps may not spread southen ideas over the country after the emergency."

MISS FRANCES WILLIAMS of the Price Administration offices, Washington: "The government should take the power of administration from the holding companies and corporations to help end discrimination by firms against Negroes and we should have cross alliances with white groups fighting our cause."

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH of New York: "The trouble with Pittsburgh schools can be quickly solved if even a thousand Negroes march on the Board of Education."

CLARENCE MITCHELL of O. P.M.: "In appointing the committee to carry out the President's order against discrimination we should not make the mistake of assuming every Negro on it will be our friend and every white man our enemy."

WALTER WHITE: "Point out the high cost of segregation to the community. Use the courts."

MISS WILLIAMS: "Don't worry who gets the jobs at the top. Let the masses get them as well as the leaders."

MR. DELANY "Fight along the economic and political front."

PROF. CHARLES WESLEY, Howard University: "The question in Negro life is how we are going to help change the mind of the people in local communities to get rid of segregation. Name some practical suggestions. (At this point Mr. Wesley was interrupted by Mr. Delany who urged economic and political war) "I don't want an argument," Wesley fired at Delany.

56k-1941
New York Age
New York, N. Y.

PATRIOTISM

APR 26 1941

PLANS are being completed for an "I Am An American Day," which, coming so close to Decoration and Independence Days, will make the next three months a period for whipping up the patriotism of the country to a fever pitch, so that opposition to active participation in World War No. 2 by the United States will have practically died out by that time.

APR 26 1941

We as a racial group have just cause for pride for the contribution we have made to the development of our country both from an industrial and artistic standpoint. At the same time we realize that our system of government offers the best opportunity for individual development in the world today as witness the examples of Marian Anderson and Joe Louis.

Nevertheless, we think it well to realize that all this talk of democracy is so much "hokum" insofar as it relates to the Negro as witness the following dispatch from Montgomery, Ala., to The New York Times:

"Representatives of the legal departments of eight states sought today (April 16) to save their race segregation laws from being held unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court. They prepared a friend-of-the-court brief for submission to the high court in the case of Representative Arthur W. Mitchell of Illinois, who has attacked the Arkansas "Jim Crow" law relative to railroad segregation of whites and Negroes.

"The Mitchell case already has been argued orally before the Supreme Court. The attorneys contend that the Arkansas law was not properly before the court, but if it were, it was applicable to interstate as well as intrastate passengers and as such constitutional.

"The states represented were Alabama, Arkansas, Virginia, Mississippi, Tennessee, Georgia, Florida and Louisiana."

APR 26 1941

And if further proof is needed of where the Negro stands in this democracy of ours, read "What War Means To The Negro" in the current issue of New Masses—a record of the treatment we received in the last war.

It is well to remember that record as we hear all this talk about democracy and patriotism, and let our white friends know that we are not being fooled this time as we were in the last war.

APR 26 1941

We will fight if we have to but they certainly can't expect us to fight with the same enthusiasm as Americans of the Caucasian race, knowing what we must face when peace has again come to the world.

To paraphrase a well-known saying, "Patriotism is the last refuge of Nordics and scoundrels."

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

The Open Forum

MAY 10 1941

Three Classes of Thinkers Among Our Group

Editor, Journal and Guide:
Judging from the present and future social progress there are three classes of thinkers among American Negroes today.

Class No. 1 believes that we as a race are the masters of our own destiny, that our potentialities for continued social advancement are practically unlimited, that our faith in the eventuality of a sunny day of economic triumph will be actually realized, and last, but not least, that our debut into the clear light of full civic citizenship and economic mastery will be realized after we have escaped successfully from the tyrannical yoke of political bondage, which is now being zealously levied upon us.

This group of American Negro thinkers represents those upon whose shoulders rests the task of finding a fool proof solution for our present acutely embarrassing social difficulties. These intellectual pioneers believe, emphatically, that the degree of acceleration with which our full liberation shall be brought to pass depends wholly upon our individual and aggregate religious, social and military conduct.

Unlike Group No. 1, Class No. 2 of the thinking type of American Negro falls into the "parrot" category, but merely echo the sentiments of various Caucasion statesmen and intermediate political leaders of both races. This group comprising ministers, teachers, actors, musicians, laymen, etc., would have our people believe that the future political rise and social welfare of the Negro race depends upon the fate of the British Empire in World War No. 2.

But they forget that if Great Britain loses her present war with the Axis powers, both on the European continent and in Africa, that in the resultant chaotic political upheaval, many of the semi-heathen Negro tribes may emerge out of the darkness of protectorative servitude into the full light of sovereign, mature power and independence.

Especially is this true of Ethiopia. They forget that the British promise to rescue the fallen Haile Selassie kingdom from beneath Italian rule may be, in reality, but a clever British ruse to obtain Ethiopia for themselves as a British protectorate. They forget the recent object lesson of many, so-called great, French Negro leaders who rashly persuaded the French Negro populace to support the Petain-Laval regime in its untimely and extremely unfortunate military foray against the Nazis.

These leaders brought extreme discredit upon the Negro people everywhere for fearing to entertain their own personal views regarding the approaching conflict, by neglecting to withhold judgment regarding the ultimate outcome of the struggle, and by failing to exhort their respective following to steadfastly maintain a neutral (non-partisan, non-combatant) attitude as much as time and circumstances would permit, in keeping with the spiritual, intellectual, and physical strength of the individual, they led the French Negro masses into a virtual Hades of pain, misery, shame, defeat, and death.

Had the French Negro leaders been, for the most part, thinkers of the class No. 1 type, and if their actions had been governed according to the righteous dictates of their own inward consciences (as God intended) instead of swayed by the foundationless arguments of vociferous French politicians, they would have realized that as a subject people, within the land, the Negro layman, and all other race men not actively engaged in military or political pursuits, were not justly responsible for any war brought upon the state by the ruling regime.

MAY 10 1941

What really happened, was that ignorant Negro leaders (intellectually well trained, but spiritually imperfect) stirred up the ire of the French Negro against Adolph Hitler and the Nazis, in behalf of Petain and Laval, causing themselves to be justly responsible for the dreadful calamity meted out upon the comparatively innocent French Negro people by the relentless Nazi sword.

When asked "Who would win the War?" a reliable leader of Class No. 1 would have truthfully replied "I do not know," and there let the matter end. Many of the French Negro leaders told the French Negro people that they thought France would win the war. Ultimate results, in the fallacy of their shallow belief many upright, able, and innocent Negro men, women and children perished.

Poor leadership is a harmful thing, but blind leadership is ten thousand times worse. Had the race leaders of France admonished the Negro people to adopt a patriotic, yet strictly neutral attitude throughout the duration of the Nazi-French controversy, war casualties of the lamentable period under discussion, would have been very few, among the Negro Frenchmen.

As we stand, today, we are fighting a war of wits. Enemies surround us on every side, many of them among our own race, color, blood, and kindred. The dungeon and the sword are some of the milder forms of the weapons which our spiritual enemies are causing to be used against us. Deadly disease, slow starvation due to malnutrition, and dire-disgraceful-poverty, the latter brought on through the medium of oppressive labor, exploitation on the part of prejudiced and jealous politicians, are other abominable social difficulties under which the American Negro is now laboring.

MAY 10 1941

It is far above the spiritual virtue of the state to remedy these evils. Therefore, we must labor patiently on working and hoping for a turn for the best, until we are aggregately relieved by the intervention of superior outside forces or circumstances.

—WILLIAM MALET CARPEN-
Maxton, N. C.

The Plaindealer
Kansas City, Kan.

SOCIAL JUSTICE IS DESIRED BY ALL RACES

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Dr. J. J. Walker, pastor of the Central Christian Church, one of the leading white congregations of this city was very outspoken here Sunday afternoon when he told an interracial goodwill meeting at First Baptist Church that "There is no such thing as social equality—no such things as a superior race. Social justice is a thing desired by all races". To a packed audience, this courageous minister who believes in justice for all, spoke from the depths of his heart and gave Memphis a message that is so much needed in the midst of a double social standard, one for the white and one for the colred, under the present political machine.

Speaking further, Dr. Walker said: All races are subject to the same things individuals are—the blessings of a moraly and spiritually trustworthy universe. There is no such thing as a superior race. Many of the things coveted by one race of another race will be found to be will-o-the-wisps if attained.

The sane members of any race will not waste their time in pursuing so-called social equality", Dr. Walker insisted. "Within every race there are higher-ups meritoriously. There are also assumed higher-ups. No normal member of any race would care for the latter nor would he care for the former except he could enter the community of fellowship by way of merit. The world's finest felowship is made up of a superior race composed of the finest citizens of all races."

Dr. Walker ended his address amid roars, cheers and laud applause. Comments were made by various leaders that such addresses as Dr. Walker's and the liberal attitude of the white daily newspaper toward colored people of this city and a continuous pounding away against the oppression of the Negro would eventually bring about a better and newer day. One leader in commenting said, "Systems of oppression usually wreck themselves because systems of oppression are wrong, and the system of oppression used against the Negro would inevitably fall."

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

'The Nightmare'

Columbia, S. C. State
June 19, 1941

LISTEN.

A Negro educator writes to The State. He says what other Negro leaders are saying. He does not want race relations in South Carolina changed by outsiders. He wants South Carolinians to lead South Carolinians. The Negro, he says, will not listen to radical outsiders "If we can just get more consideration here and there in South Carolina. . . ."

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Mulatto Is Not Negro In Fla.

KEY WEST, Fla.—(ANP)— Under an old Florida law a mulatto was permitted to purchase liquor, but the sale of liquor to a Negro was prohibited. This fact was revealed by the discovery of a letter dated December 1[illegible], 1854, written to a state legislator.

The letter protested the passage of a bill permitting a Negro, or mulatto, having a written order from a white person, to purchase one quart of liquor. The writer pointed out that the same session of the legislature then passed a measure prohibiting sale to a Negro but failed to mention mulattoes, leaving them free to make purchases.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Raps Racial Attitude Of Southerners

BLUE RIDGE, N. C., June 19.—"Although we criticize the Germans for their racial prejudice, we think it is all right for Southerners to have the same attitude toward the Negro," Miss Lillian Smith, editor of the North Georgia Review said in addressing the Southern Student Christian Conference here Wednesday night.

The speaker added that "we South, also the most murders. We have the most churches in the take more out of the people than we give back, and still think it is good business to take more out of the soil than we put into it."

Dr. [illegible]ack Stubbs of the Marine hospital, Baltimore, Md. discussing in a brief address the South's health needs, said more hospitals are needed, and there is a shortage of doctors in the rural areas. "Health must be included in any consideration of the welfare of the people," he declared, "and that means all the people, white and black, rich and poor. Disease is no respecter of races, classes or persons."

56K-1941

News
Birmingham, Ala.

Indians In America Are Making Progress Toward Cultural Aims

JAN 26 1941

Numbers Are Increasing And Members Of Race Contributing Vastly To U. S. Accomplishments

BY WALTER R. BOTTCHER

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The once great Indian empire—all but obliterated by governmental administration which Secretary of War Stanton in 1862 called a "sink of iniquity"—now is composed of 200 tribes with landed estates totaling 54,839,278 acres in 24 states.

Floyd W. Larouche, field representative of the Indian Service, says:

"There has come a resurgence of Indian culture, economy and spirit . . . the fruits of which no man can accurately foretell."

"Instead of being at the end of the trail, as the sculptor saw him a few decade ago, the Indian now is entering a new and auspicious era—one in which he has more to hope for than at any time since the white man landed on this continent."

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Since the last tomahawk was laid aside a half-century ago, the redman has contributed figures like the late Will Rogers, humorist and actor; the late Charles Curtis, vice president of the United States; the late Zane Gray, author of many Western novels; Acee Blue Eagle, noted artist, and Jim Thorpe, gridiron immortal and Olympics champion.

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Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

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"All over the world black men still suffer from hostile discrimination. But indeed those still only partly realized assertions of the Declaration of Independence have been a power for good. They ranked in men's consciences, and bore belated fruits. The heroic lives and sacrifices of the American Abolitionists are on record to

Globe and Independent
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They set forth ideas and ideals, which, if lived up to, would bring about in this country of ours, a philosophy of living, a way of peace, and, in truth and in fact, a "government dedicated to the proposition that the rich and the poor alike stand upon common ground; that each has equal rights as well as equal opportunities; and that, each is entitled to the full protection of his government in the preservation of the priceless rights and privileges of citizenship."

Racial Prejudices and Bigotries

The realization of these ideals in America is now prevented mainly by racial prejudices and bigotries. These prejudices and bigotries fall with threatening impact day by day, year in and year out, upon the hapless heads of the great masses of one particular group of our American citizenship—the Negro group.

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The Union
Cincinnati, Ohio

JAN 2 1941

THE MAIN VICTIMS OF RACIAL SEGREGATION IN THE UNITED STATES ARE DESCENDANTS OF THOSE WHO DWELT HERE IN BONDAGE. WHO'S TO BLAME? OUR SKIRTS ARE NOT CLEAN. NEARLY ALWAYS, SOME "SUN KISSED CHILD", TO GET "EASY MONEY", SPRINGS A SCHEME FOR A "COLORED" THIS, OR A "COLORED" THAT, A NEGRO THIS, OR A NEGRO THAT. HE SCREAMS, "RACE PRIDE," WHICH DRAWS TO HIS STANDARD, MANY IGNORANT MEMBERS OF HIS PEOPLE, WHO ARE TAUGHT TO BELIEVE, THAT SUCH MOVEMENT IS BEST FOR "THE RACE." THE PROMOTER OR PROMOTERS, SHOUT "AMEN", BUT THEY ARE LOOKING NOT TO GOD, BUT TO GOLD! THE WHITES GLADLY CONTRIBUTE TO HELP THE GAME ALONG, KNOWING IT FORGES ANOTHER LINK, IN THE RAPIDLY GROWING CHAINS, OF SEGREGATION.

MANY COLORED CITIZENS, WHO HAVE BEEN LOUDEST IN ADVOCATING RACIAL ORGANIZATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS, ARE NOW MOST VOCIFEROUS IN DAMNING "THE COLOR LINE" IN ARMY AND NAVY. THEY DO NOT SEEM TO REALIZE THEIR CONTRIBUTION TO THIS DAMNABLE CONDITION, THAT IS IN MANY RESPECTS FAR WORSE THAN EXISTED YEARS AGO. HAS THE GREAT GROWTH OF EDUCATION, SOMETHING TO DO WITH THE CONDONATION, THAT NOW PREVAILS QUITE GENERALLY? HAS WHITE PHILANTHROPY AND ITS EMISSARIES AUGHT TO DO WITH THE SERVILITY OF MOST OF ITS BENEFICIARIES?

"PLATE SIN WITH GOLD, AND THE STRONG LANCE OF JUSTICE, HURTLESS BREAKS, ARM IT IN RAGE AND A PYGMY'S STRAW DOTH PIERCE IT."

Dabney.

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

"Many Things Keep the U.S. From Being Truly a Democratic Nation"

MAR 1 1941

PETERSBURG, Va.—"Young people in this country must decide whether we really know what we mean by democracy; whether we really care about democracy as we have it now and as we hope to make it grow in our country so that we are willing to live for it and fight for it, just as ardently as the young people in other parts of the world are living, fighting and dying for the forms of government that they believe in."

MAR 1 1941

This challenge was sounded by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Sunday, when she spoke at Virginia State College. Ironically enough only a handful of whites heard the First Lady because of a State law prohibiting the mixing of the races in public gatherings.

Continuing further, Mrs. Roosevelt said:

"I know that some of you will tell me that there are many things in this country today that do not make it a true democratic nation and I will not contradict you because I know it is so. But there is one thing here which I think you must acknowledge to be true: there is more hope in this nation through education and the power of the people to control the government of it becoming a true democracy than any other country in the world."

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

just musin'...

By Josephine Strode-Tennyson

Negroes and Whites "Get Together"

MAR 15 1941

In the past few years I have attended numerous interracial meetings where whites exclaim in their remarks to Negroes, "We must get together." How oft those words are repeated, yet the meaning is attached thereto is vague.

When shall whites and Negroes get together, and what relationship will this so-called union assume?

From past observations, too many times when whites and Negroes form some type of good-will pact, it was achieved at the expense of the remaining Negro people.

A few would meet in seclusion with a committee of our group during heated political campaigns or just prior to election, make many promiseh, pat the members of the committee on their backs, drop a few coins in their hands, possibly pass around a drink and the committee departed in the belief that at least they had arrived.

Once among themselves, they divided the spoils and went among th people spreading the news to vote for some particular candidate for office as "he will give us what we need."

Many are deceived by this proceedure and when their needs become acute, repeat the promises that have been made to them of no avail.

Another time when whites and Negroes have gotten together is when members of our group pour into their listening ears all of the sordid happenings among Negroes.

MAR 15 1941

Other occasions when whites and Negroes have been together are when Negroes put on the fool act for their amusement or when the lesser classes of whites and Negroes satisfy their lust in the company of each other under the cover of night.

Are these the desirable conditions under which the two races should meet?

No, in looking into the future we as a race want the friendship of whites and Negroes cemented only under those stimuli calling forth the best in both races.

When whites and blacks can work side by side in the path in which malice, hatred, envy and prejudice have been obliterated, we shall say then we are "getting together."

At the dawn of the day or age when the American races view calmly the ills of this great commonwealth and with an unbiased attitude approach the problems with a willingness to solve them for the greatest good of all America, then truly will we be accomplishing that long forseen Utopia of "getting together."

MAR 15 1941

Let's get together in the things that count. What are they? First let us extend the privileges of this democracy to those of all colors and creeds denied them. Let us make the problems of the less fortunate of all races of this nation our fight. Only when we have emerged victoriously should we have the nerve to sing "God Bless America."

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tennessee

The Alien Problem

MAR 23 1941

Since the Immigration and Naturalization Departments were transferred from the Department of Labor to the Department of Justice more attention has been given the problem of undesirable aliens than at any previous time, probably, in the Nation's history. The transfer occurred a few months ago, and since then a thoroughgoing survey of the undesirable alien situation has been under way.

It has progressed far enough now for Attorney General Jackson to reveal that there are now 8091 deportation warrants outstanding, and that of that number 3947 cannot be executed because the native countries of the deportees refuse to accept them, and 2302 because transportation cannot be arranged. One of the weaknesses of present immigration laws is that there cannot be deportation if the country of origin refuses to accept the deportee.

General Jackson believes that the time is past when the Government should have to depend entirely on deportation proceedings to rid the communal scene of undesirable aliens. For that reason he has recommended that the Congress find other means of handling them and suggests confinement pending actual deportation. He asks, and wisely, for realistic revision of immigration laws and further recommends that membership in the Nazi Bund or Communist Party by an alien be classified as a deportable offense.

MAR 23 1941

There is pending before the Congress the so-called Hobbs Bill which endeavors to solve some of the undesirable alien problems, but on the matter of confinement of criminal classes it does not go far enough, for it permits a 90-day period of grace for the deportee after a deportation warrant is issued before confinement can be ordered.

Under present world conditions, some circumstances are beyond the control of the deportee even though he would be willing to leave rather than undergo confinement. The willingness of the country of origin to accept an alien ordered deported should not be a factor in relation to confinement. If the alien happened to be an enemy agent it might serve his native country to refuse deportation acceptance on the theory that the longer he was compelled to remain in the United States the more work he could do for those he was serving.

American involvement in the European conflict, despite all the changes which have occurred and the Government's frank alignment with the democratic Allies, has not yet reached the point where the term "enemy-alien" is being used, but that it will be reached is almost inevitable. It is encouraging to learn that someone with the vast power held by the Attorney General is thinking in realistic terms of defense against the particular class even before the enemy-alien classification is acknowledged.

56k-1941

"Lost Youth"

FEB 1 1941

EVERY TWELFTH AMERICAN BOY ALREADY "PLOWED UNDER"— HAS NO INCENTIVE TO LIVE

FEB 1 1941

Courier

BY JOSEPH D. BIBB

WHEN Senator Wheeler said that the passing of the "Lend-Lease Bill" would project this country into war and result in "the plowing under of every fourth American boy, a storm of indignation was stirred up. The President said that such a statement was "dastardly." Maybe it was and perhaps another war would not plow under every fourth American boy but this much we know here and now. Every twelfth American boy is already plowed under and there has been no surge of indignation about it. The American colored boy is already plowed under. He is plowed under by the crushing practices and customs of this land. He is not dead from bullet wounds, but he does not have very much to live for and for all beneficial purposes he is plowed under.

Mr. Bibb

Mr. Bibb

Pittsburgh Pa

Robert Maynard Hutchins last week exclaimed: "Today in America we do not permit men to die of starvation but neither do we give them an incentive to live." The colored American boy has no great incentive to live in this country. He does not share in the "four great freedoms" of this great Democracy; he does not have an equality of opportunity and in planning his future we run into abysmal darkness and Stygian espair. He is plowed under.

STIRS THE SOUL

WHEN the President is flanked by George of Georgia, Byrnes of South Carolina, Barkley of Kentucky, Harrison of Mississippi, Pepper of Florida and Glass of Virginia, what chance has the youth of color in America? It stirs the soul to hear all the pungent and penetrating talk about Democracy but the colored youth in this country knows as much about it as he does about the fifth dimension and the theory of relativity. We have been soothed by the syrups of deceit and lulled into false security. We are now basking and reveling in the paradise of fools.

We have no Democracy in America for the submerged one-twelfth and that is why every writer, every columnist and scribbler for the colored press, almost every week, is contending against this sham and farce. They had better keep it up now and wage war against it with a withering fire of words because if war is declared they will be ignomiously muzzled. Espionage laws will be re-invoked and every time a writer or speaker raises his voice or pen he will be slapped in jail. We must fight on this front until we are mowed down.

HAS INSTINCT TO LIVE

THE American colored boy will be plowed under until he can vote in the South, until he can enlist in all the departments of the War, Navy and Air, until he is not disfranchised socially, economically and politically. He will be plowed under as long as American industry bars him, as long as labor laws cut him out and as long as he is taxed without representation. As long as these evils endure he will have no incentive to live.

The reason that he is not already buried is because the instinct to live is stronger than the instinct to die. His condition is a shameful disgrace and a dastardly injustice. Some of this bombastic talk about "Democracy" may result in breaking down barriers here and there but as it stands now he lives in a half world and feasts off of the crumbs of civilization and remains plowed under.

When we make our interest count for more by constant agitation there will be changes but not until then. Ethiopia was plowed under but when Ethiopian interests became entangled with those of England, Ethiopia began to creep from under the sod and stretch forth its hands. That is what we are doing today. We are stretching forth our hands.

TALLADEGA PREXY DENOUNCES CASTE SYSTEM OF NATION

MODERN FARMER

Dr. Gallagher Sees Need of Change From Old Order To Better Way For Present Era

FEB 15 1941

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FEB 15 1941

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Dr. Gallagher has been president of Talladega since 1933, and, as Edwin R. Embree states in his foreword, "is devoting his life to trying to bring real independence to Negroes, and to creating an atmosphere where there will be fair opportunities for all the diverse peoples who make up our nation."

He concludes: "We must know the various possibilities of racial realignment and make an ethical choice between these alternatives.. .....We must discover significant points at which to begin to work in effecting a change. The Christian must address himself to this task as a Christian, not as a member of a given racial group or as a resident of a certain section of a nation for it is clear that the lines of separation are not geographical or racial; they are human.

"The caste system will be broken only if we break it. We have a Christian obligation to release our minds, our energies, our time and our money fir this couse. In a warfare of this sort, there can be no neutral ground. He that is not for us is against us!"

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

An Alibi, Not a Reason

Complaint against race prejudice easily passes from an appeal for justice into excuse for not doing one's best. Wanting fair play is right and justifiable. Offering alibi for failure is unmanly and suicidal.

FEB 28 1941

In a large measure race prejudice in the United States is due to lack of acquaintance, which fades the moment the races get close enough to see each other's good points. The great cordiality and easy cooperation which obtains now among the youth in all parts of the country proves how easy accord can supplant race prejudice.

Already the lives of individuals point the way to that happy day. Writing to the CALL about its advertising manager, Earl Wilkins, who passed from labor a few weeks ago, Nat S. Finney, feature editor of the Minneapolis daily Star Journal, who knew him when they were in school, said:

"I think all of us here who knew him felt some sense of personal loss. To us Earl was a most unusual person. He had qualities that caused us to regard him with pride as an example of what a man may be if he has the essentials, intelligence and character.

"We agreed that Earl commanded our admiration by the manner in which he carried the burden of his social handicap of race. He did this so gracefully that I am sure that in our contacts with him we rarely gave a thought to his race. He seemed to have found some philosophy that made his burden seem non-existent to him and somehow that attitude was reflected in us.

Nothing more could have been said in praise of Wilkins had he been of the bluest blood of Boston's back bay. In fact the compliment is the higher because he had environment to overcome.

The same lesson is for all of us to learn, namely that we have an individual task to do to be worth while, which we cannot avoid by any excuse on earth, even race prejudice. It may meet us on our advent into the world and success with excuse for failure on the ure, we put forward race prejudice as an excuse, we become contemptible in follow us to the place where we are beaten before we buried, but in between we must take ip of the tongue.

FEB 28 1941

the talents given us, be they one or five, and make good use of them. It is according as we use them that we do for ourselves and make opportunity for our people.

On the other hand, if for every failure, if for every race prejudice as an excuse, we become contemptible in the eyes of others, beaten before we start. A savage trembling in the jungle before the forces of nature because

56k-1941

"Lost Youth"

FEB 1 1941

EVERY TWELFTH AMERICAN BOY ALREADY "PLOWED UNDER"— HAS NO INCENTIVE TO LIVE

FEB 1 1941

Courier

BY JOSEPH D. BIBB

WHEN Senator Wheeler said that the passing of the "Lend-Lease Bill" would project this country into war and result in "the plowing under of every fourth American boy, a storm of indignation was stirred up. The President said that such a statement was "dastardly." Maybe it was and perhaps another war would not plow under every fourth American boy but this much we know here and now. Every twelfth American boy is already plowed under and there has been no surge of indignation about it. The American colored boy is already plowed under. He is plowed under by the crushing practices and customs of this land. He is not dead from bullet wounds, but he does not have very much to live for and Mr. Bibb for all beneficial purposes he is plowed under.

Mr. Bibb

Pittsburgh, Pa

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On the other hand, if for every failure, if for every race prejudice as an excuse, we become contemptible in beaten before we use them that we make opportunity for our people.

FEB 28 1941

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

A STARTLING COMPARISON

THE NATION article, "Nazi Plan for Negroes," by Hans Habe has created a considerable although unwarranted stir among thinking Negroes.

It is startling only in its comparison to the American Plan for Negroes; the difference being that the Nazis are PLANNING to do it while the United States has largely done it.

MAR 15 1941

Consider the first point, that Negroes are inferior and have a "place." What a familiar sound that has, especially after our efforts to get defense jobs for our people! While American Negroes may hotly deny it, the fact remains that they do have a fairly well defined "place" in American life, and it isn't on top.

The second point, the barring of Negroes from free choice of trades and professions because it will lead to social assimilation is also an important part not only of the American credo, but the Canadian, Australian, South African and British credoes, and explains why the bulk of Negroes are domestic workers, farmers or laborers.

The banning of so-called racial intermarriage is the law in two-thirds of our States and is frowned upon elsewhere, even by Negroes.

MAR 15 1941

The disfranchisement of non-white peoples in the colonial empire the Nazi HOPE to control, is already the policy in the colonial empires the "democratic" nations ALREADY control. Five-sixths of American Negroes are disfranchised.

The segregation in and exclusion of Negroes from places of public accommodation in the so-called New Germany, strikes a very familiar note to all Aframericans except the small minority in the far North and East and Northwest.

The barring of Negroes from the National Socialist party seems strikingly similar to the same practice by the Democratic party in its Southern stronghold.

There is no doubt that Hitlerism is a menace to the Negro, but there is a Hitlerism much closer to us that should claim most of our attention.

MAR 15 1941

Sometimes it seems as if some diabolical Nazi had been spying on America for ideas about oppressing minorities. Certainly the two "plans" have very few points of difference.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

ORDAINED MINISTER TOLD NOT TO RETURN

MAR 15 1941

MEMPHIS, Mar. 13—(By ANP)—After being held in jail here for 14 days without formal charge, Edward Thos. McGuire, white, 25-year-old minister of a religious sect which he says promotes racial equality, was released Saturday and told to "vamoose."

City Inspector Hinds said McGuire was arrested because "he had been hanging around town all hours of the night, frequenting Negro houses and establishments and generally acting in a suspicious manner."

McGuire exhibited a paper purporting to be his certificate of ordination as a minister in the Church of God in Christ and said: "The real reason for my being treated so, I believe, is because of my religious faith which promotes racial equality. After I came to Memphis January 17 from Michigan, I conducted services in several Negro churches. At some of them I preached to congregations which included both Negroes and whites of our faith.

"Police thought I was an alien because I had a passport and seaman's papers in my belongings. The passport was one I had prepared in 1937 so I could take a trip to Switzerland—I never did get to go."

Inspector Hinds commented: "We held him without charge until investigation by our office and the FBI indicated he was not wanted at other places. We didn't have any charge against him except vagrancy. I released him and warned him to get out of Memphis and never come back."

Mr. McGuire charged he had been held incommunicado and without cause since police entered his room at the Blackwell hotel on Feb. 13 and took him to police headquarters for investigation.

As soon as he could get transportation McGuire said he planned to leave town.

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

Urges Negroes To Mingle With Biased Whites

MAR 22 1941

To the Tribune Editor:

Every now and then we hear someone say, " prejudice is getting worse in America." Yet no time was ever more propitious for winning the battle for tolerance. The difficulty is that there are too many completely "inferiorized" Negroes, the "appeasers and defeatists" in positions of leadership today.

Under the New Deal many educated Negroes have been employed as racial mediators. Some of them were fighters before and have since valiantly sought to protect the interests of Negroes; others have suffered complete muzzlement. A lot of them have been less effective in achieving status for the race than were those old-line political appointees of past adminstrations whom they criticized. They draw a good salary, but thir jobs might just as well be held by members of other racial groups for all the good they do.

MAR 22 1941

Some of them are positive deterrents to racial programs in government. They shy away from real problems and fritter away their time making studies and surveys. An evidence of the timidity which encompasses many Negro employees in relatively secure tenure is seen in the failure to attend bi-racial meetings, interracial dinners or mixed athletic competitions, or to speak on any but "safe" or noncontroversial subjects

Seek Real Democracy

Many liberal social workers and the so-called radical fringe of young people are trying to make democracy work by reducing racial barriers. Some Negroes are too timid to eat with white people in the various hostelries. They rationalize thir inferiority feeling by declining to go where they are not otherwise invited to attend. Yet how many are often invited to, and do attend public meetings in private homes of their race where they are not invited on a pesonal basis.

One of the best ways to break down racial prejudice is by mingling with people who have prejudices, and who are unused to, and who have few contacts with Negroes. Negroes should attend and participate in all interracial luncheons and dinner meetings to which they are invited. Our intelligentsia should also frequent interracial sport contests and encourage these events. It was heartening to Walter White, "Bill" Hastie and others at the recent Bruin-Brewers basket ball game.

Too many white people know very well only Negroes of the Uncle Tom type. If our better classes shrink from meetings because of timidity, the race suffers. Of course some Negroes give evidence of innate inferiority by a show of over-appreciation of Negro-White relationships.

Eventually, however, if we persist in being seen at bi-racial meetings, we will be able to frequent lunch counters and other places where today we find ourselves unwanted and barred. Someday, the Supreme Court, since Reynolds is gone, is going to make unconstitutional these racial obstacles to civil liberties. Some day there will be no such an expensive undemocratic institution as separate schools.

MAR 22 1941

Let us not be mourning the spread of prejudice. Let's help the N.A.A.C.P., N.N.A, and other friends break down these undemocratic practices of segregation. Let us help the liberals, and true Christians of which there still are a few. The time to begin this battle will never be earlier, nor more strategically sounder than now. Every successful attack upon Jim Crowism is a battle won in the war for Democracy and National Unity. This is no time for appeasers and defeatists in the Negro race.

E. B. HENDERSON.
Falls Church, Va.

New York Age
New York. N. Y.

THE MARCH ON WASHINGTON

MAR 22 1941

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH, head of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, proposes a movement to stage a mass protest against discrimination in defense industry jobs by having 10,000 Negro from all parts of the country participating in a protest parade in the Nation's capital. Mr. Randolph rightly observes that such a march would focus national attention on the condition confronting the Negro in this country and the high percentage of unemployed in his ranks despite the billions our government is spending for national defense.

MAR 22 1941

In the last issue of The New York Age, Oswald Garrison Villard, veteran liberal, grandson of the noted abolitionist William Lloyd Garrison, and one time editor of The Nation and former chairman of the Board of Trustees of Manassas (Va.) Industrial Institute for Negroes, had a most interesting letted in "Land Of The Noble Free," the column conducted by Miss Layle Lane, in which he pointed out the faults of the Negro in this counrty. Chief among these faults were enumerated a lack of unity and the failure to follow the right kind of leadership. Said Mr. Villard:

> **"The Negroes need a Ghandi . . . 13,000,000 Americans with a just cause, determined to get their Constitutional rights, justice and fair play could turn this country upside down until they got those rights—if they had the stamina, the solidarity, the leadership to engage in legal and non-violent agitation."**

MAR 22 1941

This letter, coupled with Mr. Randolph's suggestion, offers a challenge to the Negroe of the country. If such organizations a the Elks, the N. A. A. C. P., the Nationa Negro Congress and other national group (including the Negro religious denomina tions) fall in line with Mr. Randolph's sug gestion and stage the March on Washington they would not only prove that the Negro is determined to get fair play in the matter of jobs but also that we can stand together and put up a united front for a just cause.

We think Mr. Randolph's suggestion an excellent one and hope that it will be speedily acted upon.

56k-1941

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

The Negro And Good Citizenship

JAN 30 1941

By DR. J. A. JAMIESON

EVER SINCE the Emancipation Proclamation was issued there has been a race problem or rather the Negro race has had a problem. I wonder if there will ever be a time when there will cease to exist a racial problem. There are those who believe that it will eventually solve itself by some form of adjustment.

The slogan of the Pittsburgh Courier, in its campaign to break down prejudice is, "Educate White People." Can we successfully bring about any good by turning out en-masse TO EDUCATE WHITE PEOPLE? Why is the White man prejudiced against the Negro? Do all White people feel the same toward the Negro? Or, are some forced to be so because of fear—fear of certain individuals, fear of certain organization, or fear of certain factions of people? This writer read in an issue of the Liberty Magazine a very interesting article, under the heading "IS THE KLAN COMING BACK?" This article written by Hiram W. Evans, who is designated as the Imperial Wizard of the Ku Klux Klan, should be read by every individual interested in the so called "Race Problem."

He states therein, the reason that his organization is intolerant of the Negro race is not based on racial hatred or on the question of native birth or religious belief. It is based, he says, on breeding principles. At present there is much inter-marrying between the White and Black races—especially in the East. The Klan professes to believe that unless this "unnatural" mating is stopped the American whites are doomed to lose their identiffcation.

But aside from this and other antagonistic views, why are we segregated from certain residential sections in the cities and communities? Why are we Jim Crowed on public vehicles for transportation, in public buildings? Is it because we are Negroes?

In a recent issue of the American Magazine, Mr. Paul Williams, a Negro associate architect in the F.H.A. set-up, tells how he has, in establishing himself in business and building for himself a reputation as an architect and not as a Negro, overcome a lot of the obstacles of race prejudice and built for himself the reputation as an individual who has achieved distinction in his particular field. But we need not go to California to select a Mr. Paul Williams as an example. We see men every day who are respected by white and black alike and who are making their way not as Negroes, but as individuals.

JAN 30 1941

After looking into the lives of the innumerable Negroes who have taken their places among the greats of the nation, I have reached the conclusion (as stated in the outset of this article) that this "Race Problem" is entirely the Negro's.—Ours to solve when it is solved. I firmly believe that instead of educating the white man, we must educate the Negro. We can demand respect only as we prepare ourselves to live respectable lives, as intelligent citizens, attaining, as far as possible, economic independence.

The education of the Negro in the strictest sense of the term will prove a power whose force is unrestricted, a power that knows no color, race, nor creed, a power demanding and getting a full measure of respect, and a good citizenship.

Let us as a race, forget the fact that we are Negroes and prepare ourselves to take our places in this civilization, not as Negroes, but as men, and GOOD CITIZENS.

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

RED MEN ALIENS? 194

Every race in the United States enjoys religious freedom except the American Indian! Recently in a Northern State the Red Indian was designated as an "alien." These insulting, gross injustices to the only living, original "pure Americans" were related in an illustrated lecture last week in New York City by Dr. Barnabas S'hiuhushu, spoke as a guest of the New York Chapter of AMRC, Inc., The Rosicrucian Ord

FEB 1 1941

Highlights of intense interest included the following:

"The Red Race of America had secret societies, or orders, modeled along the Ancient Craft, and another order of America of the White Race; or at least similar, insofar as observing rituals inculcating the principles of 'Freedom, Friendship, Brotherly Love, Charity and Reverence to a Divine Power, the Big Holy One, or the Great Mystery.'

Far from being "savages," the Indians had their own high form of intelligent civilization based upon their being "children of Nature." They had no crime problem and no prisons, and insanity among them was a thing unknown. Today, white civilization is burdened with innumerable prisons and insane asylums.

FEB 1 194

Never Broke Treaties

Once the Red man made a treaty with the White Men, they never broke it; the WHITE Men ALWAYS broke it FIRST. During the early period of American history, the French, in order to subdue the Indians, burned three million bushels of corn!, trying to starve them out. After being robbed of his lands, the Indian today must buy back what he rightfully owns.

FEB 1 1941

After subduing the Indians, the whites began to "Christianize" them, forbidding them under severe penalty to worship their God as they pleased. The whites came from Europe to escape religious persecution, but immediately became persecutors themselves. For a long while, the United States Government strictly forbid the Red Men to speak their own language among themselves.

This was even true at Carlisle (Indian) University. However, the ban on their own language was finally lifted, mainly for the purpose of teaching the Indians so-called Christianity. There have always been Indian scholars, even before the discovery of America. Before the white man came, they practiced a form of government which they today call Democracy.

Far from being a dying race, as the white man would have us believe, there are thirty million Red Indians residing in Canada alone, (being twice the Negro population of the United States).

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

Speaks for Her Race

Editor, The Telegraph:

Where do we stand? In this day of trying times we must take a stand. What will be our decision?

FEB 1 1 1941

Here we are about to be surrounded with more than 10,000 soldiers. This seems to present a problem to the citizens of Macon why should it, when we have such good, wise Christian men and women in our city?

The things Major Kennard said about dives, juke joints, etc., in and around Macon are as true as God lives. Its citizens, we must face these facts. Major Kennard gave the battle cry, the Reverends Baker and Trimmer heard the cry and gave forth the signal to fight in their Sunday morning radio addresses, Feb. 2. Many of the good white Christian women and others stood ready to carry the banner forward.

I am speaking as a colored citizen about the conditions existing among my race of people here. Vice, liquor dives and juke joints really exist among them. I am not blaming or condemning the police or sheriff's force for I believe, we have some of the best and most efficient officers of the law in the United States. There are some things they cannot cope with, because they do not have the cooperation of the people in the community. It is up to the good citizens of Macon to help clean up these breeding places of vice and all must give their utmost cooperation. I am not attempting to correct the conditions of the white race in Macon, because there is no reason in the world why they, with all their intelligence and advantages could not easily cope with their vice if there is any existing among them. I am only writing about the conditions existing among my race in this great city and we will continue to have them unless we cooperate together.

We are now wondering what steps to take to guard these young men who are about to enter our city for one year of training. Let us stop to think. We love them as we love our own, but too much privilege isn't good for any young man.

* * *

They are now talking about opening picture shows on Sunday. I believe there should be no Sunday movies and all joints in and around town should be closed on Sundays. Instead, the doors of the church should be opened wide morning and afternoon. We should stop and think when we talk of so much recreation for the soldiers. They are going to camp for one year of training and it should be a year of real training, both physically and mentally.

FEB 1 1 1941

Why should there be so much recreation for them in town? Shows, amusement and such recreation should be provided for them at camp. If the colored soldiers are looking for recreation in Macon, it is not to be found. With all due respect to the colored recreational community centers in Macon, which I have visited, there is no equipment to take care of the little ones, who are supposed to grow up physically strong and healthy. I think before our colored citizens invite the soldiers for recreation, someone should see the equipment and sanitary conditions that exist at these places.

Macon. ROSS PITTS

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

DR. GANDY BLASTS 'DARKY' STORY

FEB 15 1941

ATLANTA, Feb. 13 (ANP)—Before delegates attending the Southern Conference of Agricultural Workers in the Savoy Hotel ballroom, a young white man from Virginia, addressing the conference, referred to an experience he had with a "darky" on his father's plantation.

The next speaker scheduled to address the conference was Dr. G. M. Gandy, president Virginia State College, Petersburg. The effective manner in which Dr. Gandy registered his disapproval and condemnation will long be remembered by the young white Virginian. Dr. Gandy said, upon being introduced, "I am insulted by remarks of the previous speaker. He claims to be from Virginia, but I assure you that he does not represent the best people in Virginia. The best people of my state do not refer to colored people as 'darkies.' I am too indignant to make a speech," and took his seat.

This was not only a "spanking" for the individual responsible but it served as an object lesson for the rest of the white persons in attendance.

FEB 15 1941

Those who observed the humiliation of this young man were of the opinion that he would never make that mistake again.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Catholic Editor Deplores Economic, Social Isolation Of Colored Group

JAN 30 194

SIGNS are not lacking that thoughtful white Americans are becoming cognizant of the threat to American democracy involved in the nation's treatment of its colored citizens; and here and there "voices in the wilderness" are heard calling the United States of America to change its course in this respect.

It is the duty of colored citizens, wherever these champions of true democracy appear, to let them know that we are not unmindful nor lacking in appreciation for their insistence upon fair treatment and our complete integration into American life.

Taking our own advice, we are reprinting below an editorial which appeared in "The Catholic Standard and Times", a Philadelphia newspaper, within the past two weeks, under the caption "A Loss to Democracy":

"The recent admission by an army officer that Negro draftees are discriminated against has once more brought to the fore the fact that the American Negro is not only excluded from the economic culture of our society, but that he is isolated socially. In an address to the Yale Graduate Sociology Club, Dr. Edwin R. Embree, of Chicago, a few days ago said, 'Our attitude toward this race is a threat to the whole theory and practice of democracy. So long as we degrade one segment of the people, we set a pattern of caste and discrimination that may easily be transferred to other groups.' This is a charge that cannot be lightly dismissed, and it is the more serious in these days when we are proclaiming ourselves to the world as the champions of democracy.

"In the Catholic Church there is, of course, no distinction of races. In this country, however, the Church has been handicapped in her work for the Negro by causes beyond her control. Before the Civil War only five per cent of slave-owners were Catholics, and non-Catholic owners would not allow priests to minister to their slaves. The Negro came to look upon religion as an emotional experience only. In recent years the Communists have organized the Negroes for their own ends. Converts to Catholicity have increased only 27 per cent while the Negro population has increased 54 per cent. Here in Philadelphia a great deal of progress has been made, but a far greater deal remains to be done.

JAN 30

"Professor Walter Willigan, of St. John's University, sums up 'that the social, economic and moral regeneration of the Negro depends upon the speed and success of applying the principles of Christian social life to the Negro and his indifferent white brothers'."

Guardian
Boston, Mass.

PROMOTING DEMOCRACY

It was to be expected that Chief Justice Hughes in any discussion of democracy would take high and sure ground. That is what he did in his acceptance address last week to a delegation from the National Conference of Christians and Jews who brought him an award from the conference which lauded his "contribution to the improvement of human relations and advocacy of national unity". The chief justice said in part:

"Popular elections express the will of the people, but back of that will must be the true democratic spirit which alone can save us from the excesses of the rule of force.

"Liberty cannot be conserved by majority rule unless the majority hold sacred basic individual rights regardless of race or creed, so that, along with our differences of view, political and religious, we have a deep and abiding sense of human dignity and worth, and hence of our capacity for friendly co-operation in pursuit of common ideals of justice.

JAN 4 - 194

"Rancor and bigotry, racial animosities and intolerance are wholly incompatible with that co-operation. They are the deadly enemies of true democracy, more dangerous than any external force because they undermine the very foundations of democratic effort."

This has been said before, many times; and it needs to be said often in order to promote, as the chief justice declared, "an effective expression of the sentiment which vitalizes our democracy. For more than a century now the country has been complacent about democracy. Much about it was taken for granted. There has been little evidence of a people inclined to interpret and understand the "American dream" and much less inclination to make the dream real and triumphant. And because of the general indifference and complacency, foreign doctrines have seemed more desirable to a growing number of the discontented. Perhaps making the discontented more cynical has been the inspiped and puerile endorsement of democracy by spread eagle words instead of substantial support by deeds that would propel its development.

The threats of the war may be the needed means to rouse the nation from its lethargy. It is time for believers in democracy to be wide awake; for earnestly setting about the job of saving the "American dream" before it is destroyed completely. The weapon against its destruction and the means for its survival are one and the same: speedy and concrete growth. Paradoxically, it has to grow to live! It cannot thrive in soil stony with bigotry and intolerance.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Negro Is Main Union Speaker At Lincoln Rally

FEB 12 1941

Charles Collins, Negro trade unionist and president of the Negro Labor and Civic League, will be the main speaker at the Finnish Hall People's Forum in Harlem tonight, it was announced yesterday by W. A. Harju, chairman of the Forum and manager of the Finnish Hall, 15 W. 126th St. The meeting will begin at 8:30 P. M. Admission is free.

The meeting will take place as a part of the nation-wide celebrations of the birthday anniversaries of Abraham Lincoln and Frederick Douglass, the great Negro statesman of the Abolition period. Collins will speak on "Lincoln, Douglass and the American People."

Other speakers scheduled during the month of February include James Gavin, Port Agent of the National Maritime Union, and Waldo McNutt, orgnaizer of the Farmer Consumer Milk Cooperation.

Rockwell Kent, Congressman Vito Marcantonio, Elton Gustafson and other nationally known speakers are scheduled to address the forum in March.

Atlanta Ga. Journal
February 7, 1941

U. S. Far Short of Real Democracy, Eleazer Asserts

This nation fall short of the goal of real democracy when measured by the standard of justice shown certain minorities, R. B. Eleazer, of the Commission on Interracial Co-operation asserted Friday.

This is especially true when the treatment of the Negro is considered, said the commission's educational director in an Emory University chapel address.

Genuine concern for the welfare of the Negro, he observed, "far from violating the traditions of the Old South, is in complete harmony with the best of those traditions which put to shame the neglect, injustice and hostility so common today."

It was Stonewall Jackson, he recalled, who taught a Sunday school class of slaves at First Presbyterian Church in Lexington, Va.; it was General Robert E. Lee who, after the war, twice dispersed mobs threatening Negroes.

Specifically, Eleazer said the Negro today "suffers from widespread political disfranchisement, taxation without representation, marked discrimination in distribution of public benefits, economic exploitation amounting sometimes to peonage and practical slavery, and inadequate legal protection, all supported by a caste system that contradicts everything that democracy stands for."

Macon, Ga., Telegraph
April 4, 1941

NOT REAL SOUTH

The fact is that Negroes are treated far better and appreciated far more in Georgia and the South than they are in the North. It is also being established more clearly all the time that conditions such as those described in Burns' stories of Georgia penal life and those pictured in Tobacco Road are to be greatly discounted because of the commercial and other questionable aspects of their authorship purposes—Cairo Messenger.

* * *

CERTAIN OF BREAKFAST

There is to be a record orange crop which means that some of our folks will still be able to have breakfast if they can get a tablespoon of coffee and a loaf of bread.—Thomasville Times-Enterprise.

56k-1941

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

RACE PREJUDICE AND RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE IS THE RELIGION OF THE AMERICAN WHITE MAN

JAN 3 1941

It has been well said and written, that the white man's prejudice against the Negro, in America, is the ACME of sin among civilized nations. The white man has never accepted his brother in black, as made of one blood, with a common father; entitled to equal rights and opportunities before God and man, to make his way from the bottom to the top of what men achieve; by his personal or race efforts. He will lift himself to the top in all things worthwhile, by his own boot straps, if he is given a free hand to help himself. The manhood of the race, does not ask for special favors, or privileges of the white man of government. The Negro prefers to make it the hard way, that he may develop the wisdom, commonsense, experience, and economy to hold permanently any place in the public regard he may achieve; and to hold intact, all we may gather in religion, spirit, property and rights; as a legacy to be handed down to Negro posterity from generation to generation. These are the rights and opportunities asked for, and the race take care of itself otherwise without offense to man, white or black, or the violation of any law of well established custom.

What the Negro objects to, is discrimination in the administration of the law, and segregation in the public service, on the ground of race and color. The Negro wants conditions to so obtain in the public service and public places, that the white man will feel that the Negro has the same rights there he has, and the Negro will feel the same way about the white man, without fear of molestation by any persons or officials. That the country is the common heritage of all the people, and knows no race or color in the distribution of rights, protection and benefits. Rights, opportunities, privileges and protection are the common property of all, and in their administration, there should be no color line. But race prejudice has superseded the spirit of the declaration of independence; made a mockery of the Bill of Rights and repealed the Federal Constitution and its amendments, wherever the law guaranteed the rights of the Negro in common with the white man; and substituted race hatred and religious intolerance therefor. The white preacher has failed his God, because he has wilfully neglected to warn his people of the sin of race prejudice and religious intolerance; out of fear that the whole truth might end in personal loss to him, in money and personal popularity.

Our white brothers ought to be careful both of what they preach as the gospel of Christ, and what they fail to preach which is his gospel. The Editor entreats them to read their Bible again; turn to the 9th chapter of I Cor. 16th verse, and read what the Apostle Paul said about the gospel of Christ. He said, "for though I preach the gospel, I have nothing to glory of: for necessity it laid upon me; yea, woe is unto me, if I preach not the gospel." What gospel was Paul talking about? The gospel of the Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. The white press has done more than any one agency in our national life, to stir up race prejudice and intolerance among the races. Its biggest job has been the fermentation of race hatred. Nationally, it promotes segregation, and feeds discrimination in public places. It never stands up and fights for equal rights for all; its policy is to obscure the Negroes' virtues and parade his vices. If the truth will help the Negro, this press will in a round about way, offer falsehood and misrepresentation to cover the Negroes' better life. For an instant; in the fight between Joe Louis and McCoy, the white press played up McCoy's failure, running his "mug" in order to hide Joe's victory and this is only a sample of the raw deal the white press, which is largely supported by Negroes, places a white man's defeat over a black man's victory.

—Union-Review

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

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JAN 1 1 1941

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The old historic courtroom was gutted with flames, and all furnishings, including three old and valued portraits were burned. It took three hours, from 2 a. m. to 5 a. m. for the fire departments from Williamsburg, Hilton Village, the Naval Mine Depot and Yorktown, aided by the townspeople, to bring the blaze under control.

The spectacular fire lent color and spectacle to the historic environs where buildings and monuments overlooking the York River tell of the glories and cherished traditions of the nation and Virginia.

Neighbors provided firemen and volunteer workmen with hot coffee as they struggled to keep the blaze from reaching nearby homes and inns.

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tennessee

EARLY INDIAN TRIBES HAD FINE CIVILIZATION

Mound Builders Disappeared Before Columbus Came

JAN 8 - 1941

By The United Press

WASHINGTON.—A full flowering civilization, not essentially inferior to that of the Aztecs in Mexico or the Mayas in Yucatan, vanished without a trace in North America, probably a few generations before the first landing of Columbus. That is the conclusion of Frank Setzler, head curator of anthropology of the Smithsonian Institution.

His thesis was constructed from such scattered clews as are available in the history of the Hopewellians, mound builders of the Ohio and Upper Mississippi Valleys.

From the results of more than a century of research, Setzler explained in a study published by the institution, a tentative picture can be drawn of the ways of life of this mysterious people.

Construction of the large mounds, the surrounding earthworks and the hundreds of smaller mounds, he said, clearly required a dense population and a well co-ordinated society. This population must have had some stable economic basis.

Extensive Farming Required

"Hunting and fishing, no doubt, were of some importance as evidenced by barracuda jaws and other fish remains and by the representation of birds and animals in realistic carvings on pipes," Setzler said. "But even though direct evidence of maize is lacking, the practice of extensive horticulture must be admitted, because it alone could have supported the large population aggregates in which the Hopewell people obviously lived.

"There must also have been conscription of labor to construct mounds, which are 30 feet high, 150 feet wide, and more than 200 feet long. We do not know what division of labor there was, but the excellence of the art suggests a special craft of sculptors and modelers. To obtain obsidian from the Rocky Mountains, mica from the Southern Appalachians, copper from Wisconsin, and amphibians and fishes from the Gulf of Mexico, required time for exploration.

"Since most of the large mounds were built to cover the bodies of the dead, accomplished by their personal adornments and other objects, one can postulate a well developed ritual associated perhaps with a remarkable religious fervor.

Ruling Class Indicated

"The specific form of government organization cannot be known, but certainly some regimentation is indicated by the great communal works. I incline to deduce, from the widespread influence of these people, that if a select ruling class existed, they dominated a very large portion of the Mississippi Valley. Possibly their political organization was a northern extension of the system that prevailed in Mexico and Yucatan, although very few specimens can be identified with Mexican deities. Copper head ornaments and colored woven garments decorated with fresh water pearls and mica suggest insignia of authority. At least persons with such attire would be set apart."

This strange civilization, Setzler believes, was result of impact of two peoples, probably without definite conquest by either. A survey of the field shows the same culture, but in a simpler form, in the Lower Mississippi Valley and around the Gulf Coast. It appears to have moved northward until it came in contact with a more primitive but apparently vigorous and progressive people.

Then, perhaps by conquest and perhaps by absorption, the inventiveness and energy of the northern Indians and the complex social organization and religious system of the migrants from the south were amalgamated—greatly to the improvement of both.

Seen As Race Apart

No clew has been uncovered, Setzler said, which permits the dating of this development more closely than some time between the beginning of the Christian era and the coming of Columbus. There certainly were no Hopewellians left when the first white hunters and traders came into the Ohio Valley, for not a single artifact of European origin ever has been found in the mounds. In fact, the country was then inhabited by woodland Indians who had no memory of their predecessors, or even legends concerning them.

Some have suggested, he explained, that the mound builders may have turned southward and become the fathers of the highly organized Gulf State tribes encountered by the first white explorers and settlers. This is highly improbable, he said, because all the evidence indicates that the culture spread was in the opposite direction. Later Indian tribes of the northeast showed only superficial resemblances to it, such as might spring naturally from exigencies of life in a similar environment rather than from inheritance or borrowing.

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56k-1941

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Liberty
New York, N. Y.

War Vets, Let There Be No Race Lines!

JAN 1 1 1941

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—When I first heard of the Jewish War Veterans being organized, I looked up a friend of mine who had considerable to do with its promotion. He and I had been fellow students at school, fellow members of the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars. I told him what I thought of the matter and offered to punch his nose, for, to say the least, I was plenty mad. All my life I have talked race tolerance and this looked like a direct slap in the face.

He convinced me, however, that their motive was to carry on Americanization work in a better way, so many of their people having come from all quarters of the world. He was so sincere about it that I agreed to help in every way possible.

JAN 1 1 1941

But now I have had another decided upset. Tuned in for the opening of the draft at Washington, D. C., I almost had heart failure when I discovered that the National Commander of the Irish War Veterans was to pick something out of the fish bowl. The Irish don't need Americanizing, in spite of a friend who shouted with much glee that the number of Democrats among them was adequate proof that much work should be done.

Being a member of the National Speakers Bureau of the Democratic Party, my activity in the last campaign was such that I can be that much more effective in the *unification* campaign now being launched and in which there will be no party lines and there should be no race lines.

JAN 1 1 1941

My public challenge to organize war veterans of Scandinavian and German ancestry is not merely a gesture. Organization of other races will force that action. For this reason, all war veterans should demand joint Americanization councils of the existing groups, the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the Disabled American Veterans, and others.

There *must* be a united front. There cannot be if there is any race considered except that of being American.—*Emil E. Holmes.*

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

What Dies Missed

DEC 2 9 1940

THE Dies Committee has been turning up rugs, looking under tin cans and stair- cases and scanning the rosters of numerou organizations whose members are not des cendants of passengers who came to Americ via the Mayflower in its efforts, ostensibly to discover the persons and groups who have sinister designs on the continuation of th American form of government. The Die Committee has given us some informatio that we did not otherwise know but it i distinguished more by what it fails to do tha by what it actually did. The over-publi- cized work of the committee created fog and smoke screens. Many accusations went without proof. Although often and long re- quested to investigate the Ku Klux Klan i has just recently seen fit to make any men tion of that group.

But for real un-American activities it re mained for Municipal Court Judge Oscar Caplan to discover more by accident than Mr Dies ever will discover by purpose. On l s week Judge Caplan sent a bailiff out to th headquarters of the local German-America Bund to serve a court order. The bailiff seized a 30-page loose-leaf ledger that con- tained such information as would justify Mr Dies expenditure of the hundred thousand dollars that Congress gave him. The infor- mation acquired from the seizure of the Bund records disclosed that that un-American group has planted in the United States Army and Navy its own members whose avowe purpose is to work for and on behalf of the German Reich. These members hold stra tegic positions in the Army and Navy, it i said. So important was the information tha the Department of Justice and the War De partment launched an immediate investiga tion. The President of the United States ha expressed his deep interest in very startling disclosures that were made by the Municipa Court of Chicago.

DEC 29 1940

The Chicago Bee and Negroes are particu larly interested in the work that the Die Committee is supposed to do. We are inter ested in its purpose for the reason that w believe if un-American activities are weeded out the colored citizen will get an oppor- tunity to exercise some of the rights guaran- teed to him by the Federal constitution. W are interested because we see the open and notorious violations of the laws of this coun- try incessantly repeated against America's 13,000,000 Negroes without anything being done about it. We are interested becaus many southern states, including, of course, Mr. Dies' own state of Texas, flagrantly vio- late the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments to the Constituton while our Congress refuses to raise one word in protest, although every congressman is pledged to aid in upholding the organic law of the land.

There may be some doubt as to whether certain acts come within the category of un- American activities but there are other acts of omission or commission for which there can be no doubt. If we want to know what un-American activities are we only have to resort to the Constitution to ascertain what that sacred document has ordained to be the supreme law of the land. From that infor- mation we know that any violation of that document would fall, without doubt, within the category of un-American activities and should be strenuously investigated by the committee formed to look into such matters. But apparently Mr. Dies does not think that way. He has said nothing about the conduct of southern officials in denying to the Negro the right to vote. He has said nothing about the inequalities existing in the South so far as Negroes are concerned. He has said noth- ing about the continuous violations of the three amendments of the Constitution that were enacted for Negroes.

DEC 29 1940

Anderson, S. C., Independent Tri.
January 3, 1941

CHARLES GARLAN advisor of the Defense Commission, says people don't realize how desperate the situation is. It's your party, Mr. ROOSEVELT; you tell 'em.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Giving The Negro A Chance

From Virginia Methodist Advocate

FEB 22 1941

IF a solution is to be found to the problems of the Negro in the South, that solution must come from the sympathetic understanding and friendly cooperation of the Negro's best friends, the fair-minded white people of the South . . .

Americans have been horror-stricken at Hitler's treatment of the Jews and of defenseless national groups. We do not pretend to understand how he could be so brutal and heartless. Yet, as we shudder at his unspeakable violence, we should realize that we, as a nation, are not without guilt in our treatment of minority groups. There is no sound reason, for example, why four times as much money should be spent on the education of the white child as on the Negro child. (Let us not do less for the one but more for the other.)

FEB 22 1941

Nor is there reason to provide three times as many hospital beds for white tubercular patients as for colored patients, especially when there are three times as many colored tubercular patients as white. The economic status of the Negro, caused by his almost impossible chance of making a decent living, is no tribute to our fairness or generosity. Let the Christian Southland become better acquainted with the situation as it is, and give the Negro the opportunity for which we would loudly clamor were our positions reversed.

The remarkable advance made by the Negro race in an almost incredibly short time and under trying conditions is ample evidence that all they need is further opportunity to advance. Even from a selfish standpoint, we should help him. If the Negro is infected with disease, his white neighbor cannot stay well; if he has no purchasing power, the white man cannot do business with him; if his education is neglected, he becomes more easily the prey of unscrupulous persons who offer bribes for his support that they cannot pay.

It is still true that America cannot exist half slave and half free. Let us recognize the wisdom of seeking the highest good for the Negro, and realize that the same time we are helping ourselves as well.

56k-1941

Globe and
Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

EDITOR LAWSON OF OPPORTUNITY MAGAZINE DISPUTES STATEMENT OF PRESIDENT HUTCHINS OF CHICAGO UNIVERSITY

FEB 14 1941

Recently, President Hutchins of Chicago University, broadcast over a National net work; that the Negro and other minority groups, were not 100 per cent behind our National Defense Program, explaining and giving some reasons why. Over the same net work Editor Lawson disputed the accuracy of Dr. Hutchins' statement, and attempted to repudiate it, by citing the Marion Anderson affair at Congress Hall in Washington, which has no bearing on the Editor's point. The point is not whether race prejudice is growing less in America, but whether the Negro is 100 per cent behind our National Defense Program, or not. Both of these gentlemen gave their personal opinion from their observations of make up, circumstances and conditions extent; calculated to fire in the hearts of the citizen-body; that spirit of love of country, which urges every citizen to give all he has for the freedom and independence of his home land.

Races like men of which they are composed, cannot escape their environments. Environments largely fix our opinions and conclusions. Negroes are creatures of environments, and are not inclined to do any more for their neighbors or country than they are willing to do for them. Dr. Hutchins and Editor Lawson are creatures of different conditions of environment; and in weighing the accuracy of their statements, we must take into consideration the environs which prompt the truthfulness of their statements. This is necessary, because there are but few men in America, big enough to rise above "fear" that something may happen to them, if they speak the truth and nothing but the whole truth so help them God.

Under the microscope of truth, which one is in the better position to tell the truth under God, without fear or favor; or thought of what may happen to them, if either tells the whole truth. First, President Hutchins is rich in character; plenty in money and a life position. In his own right he has a fortune, and the wolf is barred from his door. Takes orders from no authority, except his God and conscience. In education, experience and environment, he is superior to Editor Lawson; he does not have to hesitate with himself, and ask himself, will it affect my pay check if I speak what is in my heart?

On the other hand, Editor Lawson is dependent upon his salary check, for his service as Editor of a Negro magazine, supported by a class of good white folks, who do not believe the Negro able to carry himself, and are willing to carry him until he can stand alone. Editor Lawson invaribly thinks in terms of his pay check, and cannot afford to take the chance of losing it, by saying or writing something out of line with his employers' views, who furnish the money to meet his pay check. But few Negroes can see far enough in the future to think of the good of the race above their personal interest. Too many of us are willing to swap human liberty for temporary security. Dr. Hutchins is right and Editor Lawson is wrong. The majority of the Negroes in America are not 100 per cent behind our National Defense Program, because the program is not 100 per cent behind them, yet the Negroes are willing to put all they have into the program, including their lives on the battlefield; he loves his country more than his country loves him, and he understands that he must fight to maintain his own independence in common with the white man in self-defense. Editor Lawson does not represent the views of his race. He sees things through his pay check, not through the good of all his people.

FEB 14 1941

The Negro would be less than a man and a patriot if he was 100 per cent behind any program, that segregated and discriminated against him; by refusing him admission to the Army and Navy that he might fight a long side of white soldiers for his country; and deny him the opportunity to work and earn a dollar of the billions being spent to build our impregnable National Defense. If Mr. Lawson is 100 per cent behind this kind of a program, he is guilty of trading his freedom for a meal ticket. Dr. Hutchins is right and Editor Lawson does not represent his race. The Negro is 100 per cent behind any program to defend the honor, integrity and supremacy of the American Government; but is not behind the discriminating policy of the administration at Washington, which refuses to integrate Negroes in the Army and Navy; that refuses to employ competent stenographers, bookkeepers and on administrative jobs, because of race and color. Neither merit nor demerit knows a color line, and efficiency or inefficiency knows no race or color. And any man who accepts discrimination in his own government is unfit for citizenship. The Negroes first defense line is at home to get rid of Hitlerism in America. Charity begins at home, and America is not in a position to sweep Germany's house until she cleans up her own house. As long as America oppresses Negroes and deny them their constitutional rights and opportunities to make an honest living, she is not in position to spend millions of American money to free the Jews of the same kind of slavery 13,000,000 of our citizens suffer from. Consequently we must stand out before the world as a country, of unreasonable hypocrites.

Asheville, N. C., Times
February 6, 1941

Negro Question Discussed By College Group

"Should Negroes Be Equal With White Persons in All Respects Except Marriage" was the subject of a forum discussion held at a chapel program today at Asheville college.

Taking the affirmative side was Miss May Randall, and Coleman Patterson. On the negative side was Miss Virginia Summey and Miss Sarah Bellote.

This is the first of a series of chapel programs to be held each Thursday on "Inter-Racial Problems" and sponsored by the Y. W. C. A. of the college.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Check On Anti-Racial Literature Suggested

FEB 28 1941

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—(AP)—Senator Gillette (D), Iowa, introduced today two bills which he characterized as "alternative approaches to the problem of preventing circulation of campaign literature which is scurrilous and designed to foment racial and religious hatreds."

Although Gillette was chairman of the Senate campaign investigating committee which recommended against this practice, he said he offered the bills as an individual and not as a representative of the committee.

One would require that the name of the publisher be plainly printed on campaign literature exposing any class of persons to hatred on contempt "because of race, religion, descent or nationality." It would set up in the Interior Department an office of minority relations with authority to investigate circulation of such campaign literature. Appropriation of not more than $500,000 to finance this office would be authorized.

The other would make it unlawful to circulate campaign literature "tending to incite arson, murder, assassination or riot" or having fraudulent or scurrilous character tending to incite hatred against any religious sect, creed or race. It would require that all campaign literature bear the name of the printer and the name of the person at whose instance it was produced.

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okl

Oklahoma Democracy Functions

—o—

During the recent census we heard the story of an old colored lady who when the white enumerator arrived at her door one morning announcing he was going to take the census, exclaimed: JAN 1 1 1941

"Lawdy mussy, what is you white folk gwine to do next. You done take de farm, de hosses and harness, and now you done come to take my senses".

Over at Enid, Oklahoma, in a state where white folk are supposed to maintain a system of separation in the school system we are advised a white man drives the school bus for Negro children. An outraged group of black patrons appealed to the authorities for relief from this situation and were advised that there is nothing in state laws prohibiting white persons from driving buses for Negro students.

But the cup of the Enid Negroes is running over with bitterness this year, for even though they applied for defense training and were denied, by some authority, a group of white students are each week taught defense training in the basement of the Booker Washington High School. Think of it; to be denied the privilege of defense training in a separate school and then to add insult to injury thirty white students are brought into a Negro structure for schooling in this same line of development.

What we say here does not relate to anything happening in fascist Italy or Soviet Russia. We are talking about a type of dictatorship, that does not square with law, justice or the American constitution, being practiced right here in the United States of America.

While you catch your breath we will continue. Down at Anadarko is exposed the robbery of the physical property of the Negro schools. Some time ago furniture was purchased for the new Negro school and subsequent to the erection of the building new furniture, and two new buses were purchased out of the separate school funds.

Everything proceeded according to Hoyle until one day the new buses were taken over to the white school and the old buses of the whites substituted. The furniture went the same way. School board officials replacing the new furniture with junk out of the white schools. This is the way and manner that democracy functions in Caddo County, Oklahoma. JAN 1 1 1941

Just as the old lady said about the census enumerator. The rulers of the land and the controllers of government down in the valley of the Washita are not satisfied when they strangle Negroes with basic unfair school laws. They come back later to take the remaining crumbs that leaked through the infamous two mill levy.

There's no sense in talking about democracy here in America without examining the type of government people are so prone to praise. White people maintain their school with an elastic arrangement which permits the use of from five to fifteen mills while Negroes, regardless of what may be the circumstances or the situation are held within an unholy two-mill vise.

If the Negro population is large and property valuations in the county are low one can see what happens to Negro schools. Resulting from just such a situation Muskogee schools have many years not been able to run the full nine months and teachers for years have been woefully underpaid.

Many county commissioners refuse to allow the two mill levy and while County Superintendents are quite willing to count all of the Negro school children during taking of the school census few of these county officials allow the per capita tax to reach the Negro schools. Transfer funds, of the separate schools are misappropriated, and the arbitrary denial of weak school aid is made possible by the law which provides that the County Superintendent has the power to determine which is the separate school and which is the district school. JAN 1 1 1941

Educational circles in this state usually acertain the taxable wealth and then announce to the people that the Negro secures a two mill levy on this valuation for the maintainance of the separate schools. Relatively speaking the basic law does black citizens a great injustice, but when later the robbers at Enid, Anadarko and other places slip in to loot this meager school treasury, we feel like the outraged old colored lady when she said "You white folk want to take our senses".

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Richard Wright Calls Upon Writers to Aid Peace Fight

FEB 1 1 1941

From all corners of the world, outstanding progressives are sending greetings to New Masses on the occasion of its thirtieth anniversary which will be celebrated this week in a special sixty-four page issue of the magazine. Among those just received is the following from Richard Wright, leading Negro writer, author of the best-selling "Native Son," and recent recipient of the Spingarn medal for distinguished service to the Negro people.

By Richard Wright

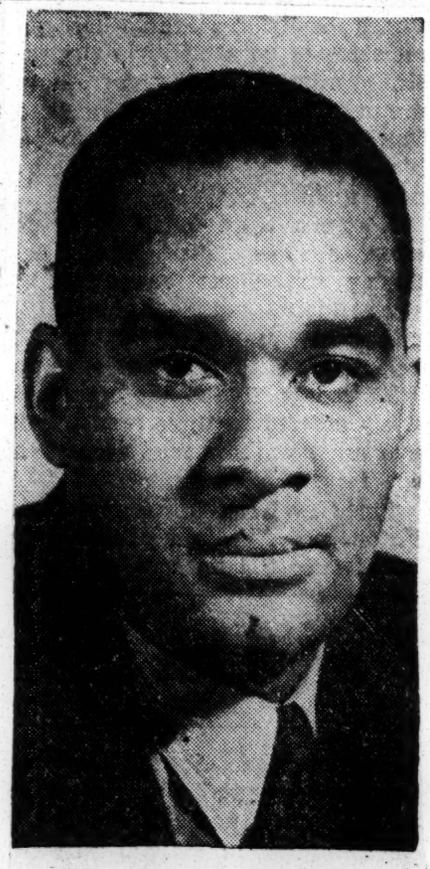
During these days of war, it is with pride and an overwhelming sense of responsibility that I extend heartiest greetings to "New Masses," its editors, its co-workers, and its readers and subscribers. I say that it is with pride because for the first time during an imperialist war there exists in the world a new hope, a new workers' government and new magazines like New Masses to give voice and utterance to the aspirations of peace loving men. FEB 1 1 1941

I believe that all our hard years of struggle to keep New Masses alive have been a proving time, for we are on the verge of witnessing an "All Out" assault upon the hopes of the international working class. All of us, including New Masses, can congratulate ourselves upon the fact that, so far, the Soviet Union has through its strength and strategy, outwitted, out-maneuvered and out-fought the imperialist warmakers. The base of world evolution, the Soviet Union, stands impregnable and invincible, a beacon of guidance during these days of dark confusion.

But the hardest task lies yet ahead. The imperialists can maneuver no longer; they are fighting and must fight for a re-division of the spoils of the world, and no man knows when the day and hours may come when they, exhausted and bitter, will turn from their bloody mauling of each other and combine as common prey upon the world's lone socialist state. We must watch for this. We must fight against this. We must explain this again and again and again.

The one way out that I think that all writers should expound is this: STOP THE WAR. And when the ears of all honest men hear this command, they will at once begin to search for ways and means of ending this disastrous conflict and they will be able to come to but one conclusion: The people of the warring nations must devise new instrumentalities of political life and make their desire for peace effective in forthright action.

So, let us go forth with the determination to STOP THE WAR, standing ready to improvise creatively those implements of political activity that will wrest control of the destiny of mankind from the imperialist murderers and plunderers.



RICHARD WRIGHT

56k-1941

Time
Chicago, Illinois

"Talmadge, Phooey!"

Students gaily gathered on the campus of the University of Georgia last week, marched up "Ag" Hill shouting "To Hell with Gene," hanged and burned Governor Eugene Talmadge in effigy not once but twice. Women students at Lucy Cobb dormitory had a third private hanging of their own.

Next day, at a mass meeting, students got up a petition demanding that the Talmadge-packed Board of Regents be unpacked. The students rounded up a caravan of 108 cars, rolled out of Athens bound for the Capitol at Atlanta, 70 miles away. At their head was a jalopy flying red and black streamers and bearing Student Leader Alpha Fowler Jr., son of a State legislator. Behind came placards: *We Don't Want a Discredited University. . . . Keep Politics Out of the University. . . . Talmadge, Phooey!*

With horns blowing and a sound truck blaring *Dixie*, the caravan circled the Capitol twice, then halted at a statue of oldtime Populist Demagogue Thomas E. Watson. A student jammed a wax bust of Talmadge over the statue's head. Up jumped Cheerleader William Malone and bellowed through his megaphone "Are we afraid of Talmadge?" The mob roared: "Hell, no!"

"Sinkwich [star halfback—*see p. 62*] for Governor!" shrilled Co-ed Betty Verdi. The crowd took up the cry.

Finally, singing "Glory, Glory to old Georgia," and cheered by thousands of Atlantans in the streets, the caravan whooped back to Athens.

The student demonstration last week was touched off by word from a meeting of the Southern University Conference (41 leading colleges of the South). Meeting in Birmingham, Ala. to ponder Georgia's grievances against its Governor, representatives of the other colleges found a clearly evident case of political interference: Talmadge's ouster of University of Georgia's Dean Walter D. Cocking on the charge (denied) that the dean had advocated coeducation of Negroes and whites (TIME, July 28). Though the Governor himself showed up to harangue the conferees, the Conference dropped Georgia without a dissenting vote.

Governor Talmadge sputtered: "No out-of-state agency has the authority or the right to dictate to the Board of Regents. . . . No outside influence in the United States or on the face of the earth can discredit the University of Georgia." The Atlanta *Constitution* cracked: "Certainly . . . the regents can, if they desire, employ a faculty composed exclusively of imbeciles."

The Conference decision was hard on the feelings of Georgia students and Governor, but in practical terms it did not affect in the slightest the college operation, nor fortunately its standing in the Southeastern football conference. But repercussions may be serious.

For as Governor Talmadge started a tour of the State making speeches charging that most of the members of the Southern University Conference favored coeducation of blacks and whites, the Southern Association of Colleges & Secondary Schools, an official accrediting agency, prepared to meet next fortnight to consider blacklisting Georgia. That action would mean that college credits obtained at Georgia would not be accepted as valid at other accredited institutions. Georgians feared the worst, for the chairman of both the Conference's and the Association's committees investigating Georgia is the same man, Dr. Alexander W. Guerry, vice chancellor of the University of the South.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

"'No outside influence in the United States or on the face of the earth can discredit the University of Georgia . . .' So said Gov. Talmadge. He was correct. No outside influence has." For this we nominate yesterday's editorial on the subject in The Age-Herald for a proper medal. But the sin of discrediting the University of Georgia is not the only one Eugene Talmadge has committed. He is guilty also of inflaming race passions throughout the South at a very time when they can do his region and his country most harm. His guilt was compounded when, in commenting on the action of the Southern Conference in dropping the University of Georgia, he announced that in his opinion "the majority of those voting to discredit the University of Georgia are in favor of co-education of the blacks and whites." Not only is this not true, but Eugene Talmadge knows it is not true. Yet because of his loud and wanton statement many are going to believe or suspect it to be true and both races in the South will be made to suffer. The statement is the perfect and vicious example of the thing known as demagogy.

Greenville, S. C. Piedmont
October 1, 1941

The Hitler Game

The very able statement by nearly a hundred American leaders on racial and religious intolerance ought to be pondered by every American citizen.

Under the auspices of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, these leaders merged their own diverse political, social, and religious backgrounds in an eloquent plea for toleration and understanding.

Confusion and division have been definitely and consciously used as weapons by the Nazis.

The trick of fomenting racial and religious divisions in opposing countries, thus robbing them of their strength, has been exposed again and again.

Forewarned is forearmed.

Don't fall for it.

Let every citizen guard his own tongue, and squelch the peddlers of hate.

Then it won't work in America.

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
September 28, 1941

More Segregation Than Ever

The burden of an article in The New Republic, New York, by Dr. Will W. Alexander is that "The color line cracks a little" in the South. He cites decisions of the federal courts that negro teachers are entitled to equal pay for service, to the case of Congressman Arthur Mitchell's expulsion from a Pullman car which the supreme court decided was unlawful, to the decline of lynching, to an improved public opinion among whites about justice to the negro, and stresses that segregation—by law—seems to be coming to end. There is truth, much truth, in what Dr. Alexander writes.

Of justice to the negroes, of giving to them their full dollar's worth when they earn and pay the dollar for it have been always the wish and the habit of self-respecting Southern white people. So it was long before Dr. Alexander saw the light.

Racial segregation is more general in the South now than ever it was before. Law has had nothing to do with it, and the excellent people like Dr. Alexander striving to improve race relations have not stood in the way of its advance.

The increased segregation is voluntary on the part of both races. One sees the evidence of it everywhere. After the Confederate war negroes lived in all parts of Southern cities. In Charleston, for example, negroes inhabited many a house which well-to-do persons had to give up because war impoverished them. Most of these houses are now "reclaimed", and white people dwell in them.

A negro employe of the writer wished to buy a house, with his employer's assistance. He chose a house, in a negro district, and the price seemed to the employer too great. Then the employer found a house, doubly as good in every way as that one the negro liked, for sale at a bargain, but the serving man promptly rejected suggestion of buying it because it was in a block of mixed white and negro dwellings.

In the smaller towns and the villages of South Carolina the voluntary segregation is the rule.

In the Carolinas and Georgia a large part of the white population has been segregated in textile villages in the last half century, and the desire of the poorer white people, whether or not consciously entertained, to get away from labor association with negroes was an important factor in the establishment of the Southern textile industry. The ranks of "poor whites" in country neighborhoods of South Carolina have been decimated, and that is one of the causes of the decline in lynching.

Fifty years ago and less than fifty instances of white men living with negro concubines, while never common, were observable. They are not observable now. Nor can the marked decrease of the mulatto population of the South fail to be observed.

Dr. Alexander is impressed that there is little hostility of white travelers to the admission of negroes to Pullman cars. Were that not true it would be strange, for the simple reason that white men travel for the most part over paved roads in their automobiles, for long as well as short distances. The great majority of the white travelers in Pullmans in Southern states nowadays are Northern people. The feeling of the Southerner that he is not dependent on the Pullman company for segregation tends to allay his hostility to negroes as fellow travelers in Pullman coaches.

White men of better minds and characters have been "crusaders" against lynching three quarters of a century. The News and Courier, under the editorship of Francis Warrington Dawson who died in 1889, began to wage unceasing war against lynching and other violence done to negroes when white ruffianism following "Reconstruction" was rampant throughout the South. By his successors the war was carried on. Almost lynching has ceased. The efforts of men like Dawson and his lieutenant, N. G. Gonzales, were a factor in the improvement. They were not the main factor.

The races have drawn apart. More than ever they live apart. The associations, the contacts, have diminished. Crimes of violence are still of common occurrence in the South. Some decades gone they were often inter-racial. As a rule now they are intra-racial, and so far as the negroes are considered, the assaults and slaughters among themselves are now a greater problem than lynchings.

Further, the policing of the country districts has immensely improved, especially in the last twenty years. Rural policemen ride the paved roads on motorcycles.. Telephone wires run nearly everywhere. More than all, the motorcar takes a man accused of a crime that drives a community to frenzy to the penitentiary in two or three hours—and the frenzy dies in the months preceding his trial.

In South Carolina is little interest in segregation laws—and will not be unless and until laws shall attempt to force racial mingling, to shatter the segregation, or separation, with which both races are apparently content. What we are afraid of is effort of "intellectual liberals" in the North to compel amalgamation in the South.

Dr. Alexander and the brethren and sisters of his organization have meant well and have done well. The great reforms and improvements have been accomplished over their heads, when they were not looking—by the social reorganization and changing, the mechanical inventions and advances that have made a "new order".

Had the policing of New York city been no better thirty years ago than it was in Swig Swag township, fifteen miles over a road ten inches deep in red mud from the court house and jail, one suspects that never a negro would have been allowed in Harlem or Jersey City.

In no town or city in South Carolina having 10,000 inhabitants has a lynching occurred since negroes were set free. Lynching before that was unknown.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

LET US BE CONSISTENT

One of the obstacles in the way of attaining full democracy for the Negro in America, is the Negro's own confusion of purpose often aggravated by irrational and inconsistent views. Seldom has there been a wholesome unanimity on vital issues. A divided council is a positive deterrent to objectives that require the resolution of the collective will. It is common knowledge that representative government yields more readily to mass action than to unsupported individual representation. A solid front against most of the evils about which we complain daily would do more than mitigate them. It would crack the wall of opposition—an opposition that owes its strength to the absence of effective, consistent challenge.

These things are elementary. Yet our super intellectuals and the so-called militant voices are often responsible for the confusion in our ranks. The initial stages of the proposed "March on Washington" met with more caustic criticism from certain Negro quarters than from official Washington. Had the White House been familiar with the virulence of the dissent in our own midst, it might have discounted the strength of the backers of the "March" —and the issues involved would have been ignored.

Fortunately Mr. A. Philip Randolph, the originator and organizer of the "March on Washington" was tenacious enough to reach the objectives sought. Although the proposed mass demonstration at the nation's capital was dubbed a "crackpot idea;" and though some quarters felt that it was unnecessary since the Congress and the President of the United States through letters, telegrams and sundry petitions were already quite conversant with the grievances and demands of the Negro people, Mr. Randolph nevertheless won an unprecedented victory. His "crackpot" idea resulted in an Executive Order abolishing discrimination in all defense industries. Moreover, the placing of two Negroes on the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice was a direct sequel to the extension of the 'crackpot idea."

However, we have not had such success in other matters equally important. For instance while some were decrying segregation in the army, others were advocating the establishment of military units manned exclusively by Negro soldiers and commanded by Negro officers. In other words they were making a plea for complete segregation. Such a position is, of course, indefensible. In the absence of a "forty-ninth state" there is little to recommend such a plan, when in the same breath we clamor for integration of Negroes in the armed forces of the nation.

On the question of maltreatment of Negro soldiers by hostile southern communities, again there was a division of opinion. Some argued that the U. S. government should protect its black soldiers wherever they may be stationed. For, to move them elsewhere on account of their being objectionable to a segment of the population is to make a dangerous concession at a time when the black man is called upon to make sacrifices and prepare for the defense of the American democracy. Others disagreed with this view, and pleaded for the removal of Negro troops stationed in the South, to northern camps where they will not be subjected to terrorism and mob violence. The fallacy of this argument is that it overlooks the possibility of the occurrence of similar incidents in the North. Should that happen—and it can happen —then, what is to be our position? If we are to be consistent, we will say send our soldiers to western camps. Suppose the West should object, then what? To pursue, therefore, such a course to its logical end would ultimately mean agitation on our part for the removal of the Negro from this civilization. We must remember that the South has no monopoly on race prejudice and discrimination. The Negro faces segregation in the North, East, South, and West. The difference is only one of degree.

These contradictions and inconsistencies are not doing us any good whatever may be the motives that inspire them. The unity of our own people on the issue of democracy for the Negro, appears to us to be the main consideration of the Negro people in this crisis. We must choose now whether we want full democracy partial democracy, or no democracy at all.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Race Problem Explained by Dr. Richards

Teachings of Christ Urged as Basis by Seminary Head.

While the racial problem was being fanned by political leaders yesterday, Dr. J. McDowell Richards, president of Columbia Theological Seminary, disposed in an opening address to the Atlanta presbytery that the relationship between the races be faced anew in the light of the teachings of Christ.

In a sermon delivered at the 169th session of the presbytery at the West End church, Dr. Richards said:

"When we turn from the physical aspect we may describe the situation of our brother in black by saying simply that he is in need. He is in need from an economic viewpoint by reason of the fact that most Negro workers are employed in our lowest paid occupations. Most Negro farmers belong to the tenant class. Even our defense projects have discriminated against Negroes to a large degree."

He said that the average value of houses occupied by Negro tenants is $500 whereas the government housing authority has fixed $3,000 to $4,000 as necessary to provide minimum accommodations for an American family. Dr. Richards pointed out that in Atlanta the Negroes have only one relatively small park and cited other ways in which the Negro is discriminated against in the courts and in provisions for street paving, sewers and recreation facilities.

56k-1941

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okl

just musin'...

By Josephine Strode-Tennyson

Is The Negro a Problem In America?

MAR 22 1941

In the many years I have concerned myself with the relationship of whites and Negroes in America, again and again I have heard the assertion, "The Negro is a problem and always will be one." Pondering the situation, I fiind on the one hand the Negro's great contribution to America's civilization, and on the other I fiind that problems arise with the Negro only as a result of undemocratic attitudes of whites toward the group.

Whites are forever pointing to the poverty-sticken condition of many Negroes. If one studies the economic condition of the Negro he will find that this poverty is but the result of the white man's exploitation of the Negro, which has been practiced for 75 years.

In the South, where the so-called problem is worse, we find thousands of Negroes victims of the legalized slavery there. In most sections the school terms are inadequate for education of the Negro child. Along with poor equipment, the terms are shortened due to the poood administration and distribution of funds for education. When these chilren grow to man and womanhood without the proper education, whites then point to the ignorance of Negroes as a problematic condition. All the time the Negro's lack of learning is a result of the inequality of education in America.

We find when Negroes first came to America, they were engaged in many fields of industry, such as steel and iron works, in shipbuilding, and his inventive genius was much in evidence. With the birth of labor unions, Negroes were excluded from many of these trades and industries. He was forced to accept the menial tasks for a livelihood, although they did not pay a living wage.

As a result of this, when Negroes were convicted of the crime of larceny on numerous occasion, they became the object of the white man's scorn to the extent that many are of the conviction that all Negroes will steal. Why? Again the Negro is indeed a problem, because of discriminations of organized labor. We find Negroes in our own state, once rich by heritage, penniless now because of the graft and schemes practiced upon them by the monied class.

The subject of health of the Negro has long been a point of discussion among whites. They charge that social diseases are rampant among Negroes, although recent drafts showed that whites in large numbers are afflicted with the diseases. Tuberculosis takes an annual toll among our people that is alarming.

MAR 22 1941

Yet, may I point out that Negroes came to America free from social diseases of any type: Syphilis germs cannot live in the vast interior of Africa due to intense heat. It was the amalganmation of whites and Negroes, a practice which began during slavery, which is responsible for the prevalence of the disease among Negroes. In many cases the disease reaches deadly stages because of lack of money for medical treatment. Inadequate housing (many structures now owned by white landlords, who will not spend a dime for repairs) and malnutrition assist the deady scourge in crushing the strength of its victims.

Many point to the race strife in America and say the so-called Negro problem is its base. I find that race trouble grows out of two major factors in America. First, when whites mix promiscuously among Negroes to satisfy their bestial desires. Only last week I was in conversation with a white man who admitted he was carrying on an affair with one of the town's lealing dusky beauties. This same man would possibly lead a mob against any Negro who openly admitted he was intimate with a white woman.

MAR 22 1941

Another occasion of trouble is when whites attempt to force certain acts upon Negroes as in the days of slavery.

The case of James Vester at Perry, held last week, is an example of this. During a heated argument between a group of Negroes and whites, Vester Wilhell, the white youth, ordered the Negro to take his hands out of his pockets or he would strike him. When the Negro refused, Vester hit him and he in turn was stabbed to death. His life, snuffed out all because he failed to realize the days of ordering people around are over. Tlso in a democracy every man has rights regardless of his color and those rights should be respected.

Is the Negro a problem? Are Roland Hays, Marian Anderson, Dr. George Washington Carver problem children of America? Problems arise only when these and other dusky citizens are denied their full participation in the American way of life, for surely the contributions of the black man to America's civilization obliterates forever in the minds of anyone the idea that they are the Number One Problem here. Discriminations, inequality of education, of inadequate housing facilities—these and others practiced by whites against blacks, constitute our real problems in America. They can only be solved when great America quits beating around the bush and stands up for the execution of democratic ideals. The Negro is not a problem in America, only in the sense that whites make problems of us.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Africans, American Negro "Don't Mix"; So Shipping Company Hires U. S. Whites

MAR 27 1941

NEW YORK, N. Y.—There must be a great deal of difference between African sailors and American Negroes in the minds of the officials of the American-West African Line, Inc., for their refusal to employ Negroes on ships bound for Africa.

The National Maritime Union of America has been attempting for some time to have the company accept colored stewards as supplied and has refused to accept the company's argument.

About two years ago the Union supplied some of its members for the steward' department of the vessels of the American-West African Line.

RANK DISCRIMINATION

At the time, the company refused to employ colored members using the same argument as they now use with regard to colored members of the deck department.

MAR 27 1941

"The only conclusion that we can draw from the company's argument is that their position is one of rank discrimination, although the company is attempting to use subtlety in their endeavor to hide this phase of their position," declared Ferdinand C. Smith, national secretary of the Union.

MAR 27 1941

However, Charles Barthold, vice president of the ship company, in defense of his company's stand in regard to placing a full or part colored deck crew on vessels operating to West Africa stated:

"We have no objection to colored sailors but would welcome the opportunity of using them if the vessels operated in another trade. The difficulty is that we carry native krooboys (who are also colored) on the deck for practically the whole of the time the ships are on the West African coast and the mixture we are certain would result most unsatisfactorily on the vessels."

"We regret, therefore, that we feel it very important that white men be furnished. We do not wish to discriminate against Negroes and we hire considerable numbers in different branches of our service," he continued.

MAR 27 1941

The Union pointed out that there is no basis for the Company's contention and that they are only supposing a situation that might prove detrimental to the interests of the company.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

It Is "Our" Country Indeed

History in the making is right before our eyes. Only because we are so near to it do we fail to see the significance of events. Some months ago a suit was brought in a federal court in Missouri with the managing editor of this paper as the plaintiff. The judge decided adversely, but in the trial of that case the fact was brought out that never in the judicial district had a Negro been called to jury service. Last week in a case with a similar litigant, Negroes were called for jury service.

MAY 23 1941

To thinking men and women of this generation events like this are ordinary. But the old folk, the generation which came through the reconstruction, never believed the day would come when Negroes' citizenship would be recognized to the point of an equal day in court.

There are heights yet to be climbed. Negroes whose real motive is to escape the labor of trying, keep pointing out the difficulties in the way and the unfairness of prejudice. We prefer to put the emphasis on the gains. This United States, for all its lack of carrying profession of democracy to perfection, gives the best home to minority groups to be found in the world. Black Americans are derided and handicapped, but we are also educated and rewarded when we break through.

Distinguished men and women assembled last week to honor Dr. George Washington Carver. Let those who see American prejudice as an insurmountable barrier and therefore an excuse for doing nothing, be ashamed that they dare not follow where many, even some slave born like this scientist, have pointed the way. With right good heart we can say "Our country, 'tis of thee" because here we have found some opportunity and are making more.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

RACE, WITH REST OF NATION, NOW FACES GRIM REALITY

Dr. Scott, Noting Statement That "Die Is Cast," Directs Attention to Sacrifices that Must Be Made—Says "Callousness" Must Be Discarded.

MAR 29 1941

By EMMETT J. SCOTT

WASHINGTON, March 27.—In Congress this week, discussing the $7,000,000,000 Aid-to-Britain bill, a remark was made to the effect that: "The die is cast."

We truly are now face to face with the grim reality that our nation has definitely swung to a policy, the end of which no man, woman, or child, now living, can measurably forecast.

It is now recognized that this changed policy marks a turning point in the annals of our government. It will lead to historic consequences. Our actions from now on, under this bill, mark a turning point in our history and a departure from our former conceptions of international law and practice.

By vote of the Congress, we are now committed to policies which raise the question: Is the United States about to plunge into actual participation in the war across the seas as a result of the unprecedented legislation just passed? In other words, are we not now in a position closely akin to war?

SACRIFICES CALLED FOR

One thing is very clear. The President in his remarks at the banquet of the White House Correspondents Association emphasized it that there may be no misunderstandings. We are entering, he said, a period calling for many and great sacrifices.

To use his own vivid language: ". . . The nation is calling for the sacrifice of some privileges, but not for the sacrifice of fundamental rights," in the interest of common, national protection and welfare.

He made an earnest plea for national unity, and inveighed against divisions of party, section, race, nationality and religion.

FOUR FREEDOMS

In the common purpose now expected of everyone, he again referred to the Four Freedoms, and particularly to the freedoms from want and fear—the bane particularly of disadvantaged and underprivileegd groups, in which, regretfully, it must be confessed, far too many hundreds and thousands, yea millions, of the 12,000,000 colored people of the United States are apparently permanently placed by reason of the unfavorably economic and social conditions under which they live, under which so many of them barely exist.

As we enter upon this great adventure and that rendezvous with destiny, to which the President so frequently refers, one recalls that courageously brave statement recently made by a consecrated leader of the Negro group, Dr. Channing H. Tobias, member as he is of the Selective Service Advisory Committee, appointed by the President himself.

Dr. Tobias was referring to the undemocratic, dual citizenship maintained by this country of ours with respect to its colored citizens, and remarked that America has not yet even sought the abolition of its double standards of citizenship, or shown any indicated intention on the part of government or industry to consider the Negro as a factor in the defense programs of the nation.

To sustain the morale of this group, there must be an abandonment of the present callous attitude. There must be overt acts of consideration of its justifiable claims to recognition.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

THIS MORNING

by JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES, II

In the South it is inevitable that relations between white man and black should give a lot of trouble because the black man very nearly equals the white in numbers. But there is no reason for a problem between Gentile and Jew here. There are about 200 Gentiles to every Jew in the Southern states. Of the South's total population of about 38,000,000 only about one-half of one per cent is Jewish. This compares with 3.69 per cent for the whole country, 17.02 per cent for New York state, 28.08 for New York City, and 43.87 for the Bronx borough of that city.

* * *

In Alabama the percentage of Jews to the total population is only 0.42. In Arkansas it is only 0.32; in Florida, 1.27; Georgia, 0.77; Kentucky, 0.91; Louisiana, 0.[illegible]; Mississippi, 0.23; North Carolina, 0.21 (lowest of all); South Carolina, 0.31; Tennessee, 0.89; Texas, 0.80; and Virginia, 0.92.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

RACIAL APPEALS TO VOTERS SCORED

There Is No Such Thing as a 'Jewish Vote,' Rabbi Louis I. Newman and Others Say

'CHEAP POLITICS' ASSAILED

Morality as a Prerequisite of World Peace and Liberty Also Discussed in Sermons

OCT 26 1941

Racial and religious appeals for votes in a political campaign were deplored by rabbis in sermons here yesterday. Morality as a prerequisite of world peace and liberty were other sermon topics.

"No candidate or party should appeal to any racial or religious bloc at this time or any time," Rabbi Louis I. Newman said in Temple Rodeph Sholom, 7 West Eighty-third Street.

"Let me declare again as a rabbi that there is no such thing as a 'Jewish vote.' American citizens of the Jewish faith cast their ballot according to their own personal predilection, and not in the light of any alleged group interest.

"Any one who through a whispering campaign or in public speeches tries to manufacture a 'Jewish issue' is setting up a strawman for the fun and profit of knocking him down. Moreover, citizens of the Jewish faith take it for granted that no reputable party would designate as a candidate for an office any man who has any prejudice in his make-up or who could secretly or opening cater to those who are preaching and practicing community dissension."

In Temple B'Nai Jeshurun, Eighty-eighth Street, near Broadway, Rabbi Israel Goldstein said: "Jews resent being made a football in politics just as Irish, Italians or any other group should resent it.

"In the present Mayoralty campaign there is not and cannot be a Jewish issue. Both candidates are men of proven American standards, so far as their personal attitudes are concerned.

"It is the cheapest and most un-American kind of pre-election 'politics' to either scare or cajole Jewish citizens as Jews."

Rabbi David de Sola Pool in the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue, Seventieth Street and Central Park West, said: "There is an unhappy dualism in much of our thinking about other peoples. On the one hand in the full spirit of America we lyrically proclaim that all men are born equal.

OCT 26 1941

"On the other, we nourish prejudices against peoples of other color and cultural tradition. On the resolution of this conflict on the side of a religious recognition of human unity depends much of the future peace of America and of all mankind."

In Temple Ansche Chesed, 100th Street and West End Avenue, Rabbi Joseph Zeitlin, remarked: "Fundamentally faith teaches that before men and nations can free themselves from their burdens, they must envisage a new world, as yet untried, in which a moral order shall guarantee justice, liberty and permanent peace to all men."

OCT 26 1941

Rabbi Jacob Katz in Montefiore Synagogue, Macy and Hewitt Places, the Bronx, counseled: "Let us so cleanse our individual social relations that no weeds can grow in our national economy.

"Let us so order our international relations on a basis of justice, that freedom will prevail and our social structure comprising a world community, made possible by science, will never be imperiled."

In Shaare Zedek Synagogue, 212 West Ninety-third Street, Rabbi Morris M. Goldberg, declaring self-perpetuation of democracy a fallacy, said: "Democracy must be replanted in the hearts of our children so that they will grow with the full understanding of the four freedoms, and with the deep knowledge of American principles and ideals."

Rabbi William F. Rosenblum in Temple Israel, 210 West Ninety-first Street, denounced the execution of French hostages by the Nazis as "wanton wholesale slaughter."

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Jim Crowism—Empire Style

APR 8 1941

According to a recent issue of the Congressional Record, the Churchill government "requested that we [the United States] do not send any Negroes regardless of qualifications" to jobs now open in Trinidad.

The reason for this is plain. In America, Negro workers have become a part of the labor movement and have won many gains fighting side by side with their white fellow workers against the economic royalists. The Empire fears that the presence of these workers in Trinidad would demonstrate the advantages of trade union organization in improving the miserable plight of the Negro people in British colonies. The Negro people of Trinidad might be encouraged to talk back to the British lords for higher and equal pay and better working conditions. This in turn might inspire the Negro people in the slave pens of British South Africa.

Neither is it surprising that the Roosevelt Administration put up no fight against the jim-crow requests of its London war ally, since it maintains a national system of jim-crowism against the Negro people in civilian life as well as in the armed forces and in "defense" industries.

APR 8 1941

The fascist request of the Churchill government is a damning exposure of the kind of "democracy" the British imperialists are fighting for.

56k-1941

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Intimidation In Georgia

Gov. Eugene Talmadge of Georgia stated on Wednesday that if the Southern Association of Accredited Secondary Schools and Colleges drops the University System of Georgia from its accredited list, the salaries of all the professors in the system will be cut in half. Mr. Talmadge expressed the opinion that the professors themselves are the only persons who can cause the association to refuse to accredit the university system. The professors will have their salaries reduced if such action is taken because, said Mr. Talmadge, they "wouldn't be worth as much."

If Gov. Talmadge is trying to intimidate the accrediting committee of the Southern Association of Accredited Secondary Schools and Colleges he will discover that his blank attack is misdirected. Among the educators who have been instructed to inquire into the Georgia situation is Dr. Alex Guerry, former president of the University of Chattanooga, who is the executive head of the University of the South. Dr. Guerry and his colleagues are concerned solely with determining whether the professional and academic standards of the University of Georgia have been undermined or otherwise impaired by Gov. Talmadge's dismissal of educators whom he accused of advocating racial coeducation.

Even though he spoke facetiously, Gov. Talmadge's statement on Wednesday emphasizes the injury he has done the Georgia school system. If professors in schools which are not accredited are worth less in the matter of salaries than are professors in accredited schools, Mr. Talmadge will have to consider the fact that the usefulness of the professors was impaired by his own high-handed action. What is in effect his appeal to the professors to defend his own arbitrary measures and thereby save their salaries is an obvious insult to every one associated with the university system and to the people who supported it.—The Chattanooga Times.

Talladega, Ala., Mountain Home
September 3, 1941

TODAY'S PROFILE

By UNITED PRESS

Roscoe Conkling Simmons, regarded as one of the foremost living Negroes, has started what he describes as a speaking tour of Arkansas, Mississippi, and "all the training camps," on "the spirit of national defense."

"I am trying to instill patriotism into the hearts and minds of my people," Simmons said at the beginning of his campaign.

"The Congress handles the money problem, the President guides our foreign policy, and it is up to others to mold and instill the spirit of defense into the hearts of the people," he said.

Simmons said there had been little activity by foreign agents or Nazi sympathizers among the Negroes, adding that his audiences include both whites and Negroes, since he is widely known among both races.

"The Negro race is violently anti-Hitler," he said, "particularly on account of what Hitler said about them in 'Mein Kampf.' The race as a whole is divided on feeling toward Britain.

"We are intensely for America. We heartily support Mr Roosevelt's foreign policy, and I find many Negroes anxious to go to war and 'get it over with.'"

Simmons said his campaign is not sectional or racial, but for all classes and all political faiths. He said he hoped to visit every army camp in the country, much as he did during the World War.

Simmons, nephew of Booker T. Washington, was born in Mississippi and educated at Tuskegee Institute in Alabama. He seconded the nomination of President Hoover in 1932 and has been a Chicago Republican leader for many years.

His tour of southern states will be interrupted for the Chicago rally, Sept. 7, after which he will return to Mississippi to continue his tour.

Simmons usually speaks in schools, churches and chapels, but often the crowds are so great the meetings are held in the open.

Pittsburgh Courie
Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED

Men for the Border Patrol, Whites Only Need Apply—Uncle Sam.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4—(ANP)—Uncle Sam needs men for his border patrol, provided, of course, they are not colored.

Gilbert Frasier, a member of Virginia Union university's first edition of the "dream team," took the examination for border patrolman. He passed all of the tests, physical and written, but when he went down for his oral test, the three men who interviewed him decided to flunk him. So, subsequently, some three weeks later, Mr. Frasier was politely notified by letter that he had failed to pass the oral test, which, according to Frasier, was no more than a 10-minute interview, covering salient points of his application blank.

The job pays $2,000 per annum to start, with yearly increments of $200 until a maximum is reached.

Border patrolmen are used on the Mexican and Canadian borders.

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

Letters to the Editor

Racial Problem

Editor The Telegraph:

I read almost every day letters in your letter column, about the race problem. Some of these letters are very brilliant and uplifting, and some are very, very foggy, and very depressive, but neither of these, the brilliant nor the foggy writers, offer a plan which will solve this weighty race problem. They just stand, and throw mud, mixed with slime at the gutter which stirs up strife and misunderstanding between the two races.

I wonder if either of these two types of writers saw the letter that was published in your letter column not so long ago, wherein I offered a sure cure for this age-old malady; if so, there were no comments, which goes to show that no one wants a remedy for this race ailment, but just something to beef about.

Although I went back six thousand years to prove that my plan would work, no one seems to think it worth while to began now with the colored race, and see if that race can be preserved for six thousand years to come. It is a known fact, if something is not done to preserve the colored race as the Crea[illegible] intended [black] there will be no black people within these United States in another one hundred fifty years hence. I believe that this will be a bit of food for thought, for both brilliant and foggy writers.

Macon. C. W. COBB.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Calvin's Digest

If Roosevelt Should Die

By L. BAYNARD WHITNEY

SUPPOSE PRESIDENT Roosevelt should soon die?

This thought smote me forcibly when the President's mother passed thru transition recently. If the President should die, the Negro would lose the most influential friend in modern history.

Of all U. S. President (not even excepting Teddy) Franklin D Roosevelt—and his good wife—have tried to do the most for our race. (Thereby increasing many fold the hatred of their enemies as well as alienating many friends.)

It is perfectly obvious that if FDR should pass away under the terrific strain of his war-burdered 3rd team in office, those who are against us would lose no time in trying to destroy their efforts and every advantage Negroes have gained during Roosevelt's New Deal Administration.

THE GREAT UNKNOWN

We do not know to what extent the President's successor, Henry A Wallace, would go to the bat for us.

Mr. Wallace is known to be a great citizen, a deeply religious man, even mystical with a strong sense of right and justice. He was personally "chosen" by FDR to be his running mate for the express purpose of prepetuating New Deal policies.

However, it would be a very wise thing for our leaders to begin NOW to "cultivate" Mr. Wallace, with a view toward assuring ourselves, as far as possible, not only that the gains we have made shall not be lost, but that there shall be an increase of justice and fair paly for us throughout the nation.

Hapeville, Ga. Statesman
August 26, 1941

Nature's Great Lesson To Man

By ALICE HARRIS.

We all love the ancient rose and the lily. The rose, especially, has endeared itself to us as we watched it climbing on the garden walls of the humble cottage, sending forth its fragrance while wet with the morning dew, gladdening the hearts of the great and the humble. We have seen it clasped in the arms of our fair brides and entwined in the bright hair of dancing maidens. We have lovingly entwined it into wreaths to lay upon the graves of our beloved dead.

The lily, the fairest of flowers, blooms in the early spring to break the gloom of the sleeping winter. Each serves a purpose in its own way. Would the beauty and fragrance of the rose or the lily be enhanced by mixing them? I think not, but I do know that something we hold dear would be destroyed and in its place a strange flower would grow which was neither a rose nor a lily. These flowers have grown side by side for centuries, but have never yet been known to mix.

Should a goat be mated with a hog, would the goat be improved—or the hog? Never once have I heard of a cross of these animals, though for centuries they have roamed the woods and pastures together; likewise the tiger and the lion, the bear and the deer—all of these have remained separate and distinct animals throughout the centuries. The horse and the cow are both fine and useful animals. What good could come of mixing them. Each is fine and serves a purpose in his own way. There would be no point in mixing them, but chaos and disaster would be the result and animals are wise enough to sense this. Are human beings less wise than these animals?

God has made different nationalities of birds, flowers and animals, just as he has made different nationalities of people. He knew what he was doing. He did not intend in the beginning that these different races should mix and he does not intend that they shall now. There would be nothing gained and much would be lost by attempting to make a mixture of the races. Everything that is finest and best and all individuality would be gone, never to be regained. A terrible thing of chaos and confusion from which there would be no turning back would be the result.

The Chinese people are a fine people and have contributed much to civilization down through the ages. Yet nothing could possibly be gained by mixing of that race with the Anglo-Saxon races, and here again much, very much indeed, would be forever lost. Every race has its own good points, its peculiarities, its talents and its usefulness. Each race, however, can be happier to live its own life, learning whatever is good or worthwhile from other nations.

For a long time now the negro has lived in our midst. We have trusted them in our homes and with our children. They are the only race of people whom we trust to this extent. The negro was brought to this country by the white man; brought from the wilds of Africa as a savage and taught the white man's ways. He is indebted to the white man for everything that he is and everything that he has. He is fortunate, for had he not been brought here he might still be roaming in the jungles of Africa like many of his own race. In this regard, however, the white man has an obligation. He brought the negro here and must, in a way, be responsible for his welfare, since it would not be fair to see them starve amongst us.

We have sent out missionaries to China and Japan, spending millions on these people, who in turn have often showed only ingratitude. Japan now, regardless of the many missionaries we have sent and the money we have spent in their behalf, is trying to make war on us. The negro has remained here amongst us and has been, for the most part, very peaceful. Most of the trouble we have ever had with them was caused from outside interference; strangers who came from away somewhere, understanding little about the current conditions, and influenced them against the people who have been kindest to them. Not many negroes own property on which to pay taxes, yet they have good schools and colleges. They have their own places of amusement, shows, dance halls; their own churches. Right thinking Americans feel it is right that the negro should enjoy some of the good things America has to enjoy, for they have been helpful. They have helped to fight our wars. It is right that they should have comfortable homes and some of the conveniences enjoyed in America now. I would rather see money spent on the Amrican negro than on the Japanese or Chinese who later might "turn on us," as has happened in the past. (I refer, of course, to the "faithful" American negro.)

But no pure blooded, right thinking Americans, be they white or black, would think of mixing with any but their own kind. The right thinking negro, such as Dr. Holley, who made as fine a talk as has ever been made on the race subject—will voice a strong resentment at such a thought. Ask some of the good, wise old negroes what they think about such a thing. They will shake their wise old heads and say "such things can bear no good" and should not be thought of by the right kind of people. Only a certain type of person, who is either very ignorant in the facts of life or is working for his or her own selfish interests will advocate the destruction of races; for this is what it would ultimately be. Who wants a nation of half-breeds? The thought is obnoxious!

Let us all pull together for the happiness of our nation, the greatest nation on earth. Let us not corrupt this great nation where every race of people on earth has a chance, and some of about every race and nation of people have accumulated some wealth, little businesses of their own and many of them fame and wealth in this great America, proving, indeed, that all have an equal chance for their share of happiness.

When I was in the North I observed some negroes going to the churches and shows of the white people. They did not seem happy and free like our southern negroes, who go merrily along to their own shows, their own schools and colleges; their dance halls and other places of recreation.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

THIS MORNING

DEC 2-

by JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES II

Not a word about the discrimination against his race in the shipyards at Mobile appears in the current press release of Secretary White, of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Apparently, he was too busy looking into the situation as regards the barring of Negroes from a municipal swimming pool in California, which gets headlines in the release. The indicated lack of a sense of proportion is not surprising in view of the long failure of these press releases to include even the smallest of patriotic appeals to his race in behalf of a country which has done much for it.

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56k-1941

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

Race Leadership In America Has Collapsed Into A State Of Moral And Spiritual Bankruptcy

The Negro race in America, has produced only three outstanding leaders; and is now leaderless, and drifting on the sea of difficulties, like a ship without a pilot or compass, to guide or direct its course. In religion, we have no Richard Henry Boyd, to pave the way for those, who love the Lord to go. In education there is no Booker T. Washington to standardize education, and prove the possibility of his race to educate and support itself. And in politics, we have no Fred Douglass to point out the equality of races, and prove to the world that the Negro is capable of self-government, and of helping other races to make the world a better place to live in. To day, we are as a race, leaderless and in the hands of an unfriendly receivership, irrevocably committed to the proposition, to reduce the race to a condition of moral and mental slavery, by depriving it of its Constitutional rights and privileges. This receivership, is tolerated and urged on by a mercenary pulpit, cheap politicians and a few vacillating college presidents; without vision enough to see the difference between a meal ticket and human liberty.

We repeat our charge; that the race is leaderless in every human activity, effecting its vital welfare. That a majority of those who pass as our leaders, are self-appointed, or picked by white folk, and are without vision for the redemption for us all; and are more interested in eating bread out of the hands of their white masters than they are in promoting the welfare of the race, whom they pretend to serve and represent. Search the record of those living today, and examine closely their achievements with an honest eye, anxious to find a trust worthy leader in church, state or politics, and report your findings. Then tell your race, who is the Richard Henry Boyd in religious achievement, and who is the Fred Douglass in politics and statesmanship. And is the Booker T. Washington in education or who is the T. Thomas Fortune, Chris Perry, or John H. Murphy, Sr., in journalism; who made Negro newspapers an institution. The race has not as yet produced a successor to these pioneers and Christian statesmen. It was not a question of dollars with these men, but principles, that would inspire to higher and nobler heights Negro posterity. They had souls in their bosoms, and only thought of money, to light the candle of hope in the hearts of Negro youth.

We have never thought of A. Phillip Randolph as a race leader. We have seldom agreed on any policy or procedure. We have always conceded him the right to be wrong if he choose to be; just as we have reserved the right as an individual to be right if we choose to be right; which has always been our choice. While we have wholly disagreed with Mr. Randolph, we have always been ready to fight to the death for him to have the privilege to say his say. We have said this; to have the opportunity to commend his leadership for the unselfish statesmanship he displayed in sticking to his gun, in his determination to march on Washington, for more jobs for his race, under the fire of the President, members of his cabinet and his wife; and a few Negroes holding petty jobs under his administration. Mr. Randolphs' act is bold, fearless and unprecedented in Negro leadership. When the President sends for a Negro leader and asks him to call off a pending movement; he sees something personally injurious to him and his administration. It is an affront to the President for a leader not to yield to his expressed will. But Mr. Randolph was man enough to place the burdens of his race above the threats and appeals of the President and his cabinet. The President asked for the "march on Washington for more jobs for Negroes"; as a protest against the discrimination of his administration against the race be cancelled. Mr. Randolph thinking more of the cause of his people than he feared the implied threats of the President, answered; the "march will go on." Mr. Randolph and his associates have done the race a great good. They have made the first step toward a new leadership for the race. They have laid the foundation for a manly, active and militant leadership that will not tremble when standing on its rights in the presence of a white man, simply because he is white. May the Randolphs, Whites, Imeses, Grangers, Lanes, Logans, Wilsons, Boyds and Powells live long to serve their God and their race. We hope a new race leadership is born.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Freedom, Justice And Equality Of Leadership Are The Things For Which Negroes Will Ever Contend

By EMMETT J. SCOTT

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 3—Everywhere, throuhout the country, there is uniform acceptance of a patent fact—the time has now come for all of us to acknowledge that, for many months ahead, we shall be called upon to make many and great sacrifices for this America of ours if we are to preserve some of the liberties we have for so long a period ardently cherished, prized, and fought for.

The world is askew. Civilization, more definitely than from 1914 to 1918, faces blackout-destruction. The holocaust of war spreads. It promises to engulf every golden opportunity we have boasted that America provides, and permanently to extinguish that security and happiness, and that independence for the children of men for which we have been struggling since the founding fathers announced the American way of life—that of free enterprise with unusual opportunities and corresponding responsibilities and loyalties.

Often we have stumbled. Nearly as often, we have fallen by the wayside. Wholeheartedly, as a rule, we have striven to overcome the difficulties and barriers which have blocked our path except in those particulars involving racial prejudices, religious bigotry, and those petty assumptions of superiority not inherently true, not based on fact, not otherwise true.

OUR PRESENT TASK TO OVERCOME HURDLES

Our task of the intervening months, before we are drawn into the vortex of mass murder and destruction, must be directed toward overcoming the hurts visited upon minority groups of our citizenship to such measurable degree as will atone, in part at least, for some of the grievous wrongs of the past.

Somewhat belatedly, President Roosevelt gave some hint of his understanding of these obstacles to our people when recently he wrote the Office of Production Management that our defense preparations are being retarded on grounds "entirely related to efficiency and productivity."

These "grounds" are not creditable to those guilty of these malefactions for such they are in this period of threatened peril! They are a threat to our former self-sufficiency, and to every ideal of Americanism we have held in cherished reverence.

THE PRESIDENT'S WORDS. . . WHAT THEY MEAN

The President gave voice to a sentiment which has been repeated over and over again by the Negro Press and Negro leadership generally with respect to discriminations against Negroes:

> "No nation combating the increasing threat of totalitarianism can afford arbitrarily to exclude large segments of its population from its defense industries. Even more important is it for us to weaken our unity and morale by refusing at home the very things we are fighting abroad."

Further, the President said:

> "Our Government cannot countenance continued discrimination against American citizens in defense production. Industry must take the initiative in opening doors of employment to all loyal and qualified workers regardless of race, national origin, religion or color. American workers, both organized and unorganized, must be prepared to welcome the general and much needed employment of fellow workers of all racial and nationally origins in defense industries."

In the above, Mr. Roosevelt uses the expression: "Our Government cannot countenance continued discrimination against American citizens in defense production." Is it any wonder that Mr. Roosevelt's pronouncement has been received by the Negro Press and Negro leadership with skepticism and lack- luster enthusiasm?

GOVERNMENT ASKED TO PROVE ITS SINCERITY

It was only a few weeks ago that an official of the Glen Martin Aircraft Company of Baltimore retorted, when urged to employ Negroes on defense production:

"Perhaps, if the Government would take the lead in solving this problem by employing Negroes, industry could feel free to follow the example."

Surely the President is not unimformed of the gross discriminations, the flagrant floutings of the Government's own Civil Service Commission right here in the Capital of the Nation by evasion and equivocation in denying employment in Government to certified individuals who have met the exacting requirements of competitive examinations.

If "Government cannot countenance discrimination in defense production," how can it challenge respect for its present emphasized sincerity when the gross abuses to which reference is made are continued day by day by Mr. Roosevelt's own subordinates and servitors?

This is no trick question. It is submitted with due deference and sincere respect. It is a question calling for a direct, unequivocal reply without reservation of any kind whatsoever. The Negro people need to know how genuinely sincere our Government is when their interests are involved.

A CRISIS IN DEMOCRACY

A. Phillip Randolph has written that our country now faces a crisis in democracy; that, to American Negroes, "it is the denial of jobs in Government defense projects, racial discrimination in Government departments, and widespread jim crowism in the Armed forces of the Nation. . . The Federal Government cannot with clear conscience call upon private industry and labor unions to abolish discrimination based upon race and color as long as it practices discrimination against Negro-Americans."

If Negroes, in loyalty to all that America has meant to them in the past, means to them now, and should mean to them in the New World Order to follow the perils of this time, continue eagerly persistent in the effort to serve their Government and their country, the will and might of the nation must be put forth to make democracy here in America not a catchphrase, or a long-deferred hope, but a living, vital, throbbing thing.

Fredom, justice, equality of citizenship—these are the things for which Negroes will ever contend. Our country can concede no less.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Sacrifices For All

THERE has been considerable agitation about democracy in this country. The world has been told that America will be its democratic saviour. A sort of understanding has been arrived at with certain other countries that our great nation will safeguard the four freedoms of the people throughout the world.

Little do the citizens of this country realize just what will be their sacrifices in assuring the realization of such promises. Little do they realize the moral and financial responsibility that will have to be consistently carried out. Little do they realize the commitments that have been made and the herculean tasks required to achieve them.

But before we can do very much about assuring anybody the four freedoms we must begin right here in this country to dispense them to the millions who have never known them. We must begin with the sharecroppers, both white and black; with the day laborer, with the peons, the stevedores, the red caps, and the other people in the lower income groups who have never known what democracy meant.

It is safe to say that of the thirteen million Negroes in this country, less than a tenth enjoy American democracy. A fertile field thus lies await for those who are desirous of spreading freedom from want and freedom from fear. Those who have taken up the task of following through a consistent course in guaranteeing freedom to American citizens first have more than once wondered about the Negroes. Some, of course, have taken the position that Negroes are not to share too freely in the "good things that are to come." Recent developments along the national industrial fronts bear us out on this point. Others have vehemently declared that unless the Negro is embraced in this "all out for democracy program" the whole idea is, in the words of Shakespeare, "like a fool, full of sound and fury and signifying nothing." Herbert Agar, editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, said as much at the NAACP convention last week when he told the delegates that the American people failed miserably in their promise to the Negroes during the last war. Said he: "No failure is worse than the failure we made when we failed to live up to the promises we made to the Negro after the World War. We promised the Negro that because of his patriotism we would get rid of the poll tax, to get rid of the discrimination shown in the use of funds to educate whites and Negroes and to get rid of Jim-Crowism. We failed on every count."

We submit that before our nation lies a fertile field for action toward democratizing our ideals. Should the country fail to treat its own citizens in a manner consistent with the ideals of democracy it is safe to say that its attempt to convert people of other countries of its sincerity of purpose and earnestness of effort will fall on deaf ears.

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
June 25, 1941

A Price to Pay

To The News and Courier:

Miss Thompson's "Ring of Freedom" movement would eliminate class distinction, leveling classes, creeds, races to the common level of a measure of efficiency. I trust you heard her appeal Sunday for members. She offers to send literature. Shall appreciate your giving space to the following.

C. H. STOKES.

Miss Dorothy Thompson,
Care Columbia Broadcasting System, New York City, N. Y.
Dear Miss Thompson:

It was with a great deal of admiration, and interest, that I listened to your far reaching and able address over the radio today.

Your earnest solicitation struck me as not only being the expression of an inspiration, but a most logical and practical panacea for a seemingly ethereal, academic problem, which I am quite convinced could be successfully worked out.

But, as one who has ever been in close contact with our "negro problem", I feel that there exists a basic, biological force at work which would, within the next fifty years, have eaten into the very vitals of our Caucasian blood.

As you know familiarity, in some instances, breeds contempt; in some, it effects a compromise of convictions, but after the sum total and final average has been arrived at, we find we have a streak of color flowing down our grandchildren's backs, or that a civil war will decide the issues.

I am with you 100 per cent as far as you have gone, but before we undertake any panacea for our present evils, we must look deeper, and further into the future.

If we must lose our caste, our heritage, our blood, it would be a price to pay which, for a state-of-peace designed to temper the strength of the undertow (at a time when it has so much to gain and nothing to lose) would lay the foundation for a condition, which, except for nondescript, and the non-Caucasian elements, we would sooner die than live under.

The Bible says that noble war is far more to desired than ignoble peace.

Many of us would be wholeheartedly with you, Miss Thompson, if you could work out a formula whereby the biological and social integrity of Americans — the white race — will not be sacrificed to a mongrel progeny in order that an expedient economic-way of life may be arrived at.

MRS. CAROLINE H. STOKES,
F. N. C.

Charleston.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

First Mississippi Governor In 60 Yrs. To Address Race

By ALVIN HALL

JACKSON, Miss. — (ANP) —Wars and rumors of wars have a peculiar method of bringing a people together. A striking example of this was shown last Wednesday when Gov. Paul B. Johnson of Mississippi became the first governor of Mississippi to speak to a group of Negroes in 60 years.

The occasion was the first meeting of the Negro Civilian Defense council at the Lanier high school where outstanding Negroes leaders from some 41 counties in Mississippi were present. The assembly was presided over by Col. Lea B. Robinson, state chairman of the Civilian Defense council.

In his opening remarks, Colonel Robinson stated that the support of the Negro in the defense program was not questioned, yet the state officials though it wise to call a state-wide meeting of the Negroes as had been done by the white some weeks before.

In introducing Governor Johnson to the body, Colonel Robinson stated that Gov. Johnson was a governor of the people of Mississippi as a unit and not as one looking for any special favors from any group regardless of race, creed, or color.

Governor Johnson, being under doctor's orders to refrain from public speaking, said a few words of the Negroes' progress in the last 75 years and asked the prayers and well wishes of the Negroes in Mississippi in order that he might live to carry out his solemn promise to govern the people of Mississippi as one "regardless to race, creed or color, or previous condition of servitude."

President W. H. Bell of Alcorn college then spoke, the theme of his speech being the Negro in the defense program. He gave historical examples of the Negro in other crises, and said that the Negro would as usual do his part in the present upheaval.

President Bell was loudly applauded when he stated that the dance band of Alcorn college had volunteered as a unit by special permission from the President of the United States.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
June 21, 1941

HELPING THE NEGROES

Editor, The Journal: I read and hear a lot these days about our treatment of the Negroes among us. I realize to the fullest extent the opportunity that we have wasted. Our carelessness and lack of interest in the welfare of the Negro race, and I am glad that our people are waking up to a sense of their duty. We, as a more favored people, have allowed our colored neighbors to grow up in ignorance and superstition, but now they are realizing their need and demanding recognition. The longer the Negroes live among us the more they try to be like us and, therefore, the greater is our responsibility. I agree most heartily with our ministers and educators in their efforts to raise the standards of living, to increase their opportunities of education and most of all their desire to show them the real meaning of Christianity. We must try to help them in the future more than we have in the past, give them better schools, better churches, and show them how to reach a higher plane. These things I do desire for their good, and we must realize that it is for our good as well, but let us be very careful to teach them to keep their racial distinction, to elevate their own race as a race, separate and distinct from ours or other races.

Let's do all that we can for the comfort, the uplift, the good of our Negroes and the best thing we can give them is a desire to improve their race, as a race.

MRS. W. L. ABBOTT.
1368 Ponce de Leon Avenue.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

FIRST LADY THINKS WAGE CURB UNFAIR

NEW YORK, Oct. 27—(AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt said Sunday night that wage control seemed unfair, and might be regarded as "involuntary bondage."

Declaring in a sponsored broadcast over an NBC network, that while prices were rising, hearings on the emergency price-control bill were being held in "leisurely fashion," the president's wife said:

"There is naturally an appeal made when prices are controlled to control wages, but it seems unfair on the whole. The thirteenth amendment . . . makes people doubt whether doing so might not be in certain instances classed as involuntary bondage.

"It would seem better, perhaps, to protect the worker from a rising cost of living not only through control of price on foodstuffs, but through some kind of rental control, and then appeal to his democratic patriotism for a voluntary stabilizing agreement, arrived at by the machinery instituted for collective bargaining."

To check inflation in the country, she recommended removing excess money by taxation or by selling defense bonds.

Mrs. Roosevelt said she had a letter from the Pacific Coast, tending to show that stories designed to arouse anti-Semitism and cause disunity in the United States were being circulated.

"My correspondent says," she asserted, "that in practically every city he has visited stories had been told to the effect that the largest Jewish-owned department stores had discharged many American workers in order to provide jobs for Jewish refugees. No story could tend to create disunity more rapidly. This is not true. The Germans circulate a story like this to create a dislike of the Jews."

56k-1941

Black Cabinet Ruffled By Segregation 'Powder Keg'

By Harry B. Webber

Around a table in one of Bordentown's assembly halls Saturday afternoon sat a group of men and one woman. The group numbered several men whom we include in the "Black Cabinet" that rules the destinies of 13,000,000 Negroes. It included Walter White of the NAACP, A. Philip Randolph of "March of Washington" fame, Judge William Hastie of Washington, Ira D. A. Reid, Hubert Delaney. Near them sat other members of the Cabinet, Channing Tobias of the YMCA, Dr. Charles Wesley of Howard University, Prof. W. R. Valentine of Bordentown, Max Yergen of the National Negro Congress, and others.

These men and perhaps a hundred or less others in the nation have arrived at the highest point possible in this peculiar American set-up. They head that world within a world which is the Negro population. They lead that isolated Negro mass which lives contiguous to, but rarely participates in the life of the American in this country. These are the men we speak of when we talk about "our national leaders." Several women also belong.

Saturday all were disturbed by the question which emanated from the audience:

"How can these leaders advance the cause of equality in the country when they are themselves heads of segregated set-ups?" It is a tough question. It certainly nettled many present. When Walter White was asked the question by Ira D. A. Reid, he asked annoyingly: "What question?". His answer was weak.

Segregation in American life was being discussed by these men although they featured a segregated YMCA gathering meeting in a segregated school located in a segregated state which is part of a segregated nation. A certain hopelessness over the whole issue fell across the room as the big question was discussed.

It was like a powder keg and the match which set off the discussion was Warren Banner's statement on the segregated school question. "I look on it from the economic side," he said. "Pittsburgh has only three teachers under a mixed system while Philadelphia has many under a segregated system."

Hubert Delaney then started his customary advertisement of New York conditions: "In New York we rose from a few teachers to near 300 under mixed conditions," he said. He did not add that New York is not New Jersey and New York is not Georgia.

A certain helplessness seized the speakers on this question. Dr. Charles Wesley asked what could be done in a community to break down the color bar in all things. No one ever really answered the question. In fact the audience could just as well have discussed it because the experts were mostly at sea. The wiser experts said little, knowing whatever they said would be inadequate. Most of them floundered.

Channing Tobias, however, plunged into the discussion in the end and gave the thought which was probably agreed upon by the cabinet.

"While working for the ideal of no segregation we cannot afford to destroy those institutions which are virtually racially separate," he said. "And this does not mean that I approve segregation."

Distressing part of the whole affair was that no one would realistically discuss the separate school issue. One visitor from Louisville assailed the speakers' "arm chair philosophy on segregation" and branded it impractical.

No one pointed out the fact that there is a difference between voluntary and involuntary segregation. No one spoke of the feasability or otherwise of a complete Black Economy based on the idea of a general boycott of white enterprise in favor of black enterprise.

No one admitted that segregation was growing, not reducing. Walter White did assail President Patterson of Tuskeegee for fostering a segregated air unit.

It was and is a tough question. The group should get credit for throwing the discussion onto the floor. One tires of hearing such speakers waste other peoples time talking about the many fine things they did in their daily job last week. We tire of their everlasting use of empty words which mean nothing but yet which audiences, somehow, applaud. We are even tired of audiences listening with patience to speakers who give them only a long string of big words which have no possible practicality, and are only strung together like empty platitudes to keep people asleep on real issues.

Often I think it would be better if our panel speakers kept quiet and listened to the audience argue. At least they would then know how ordinary people feel and think. Then they would not forever say and do things which are so far out of line with what people want them to say.

It took the audience Saturday to make the panel speakers get down to earth. When they got down to earth they found the earth hard and unfamiliar and distressing. They were undressed before their public. Some argued like schoolboys after the session. It was all very disillusioning, but nevertheless, interesting because real.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Be A Governor, Don Quixote!

WEEK AFTER WEEK now The Statesman which grows yellower with each printing, hurls its printer's ink against a sector of our population who are not in a position to reply with vigor and effectiveness.

With each succeeding issue, the personal and political organ of the Governor of Georgia is attacking, belittling and crying out against the Negro, as though he were a polluted, harmful, desecrating animal out to harm, destroy and befoul the countryside.

In bolder type than the ordinary on his front page this week, he speaks of "buck Negro" and gives over just about one-half of the entire page to slurs, attacks and tirades against the darker people in our midst.

What is the reason for all this week-after-week abuse heaped upon the heads of those who are our cooks, maids, porters, nurses, messengers, janitors, waiters, chauffeurs and other servants?

What have they done to deserve this vicious and malignant word-beating and criticism? Are they fomenting revolutions, race riots, plots, threats and the like?

Are our barns being burned down, our cattle stolen, our homes robbed and set fire?

Or do we live in peace with these people, side by side in our own way, following the plan that we ourselves have said was best? You would not think so by reading the trash, tripe and rot now being carried in the so-called Statesman.

* * * *

Are these colored people such terrible beings, after all? Were they created by the Devil or by the God of creation?

They go to church, and we always heard they are the most religious s well as most eloquent and musical race in the world.

They are polite; in many instances their manners might be copied by some of us.

They are hard, earnest workers, and but for their labor in the fields, on the highways and some other places, the South would not have built as rapidly as it has.

They have made it possible for the Southern people to have more leisure, especially in the home, and build a greater culture. It has been said that considerable culture exists only where cheap labor is found in abundance: whether that be true or not, the South has benefited through a certain drudgery being removed.

But we never knew the agency of such removal was so horrible as Governor Talmadge's "Statesman" declares.

Why we have even let one of these terrible beings cook for us, and did not get poisoned. We have even come to regard her as a sort of "part of the family"—but this must be sacrilege indeed to the fearful heart of Mr. Talmadge—or shall we say, political heart (if politics always has a heart)?

We even went so far as to let some of them nurse our children; O what bad judgment!

We trusted them with as much as a twenty-dollar bill to go to the store. Isn't it strange that they ever came back? But they did.

* * * *

Where are all these terrible, mean, ugly-hearted, dark-minded, ferocious and deadly black people that the political organ is screaming alarm about?

We must find them, and quickly ,or our Georgia will be destroyed! (Our Governor's Georgia!)

We must not go to sleep tonight until these dangerous human spiders have been chained and imprisoned!

Truly, the Boogey Man is about to get us; the goblins have climbed up on the roof and are peering in at our window; the vampires have swooped out of the superstitious ages of history to swirl over our beds ready to pounce upon us; the imps and demons of the Bottomless Pit have embodied themselves in our cooks, maids, nurses, porters, teachers, doctors and others of the darker race and we are in terrible danger! Or are we?

* * * *

Grow up, Mr. Talmadge, grow up!

Close your nursery-rhyme book and get out of the nursery!

Shut behind you the door of the playroom where you read the tales of ghosts and "haints" and get back to the business of being Governor!

—The Columbus Ledger-Enquirer.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

The Globe Trotter

The Great God Jim Crow

THE MOST ILLOGICAL, unreasonable, hypocritical and nonsensical thing in American life is the great God James Crow. Truthfully he can boast more worshippers than the Lord Jesus Christ, for there are many professing to be Christians who do not find it difficult to also pay homage to their idol 'Jim.'

No single thing contributes quite so much national and racial disunity as does this hapless fellow, within whose shadow falls those other twins of dissension, discrimination and prejudice.

Have you ever sat down and tried to ascribe a reason to some of the customs of "keeping the races separate" prevalent in various communities? And these practices are by no means limited to purely Southern localities.

MACKAY

UTTERLY RIDICULOUS

Some are so ridiculous, if it were not for the tragically humiliating effect they have upon a whole race, they would be funny.

In Atlanta Negroes are allowed to enter street cars through the front door with other passengers but under city ordinance are forbidden to make their exit that way. No matter how near the front of the car you are seated, if your face is black, you must walk the length of the car and depart through the rear door. Are there any laws of logic that could be applied to this peculiar procedure to make it have reason?

The Fulton County (Ga.) Courthouse in the same city, erected with taxpayers money and dedicated to the proposition of meting impartial justice to all, has four elevators.

One of these elevators bears the sign, "For Colored Only." Yet, Negro witnesses and others who have business to transact on the upper floors of the building oftimes cannot find room on this lone car dedicated to the questionable ideals of Mr. James Crow; so crowded is it with white passengers, who do not believe in signs.

NEGROES REBUFFED

Negroes, however, who seek to ride the three other elevators are loudly rebuffed and embarrassed by the plainly hostile white operators.

The most humorous worship of the God Jim Crow was observed the other day by the writer, while watching a crew of workmen repairing a stretch of track. Conveniently placed on the repair truck was a water barrel.

One side of the barrel was painted white, the other black. I learned there was nothing in the barrel's interior to divide the water. Yet Negro workmen under the asinine ruling of Jim Crow must draw their drinking water from the spigot on the side painted black, while white workmen drank the same water, but drew it from the side painted white.

THE ARMY FAILS TOO

And if you thank that is silly, a young man employed at the Fourth Corps Area quartermaster depot told the writer of a practice that even surpassed the above in idiocy.

How far some officers of the United States Army have fallen beneath the siren call of this strange god, Jim Crow, was divulged by this young, intelligent worker, who asked this very puzzled writer for a possible reason.

It seems that the quatermaster's office at Atlanta provides buckets of water for thirsty workmen and each bucket has two dippers, one for white, another for colored—thereby satisfying the duo-racial requirements of Jim Crow. But the joker here is that workmen of both races dip and drink from the same bucket.

Equally as silly to this writer's way of thinking is the ruling of the American Red Cross that no blood of Negroes can be used for deposit in the "blood banks" being built up for transfusions in the event this country enters the war.

'PSYCHOLOGICAL' REASONS

Army and Navy Medical officers, according to Red Cross officials, are responsible for the ruling barring for "psychological" reasons the acceptance of any blood from Negro donors, though wide appeal is being made for persons to donate this precious life's fluid.

The "psychological reason," of course, is just another and more subtle way of stating this widespread deference to James Crow. Inconsistent is the plan to use this "white" blood for transfusion for Negro soldiers, while at the same time holding it terribly wrong to use "Negro blood" for white transfusions.

And just as inconsistent is this entire business of Jim Crow. One just can't ascribe any rhyme or reason for it.

Though its workings are for the most part stupid and illogical, one who all his life has been a victim of it, cannot fail to see the sinister motive for its creation and maintenance.

Clearly it is an asinine and clumsy, yet extremely effective design of the majority group to embarrass, humiliate and harrass the less fortunate and often politically powerless minority.

Born in the morass of discrimination and raised in the distorted atmosphere of prejudice, the great god Jim Crow today is unquestionably the chief bottleneck in the path of national unity and security.

The quicker its utterly senseless practices are removed from the American scene, the sooner can America settle down to its great task of proving to the remainder of a rapidly disbelieving world that democracy is the practical, workable and only hope of life.

Nation
New York, N. Y.

In the Wind

A NEW CAMPAIGN to create pro-Hitler sentiment among American Negroes has been started in New York's Harlem. Its leader is Harry Frederick, a veteran Harlem soap-boxer. The Amsterdam *News*, New York's largest Negro newspaper, carried a signed article by Frederick on October 11. "Few of us Negroes," he wrote, "realized that ten years ago German was also like Harlem, everybody owning it but the natives. Germans were gouged economically and politically just like we are today, but Hitler changed that. What has a Negro to gain in this war but agony, pain, and death for no other cause than to build stronger chains around his neck? Because of this so-called 'Beast of Berlin' the world is undergoing a revolution that will place the black man on top."

56k-1941

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tennessee

FAIR ENOUGH

By WESTBROOK PEGLER.

The opinions expressed by Mr. Pegler in this column are his own and do not necessarily represent the opinion of The Atlanta Constitution.

OCT 10 1941

What Is True Story?

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—No man can know less than I about life in Russia, both before and since the revolution, but there are millions of other Americans who know as little and therefore I suggest that we, who are prattling so much about religious freedom there, should be told what really were the causes of the long blackout.

The Russian, we are told, are deeply religious as a people but we were told also that under the Czar they were ignorant, loutish and docile victims of exploitation and superstitutions. Their clergy, by all accounts that came to us in those days, were not faithful to their sacred responsibilities and, if this version be true, were largely responsible for the decline of religious practice, although, apparently, not the obliteration of religious faith. I wish some of those authorities who have been taking part in the recent discussion would frankly go into that phase of the question because, if the restoration of religious freedom means only the revival of such a system, that obviously is a project in which Americans will not want to involve themselves.

OCT 10 1941

Monopoly Not Freedom

Moreover, religious monopoly is not religious freedom, although freedom is commonly said to exist in countries which protect and subsidize one official or favored religion or sect to the exclusion of others. Religion apparently is thoroughly at home under the dictatorial form of government, provided that the dictator tolerates one or more religions, and we of the United States have no mission to assist in the restoration of religious freedom or monopoly under any dictator.

That religion will outlast Hitler and Stalin and will revive in Germany and Russia after these little men have vanished, no mind can doubt. But there is a distinction between religious faiths and the properties and personnel of a church, as a well-known Catholic priest reminded me some time ago in urging that men should not permit the failures and misdeeds of erring clergymen to drive them to apostasy.

Yet clergymen have a terrible responsibility and are guilty of a terrible wrong when they undermine the confidence of people in their government by giving aid and comfort to dishonest public officers. We have areas in the United States in which men of the church have openly sided with corruptioneers or with the rich and powerful, and it is a fact which would be laughable if it were not so solemn that any man who attempted to preach and practice Christianity would be scorned in any Christian American neighborhood. There is neither black belt nor ghetto in heaven but the Christian American can't bring himself to practice the brotherhood of man on earth.

Cited Georgia

In Georgia, under the present state administration, Jesus Christ, Himself, doubtless would be lynched for stirring up the Negroes with false notions of equality and the same Georgia Governor who lately averted the calamity of equal learning for white and black would not be happy sitting on a cloud beside a Negro field hand. The church-going suburban snobs who so proudly exclude Hebrews from the boredom of their locker-room smut-sessions after golf will be physically ill when they find the Cohens right next door up yonder but they will be no more at ease in hell where the zoning ordinance again is set at naught. Yet all, or most, such Americans believe themselves to be Christians and I dare say that most of us have felt pretty indignant at the Communists for scoffing at our choosy brotherhood operating under the sign of the cross while they have mingled white, black and yellow, Gentile and Semite apparently without the slightest race-consciousness under the hammer and sickle.

We know why religion fell in Spain because it has been admitted that the people were oppressed and exploited under the eyes of churchmen who failed in their solemn responsibility to correct these words. Yet, when Franco won and his massacres were going, religion was restored by force with never a note of regret or apology by those whose negligence had caused the disaster. If religion fell for the same reason in Russia certainly there should be some open admission on the fault and some attempt to assure the world that the clergy will now serve the people, not the masters, in the name of Christ.

But meanwhile, in this country before we undertake to enter the export trade, it would be well to examine our own understanding and practice of Christianity which has nothing to do with the shape of one's nose, the size of one's feet or the color of one's pelt.

Macon Ga. Telegraph
September 21, 1941

White Man's Burden

Editor The Telegraph:

Through the centuries of history the Negro has been subservient. God or nature created him with instincts, laxities and idiosyncracies that have distinguished him from all men of the earth since his beginning. The founders of the American government did not consider him the equal of the white man, as a hundred subsequent years of his slavery proves; and the Civil war, emancipation, the years of his freedom and education and all the laws of the land have not made him equal.

But the years of his freedom and education have made of the Negro the greatest burden ever put on the white man's back in any land . . . filling chain gangs by as high as 10 to one of the whites, and tainting something like 50 per cent of the Negroes with syphilis and a high rate of consumption; scattering these diseases even among the whites.

And, but for the Negro the South could all but abolish criminal courts, close up eight out of every 10 penal institution, turn three-fourths of its jails into recreation centers, skeletonize its police forces and reduce taxation to a shadow of the all-time and increasing high. But for the Negro murder in the nation would not have increased 15 per cent during the first three months of this year. By the records, 75 years of freedom and education with increasing earnings have not made the Negro healthier, or a better and more lawabiding citizen. Today the most lawabiding Negroes will be found in rural communities with less school facilities, where the Negro works from sun to sun for a living.

One wonder what would happen in the great state of California, where 200,000 Japanese have created such disturbance that California would bar the Japs from owning real estate, if three or four million Negroes moved into the state? The Jap is a better worker and more law-abiding than the Negro; there are less racial differences. Yet, California has loathed the Jap for years. And one wonders if the prudish heart of New England would warm up to the intolerant and narrow-minded white South, if New England's population was doubled by the influx of Negroes?

The Negro, as a Negro, has the helping hand of the white South, but as an equal, his way can lead only to strife. The Negroes of the South have earned more and lived better than the menials of any other nation; have been better off than 60 per cent of the world's people. Those thoughtless souls who sponsor equality, are the creators of racial prejudices, discord and hardships for the Negro.

J. B. KENDRICH.

Dawson.

Macon, Ga. Telegraph
October 7, 1941

Letters to the E

False Pride

Editor The Telegraph:

What I would like to know is the meaning of the word superior and also inferior? What makes which and which makes what? Color of skin or moral principals? So much is said of the American Negro being in his place and the way I see it every other day in the daily paper is subjected under the "white man." How about the red man, yellow man, brown man or even the ape man? To whom should they be subject?

Because we are not members of the white race is there any reason why so many colored people should suffer so many ignorant and inhuman insults about this and that—especially in regards to "his place?" God made us all, regardless of what our color may be.

Did He not bestow upon each and every one his color and even his size of stature? Did Christ say on any occasion that any man should be buckled down and humiliated by any particular race or color. He may have, but so far I have read nothing of that intent in the Bible.

Why shouldn't colored people have college education? We in the South don't advocate attending Mercer or Wesleyan with the white people. We have universities of our own and people of the colored race are capable of doing anything that any other race can accomplish, physically, mentally, spiritually or any other "ly." So what?

Who, with any common sense except some one that is not thinking in terms of national unity which our president has just found necessary to emphasize, has thought of the fact that no chain is stronger than its weakest link? Are we not all Americans, fighting for the same principles of government?

Did not the hands of the Negro guide the plow's edge that broke American soil? Did not the hands of Negro men dig deep into the bowels of this continent to help bring forth its vast national resources that we now possess?

Into America's making has gone not only our sweat and brawn and brain but our blood as well.

In the final analysis there is a comforting thought—that there are more good, white American people that are considerate and that consider colored people as being human and not a dumb brute without a soul, than there are of those who hold false pride —which goeth before destruction.

Let us remember that God's will shall be done—not ours.

A. J. SOLOMON.

Lake City, Fla., Reporter
October 10, 1941

SENTIMENT GROWING

President Roosevelt is at the peak of popularity with the public. On top of that, the ratio of public support for his foreign policies, always high, is higher than it has been since the outbreak of war in Europe. America trusts the President and is pretty well united in the belief that other things must wait until the menace of Hitlerism is crushed finally and forever.

That public sentiment is shifting more than ever to the President's support is beyond dispute. The signs are manifold. There was the action taken by the American Legion convention and the disaffection of Senator Capper of Kansas, and Rep. Dirksen of Illinois, both Republicans, from the ranks of the isolationists.

What accounts for this new swing in sentiment? First, of course, is the ever growing conviction that the President stands head and shoulders above his contemporaries in understanding world events. Every development in Europe and the Orient proves that he has been right, everlastingly right, since the beginning of the great conflict.

The second reason is equally important—the confusion, the muddy thinking, and the petty nonsense of the men who presumed to lead America along the path of isolation. The longer the war goes on, the smaller these men shrink in stature. They can't agree among themselves.

Col. Lindbergh told his fellow countrymen that "even if America entered the war," it is improbable that the Allied Powers could invade the continent and whip the Axis powers. In other words, England is done for, so stay out of it.

Mr. Herbert Hoover wants to keep hands off for another reason. He says "a cold survey" shows that Hitler is sure to be defeated even without an Axis rout on the continent. He thinks Hitler is done for. That certainly is a cold survey. He and Col. Lindbergh reached the same conclusion by methods of reasoning as far apart as the two poles.

Senator Gerald Nye turned a neat profit over the past several years by lecturing the public on the iniquity of war. The burden of his argument was that wicked Wall Street, anxious to protect its loans to the Allies, conspired to get the United States into the first World War. He brandished the Wall Street bogey, and incidentally Hollywood, for a time in the present crisis. Then he recalled that Wall Street has no direct financial stake this time because Uncle Sam is doing the lending. Wall Street, in fact, may lose a great deal through heavier taxes like the rest of us.

So Senator Nye detoured. He tossed in the hated racial issue in the hope of arousing public passions and prejudices. The sorry business backfired so he is now engaged in telling the public, at least those few who will listen, that his opponents dragged in the racial issue. Col. Lindbergh tried the racial stuff, rather gingerly, but he also found it too hot to handle.

Senator Vandenberg of Michigan, that wordy and voluble statesman, has retreated into a shell of silence, a trying circumstance for him. Two years ago he thought it was a "phony war" but now he knows differently. Rep. Ham Fish is still carrying the torch and the public greets him with customary indifference. Senator Burton K. Wheeler, the ablest of the isolationists, has reduced his efforts to petty sniping at Administration policies.

The isolationists have been overwhelmed in the rushing torrent of history. Their silly antics have augmented public confidence in the wisdom and safety of President Roosevelt's leadership.

The Union
Cincinnati, Ohio

America Must Rid Itself Of Anti-Soviet Lies, Says Oklahoma Negro Editor!

OCT 2 1941

Oklahoma City, Okla.—In one of the most forthright editorials appearing in the Negro press on the subject, Roscoe Dungee, fighting editor of the Oklahoma Black Dispatch, urges the American people, including the 13 million Negro citizens to help America rd itself of the anti-Soviet lies that have too long blinded many of our citizens to the real truth about this great democratic country, whose people are fighting so heroically to defend democracy.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Negro And White Students Fight In Mich.

DETROIT, Mich.—State police were called out at Lincoln High School at Ferndale, Thursday to prevent further violence between white and Negro students after one boy had been seriously stabbed and several others injured in an interracial incident.

The school has an enrollment of 1,700 students, approximately 75 of whom are Negroes. Trouble started when two white and two Negro youths had a fight after school. Soon there was mass fighting during which Branson V. Gamber, 17, was hospitalized after being cut, and Harold Wright, the school's halfback on the football team, suffered a broken nose.

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Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Exploitation Of Women Is Blasted By Ark. President

OCT 28 1941

Dr. Watson In Strong Address At Kansas City

OCT 28 1941

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—(SNS)—A powerful and determined voice resounded in the Second Baptist Church here Sunday when Dr. J B. Watson, president of Arkansas State College pleaded the cause of the financially and socially underprivileged Negro girls who are being victimized by unscrupulous people.

Dr. Watson spoke to a very impressive rally in behalf of the Big Sisters' Home, a philanthropic institution in Kansas City for the education and uplift of underprivileged young women.

Tracing the case of exploited womanhood in historic perspective, the distinguished educator exposed the ill treatment to which women have been subjected continually in the past. He blasted the terrific exploitation which Negro women have experienced in the past and are experiencing today because of their financially and socially underprivileged position.

OCT 28 1941

"That the race people themselves are keeping ahead in this scheme of exploitation is most deplorable," said Dr. Watson. In his opinion, the subject is one of extreme importance to us all of today. The time has now come when men and women of vision and Christian Charity must act in order that throughout these United States, underprivileged Negro girls will obtain a better chance for education, employment, and respectable living.

Dr. Watson substantiated his plea by referring to the moral and spiritual foundations on which christianity is built up. He pointed to the attitude of Christ, to the humble and lowly, how Jesus came "seeking and saving that which was lost," and how He strongly denounced the attitude of the Pharasees, Scribes and other vested interests which kept down and trod upon the rumble and the lowly.

The speaker complimented Dr. John E. Perry and his co-workers for the splendid service they were rendering to young women through such institutions as the Big Sisters Home in Kansas City.

56k-1941

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pursuit Of Democracy

AMERICA DIVIDED IN THREE CAMPS ON RACE PROBLEM; URGE MILITANT LEADERSHIP

BY MARJORIE MCKENZIE

ALL America is divided into three camps on the problem of the Negro's role as a citizen. First, there are those who believe that race relations are doomed to an ever-recurrent impasse; that two dissimilar peoples are insoluble. They hold to the theory that the irresistible force of Negro life and the immovable object that is white prejudice will remain in static opposition to each other. In this camp are strange bunk-mates. They are the poor whites and the rich whites of the traditional South as well as the poor Negroes whom they have taught the inertia of despair. Together, they are known as the Defeatists—the defenders of the status quo. They include the politicians who create the diabolical frame-work of separatism and Jim-Crow; they include, as well, the Negro leaders who are permitted positions of limited power in order to sell us short.

Miss McKenzie

PROFESS IGNORANCE

In the second camp, are those who clasp hopefully to their bosoms the belief that the problem is capable of being politely ignored most of the time. Here will be found the majority of white Americans in the North and West who profess ignorance on the Negro question and by refusing to act, tacitly approve the manoeuvers of the opposite camp.

Their allies in indifference are the self-styled "upper class" Negroes who have achieved economic independence and cultural competence in a tight little world of their own. These two groups comprise the Escapists—the fellow-travelers of the status quo. They are greatly to be feared in spite of their tolerant irresponsibility towards the Negro masses, for as Rabindranath Tagore has said, "The world suffers most from the disinterested tyranny of its well-wishers."

CAMP three is the camp of the liberal, old and new. In it are the men and women who have enlisted in the all-out fight to create and preserve democracy. They have finished with compromise and debate. They include ever-increasing numbers of whites who, at last, have come to believe that Truth in government, as in all its forms, is a perfect thing. They understand that a repudiation of race prejudice is an investment in the future. In this camp are the Negroes who courageously have denounced the old leadership that brought only dishonor. This is the camp of the Revolutionaries—the enemies of the status quo.

STAND UNITED

All three camps are bi-racial. The Negro masses are Defeatist; the Negro elite are Escapist. Herein lies the task of Revolutionaries. They must invade the citadels of defeatism and escapism and bring all the Negro people under one leadership. No lasting nor significant progress can be made until we stand united and speak with one voice.

THE Revolutionaries must work out a tactic. They must send volunteers into the other camps to teach new faith and arouse intelligent leadership. Accompanying this propaganda work there must be Panzer divisions of social action to penetrate the boundaries of custom and precedent. There are notable and heartening examples of what this technique can accomplish. In the field of education, we have an effective Revolutionary in Mordecai Johnson, who has made of Howard University an institution that defies the handicap of segregation.

WAR OF IDEAS

In law, we have such daring thinkers as Charles H. Houston, who, frequently and skillfully, has over come the philosophies of the opposing camps before the Supreme Court of the United States.

THERE are other Revolutionaries, but they are too few, too scattered, too disorganized. We must close the ranks. The entire world is at civil war. This is not a war of guns and ships and men alone, but of ideas. The is chaos and revolution.

Only revolutionary thinking can deal with the issues involved. America has got to relinquish her defective democracy for totalitarian rule or substitute a democracy that is honest, universal, and that will work. There are Deeatist and Escapist camps in every area of the public life. For the moment, the searchlight is on the field of labor and race relations.

As a matter of strategy, those of us who have been compromising with the Defeatists and dawdling with the Escapists, must transfer our allegiance to one camp—the camp of the Revolutionaries. For this one camp is the proving ground of the new Democracy.

The Plaindealer
Kansas City, Kan.

WEEK-END C-H-A-T-S

By JAMES A. HAMLETT Jr.

THE NEGRO RACE is in the midst of what might be termed a second reconstruction period in American history. I believe that it can be safely said that the Negro race has done more in the last eighteen months through coordinated strength and mass action to better his economic and industrial condition than at any period in our history.

The results are the story which cannot be missed by even the most casual thinking citizen. Surely, in the most remote community of this nation it is bound to be known that certain definite changes relative to the status of the American Negro are taking place. Those changes are coming about as a result of social, political and economic pressure that causes the human pendulum of self-preservation to swing in whatever direction it is best to survive.

America must be in real danger because of certain changes now taking place in regard to the American Negro. Whenever things are moving along smoothly it is hard to get the ear of the oppressor, but when the oppressor is oppressed he is able to understand the problems of the oppressed. And it is then and there that he is willing to deal.

America has become conscious more and more every day of the fact that democracy cannot live under the present setup which we have in this country. Just this week the President of the United States spoke out in very positive language against discrimination being shown the American Negro in the defense program. The President ordered that such be stopped in order that America might have the desired unity necessary to build up a strong national defense.

THROUGH MASS ACTION the Negro has gotten the ear of the President of the United States. Through pressure and mass organization the Negro is getting more consideration than ever before. But there is a great deal more to be accomplished which must take place within our own group. The day has come that our people must realize the value of organization and working together in order to safeguard our economy. Enforced laws will make an individual give you your rights and respect you but there is no man-made law that can make human beings love you and respect you as a human being worthy of consideration.

Such attitudes are built upon what a race contributes to a nation and from the status a race occupies in a nation. We must realize more as a race of people that we must support our own institutions and our own leaders if we expect to have a strong defense to safeguard the privileges and rights given to us by the government. There is no such thing as independence in America today and especially among Negroes. Every Negro who lives by bread and meat depends upon somebody for that bread and meat. A large number of Negroes must work in white industries and for white people. They must work for institutions and people who have their own money invested. The record will show only a few instances where Negroes have money invested. They have very little control over such corporations as railroads, packing industries, steel corporations and other similar corporations, but yet a large number of Negroes are employed. Some work under favorable conditions and some work under unfavorable conditions. Some work for good wages and some are underpaid. The Negroes who work at these industries are the economic backbone or foundation of the Negro race.

THOSE WHO CALL THEMSELVES the independent class must depend upon these working people to make their living. They do not have to compete with the white man in the employment lines and get the pay check windows and pay the union offices. They receive their money from services rendered in professional lines and business lines. But in many cases we find many of them who would rather ride around in fine cars giving elaborate parties and boasting of their independence rather than giving a little bit of service in behalf of the working man who makes it possible for them to ride around in fine cars and live like kings and queens. The Negro who has the support of the working man and who is able to become so-called independent should ever be on the firing line to help solve and help fight the probems that the working man cannot solve because he is dependent upon institutions and business concerns for his living where Negroes do not even have one dime invested. And when he supports a Negro in a community who makes that Negro independent, that Negro owes it to that people to join in with the leadership and whatever organizations that are trying to do something to solve the problems of the masses.

Much work has been done and much has been accomplished in our behalf in the last eighteen months, but we have reached a point where there must be some tightening of the reins with our group. The time has come when the undesirables must be set aside and give room to those who desire to do something. "The race is not to the swift nor the strong but to those who hold out to the end."

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

CHANGE THE WORLD

Negro Oppression Is a National Mental Affliction

By MIKE GOLD

"MIKE GOLD apologizes for the absence of social contact between Negro and white by saying that social pressure stands in the way, one person fears what his landlord will say, another fears his relatives, etc. . . . But these are very poor excuses," writes indignantly the educational director of the Nat Turner Branch of the Communist Party in Lower Harlem, "and they certainly will not help the fight for equal rights.

"We must make it part of our daily struggles to demand full social rights for Negroes. We have a right to invite anyone we please to our homes and no landlord can stop us. It is our duty as trade unionists and Communists to educate people. We must put our theory into practice."

Miss Bobbie Patrick, whose poem in the Daily Worker was the prime mover in this discussion, seems to be as riled by the tone of my column.

"I think you are almost defending those very tendencies that the Party is determined to uproot," she says. "The fear and timidity that shrink before social pressure will never help to break down social discrimination. Is it any tougher for whites than for Negroes? We, too, have friends, parents and even landlords who try to intimidate us for associating with white friends. But we must resist such pressure, just as we resist all the petty-bourgeois tendencies.

"There are already people of the two races who live and work together, freely and sincerely. Why? Because they have struggled, evolved, rooted all the petty bourgeois world out of their minds. Comrade Gold, as a favorite writer, you should point out petty bourgeois weaknesses so they can be corrected. Don't defend them, EXPOSE them."

* * *

I wish it were as simple as all that. But the terrible race oppression in America demands more than the customary muckraking and exposure for its solution. We have exposed and exposed. We have fought and even won many a historic battle for Negro rights—Gastonia, Scottsboro, and others too numerous to mention.

True, it has been an "inching-along" process, but has shown some results. There is an improvement in this war period I believe, over that of the last war, when Negro veterans in uniform were insulted and even lynched in many southern cities.

But the nightmare is not ended by any means. And one cannot wait until it is solved as the Russians solved it. We must live in the meantime; and fight for the daily small local gains, that over a long period of time, sometimes total up into a new atmospheric change.

As I re-read my original comment, I find that all that I was saying was that Negro and white fraternizing isn't a simple process. One even finds some Communists, certainly people who do not lack courage, ready to risk their lives for liberty in a crisis, who are timid and unsure of themselves when it comes to making a personal effort toward breaking down the color line.

They aren't scared of the big efforts; it is the little daily effort. This is a psychological state of mind that reminds one of the timidity of newly released slaves, who still feel like slaves, and have to be encouraged and heartened to exercise their new rights.

What I was trying to indicate was that more than courage was needed for this problem. We must first thoroughly understand the condition. Then we must have tact, patience and ingenuity in treating it.

I believe the comrades who criticized me have over-simplified. You cannot handle this delicate psychological situation as you would a strike, a fight against food profiteers, or a street corner meeting.

It is something like the religious problem; even more obscure, deeply rooted and complex, I should say. The races have been taught not only to hate each other, but to fear each other. It is something that is started in childhood; and every psychologist knows how tough it is to erase these complexes formed in childhood.

No, it is wrong to disguise such difficulties of a problem from ourselves. Only by accepting and understanding the difficulties will we be able to encourage others to find some courage in meeting them. Abstract slogans aren't enough. We must know how to apply the slogans in daily life. We must find a hundred easy ways by which Negro and white can learn to know each other, like each other, be at ease with one another.

Basically, race prejudice is an economic problem. On the surface, however, it appears as a mental problem; the anti-Negro feeling in America is actually a national mental disease, as serious as the Nazi pathology. Communists are Americans who are on the road to recovery from this mental disease. But many are still convalescents; and you have to treat them as such, patiently but firmly, like a good doctor, until they can walk on their own feet.

Fight against all manifestations of race chauvinism. Fight, also, for a daily bettering of social relations between the races. This takes a different technique; and I hope we can all learn it soon.

Globe and
Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

RACE PREJUDICE ON THE SURFACE WILL NOT ABATE THE SIN – THE ROOT OF THE EVIL MUST BE CUT

The term, "The American way of life," is a popular accord, in the United States of America; used by both the white man and the Negro, as a slogan to excite the people; while the demagog covers the principles of human liberty for all, without regard to race, color or religion with propaganda. The white man uses the slogan because he thinks of white folks only, when he is talking about the American way of life; and the Negro is not in his mind. The Negro uses the slogan because the term is pleasant and sweet to his ear. The educated Negro likes pretty phrases and beautiful language, with no thought of what the word means to him. The Negro uses the term because the white man uses it, without the knowledge of what the slogan means to the white man, and what it means to him. Seventy-five per cent of white Americans do not recognize black Americans as part of the conscience, character and wealth of the nation. The destiny of the nation is figured out by the white man exclusive of the 13,000,000 black people, whom the Constitution of our country guarantees equality of rights, privileges and opportunities, without regard to race or color. In many places in our country, the Negro is denied the right to live, vote or hold property. Shot dead in open court; lynched by mobs of white men.

The Negro constitutes a peculiar species of the economy of our national welfare. He will vote for the man of another race, who will rape his wife or daughter; steal his vote and lynch him in the dark; deny his child a decent education and, cast him into physical slavery, and the Negro will not raise his voice where his persecutors and murderers can hear it. The over-educated Negro leader is a cowardly appeaser, who works on the surface to take care of himself, at the expense of his race. He never strikes at the root of the evil. He promises the white folks, that he will keep the masses of the Negroes quiet if they will take care of him. Put his name in a white paper sometimes, when he writes about religion; good Negroes and domestic servants. This class of Negro leaders, never write anything about economic or political rights of their race. They never denounce jim-crowism or racial discrimination. They never raise their voices for skilled jobs for their race or political jobs; all they talk about, is religion, domestic servants, janitors and scrub-women. Going back to the farm where there are no houses to live in; schools for their children and where their race is thrown into peonage on contract law for debt.

Economic progress, industrial efficiency and reliability, must in the fitness of things; precede political control, or even large participation in public affairs. But no form of government ought to long exist, that denies any class of its citizens a voice in the control of any government that the law makes them a part of. No government is just without the consent of the people it governs. Taxation without representation, is tyrannical and obnoxious to all decent people. Negro leaders ought to learn that the top is not secure, unless the foundation of the structure, is sound and safe. The only way to decrease race prejudice, is economic and industrial progress. We must become sellers of what the world wants, and not all buyers of consumption of wealth for the production of wealth. We must become sellers of what the world wants, and not all buyers. Religious and economic independence, will abate the man's prejudice to the Negro. The Negro will soon obtain the majority of the things he wants if he will work faithfully on the foundation of the things he wants if he will work faithfully on the foundation of real forts on the surface.

Negro has lost more in rights, privileges and opportunities to make a living during the years of the Roosevelt administration at Washington, than he lost under all the Presidents that preceded the present administration, since the death of President Lincoln. The trend of the present administration, to make America a white man's country, in theory and in practice. The Negro leader is too dumb to see the hand writing on the wall. No man is so blind, as the fool who will not see what his eyes see and behold.

—Union-Review

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

CHANGE THE WORLD

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By MIKE GOLD

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They aren't scared of the big efforts; it is the little daily effort. This is a psychological state of mind that reminds one of the timidity of newly released slaves, who still feel like slaves, and have to be encouraged and heartened to exercise their new rights.

What I was trying to indicate was that more than courage was needed for this problem. We must first thoroughly understand the condition. Then we must have tact, patience and ingenuity in treating it.

I believe the comrades who criticized me have over-simplified. You cannot handle this delicate psychological situation as you would a strike, a fight against food profiteers, or a street corner meeting.

It is something like the religious problem; even more obscure, deeply rooted and complex, I should say. The races have been taught not only to hate each other, but to fear each other. It is something that is started in childhood; and every psychologist knows how tough it is to erase these complexes formed in childhood.

No, it is wrong to disguise such difficulties of a problem from ourselves. Only by accepting and understanding the difficulties will we be able to encourage others to find some courage in meeting them. Abstract slogans aren't enough. We must know how to apply the slogans in daily life. We must find a hundred easy ways by which Negro and white can learn to know each other, like each other, be at ease with one another.

Basically, race prejudice is an economic problem. On the surface, however, it appears as a mental problem; the anti-Negro feeling in America is actually a national mental disease, as serious as the Nazi pathology. Communists are Americans who are on the road to recovery from this mental disease. But many are still convalescents; and you have to treat them as such, patiently but firmly, like a good doctor, until they can walk on their own feet.

Fight against all manifestations of race chauvinism. Fight, also, for a daily bettering of social relations between the races. This takes a different technique; and I hope we can all learn it soon.

Globe and
Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

RACE PREJUDICE ON THE SURFACE WILL NOT ABATE THE SIN – THE ROOT OF THE EVIL MUST BE CUT

The term, "The American way of life," is a popular accord, in the United States of America; used by both the white man and the Negro, as a slogan to excite the people; while the demagog covers the principles of human liberty for all, without regard to race, color or religion with propaganda. The white man uses the slogan because he thinks of white folks only, when he is talking about the American way of life; and the Negro is not in his mind. The Negro uses the slogan because the term is pleasant and sweet to his ear. The educated Negro likes pretty phrases and beautiful language, with no thought of what the word means to him. The Negro uses the term because the white man uses it, without the knowledge of what the slogan means to the white man, and what it means to him. Seventy-five per cent of white Americans do not recognize black Americans as part of the conscience, character and wealth of the nation. The destiny of the nation is figured out by the white man exclusive of the 13,000,000 black people, whom the Constitution of our country guarantees equality of rights, privileges and opportunities, without regard to race or color. In many places in our country, the Negro is denied the right to live, vote or hold property. Shot dead in open court; lynched by mobs of white men.

The Negro constitutes a peculiar species of the economy of our national welfare. He will vote for the man of another race, who will rape his wife or daughter; steal his vote and lynch him in the dark; deny his child a decent education and cast him into physical slavery, and the Negro will not raise his voice where his persecutors and murderers can hear it. The over-educated Negro leader is a cowardly appeaser, who works on the surface to take care of himself, at the expense of his race. He never strikes at the root of the evil. He promises the white folks, that he will keep the masses of the Negroes quiet if they will take care of him. Put his name in a white paper sometimes, when he writes about religion; good Negroes and domestic servants. This class of Negro leaders, never write anything about economic or political rights of their race. They never denounce jim-crowism or racial discrimination. They never raise their voices for skilled jobs for their race or political jobs; all they talk about, is religion, domestic servants, janitors and scrub-women. Going back to the farm where there are no houses to live in; schools for their children and where their race is thrown into peonage on contract laws for debt.

Economic progress, industrial efficiency and reliability, must be in the fitness of things; precede political control, or even large participation in public affairs. But no form of government ought to long exist, that denies any class of its citizens a voice in the control of any government that the law makes them a part of. No government is just without the consent of the people it governs. Taxation without representation, is tyrannical and obnoxious to all decent people. Negro leaders ought to learn that the top is not secure, unless the foundation of the structure, is sound and safe. The only way to decrease race prejudice, is economic and industrial progress. We must make America a white man's country, in theory and in practice. The Negro will soon obtain a majority of the things he wants if he will work faithfully on the foundation of real progress and decrease his efforts on the surface.

The Negro has lost more in rights, privileges and opportunities to make a living during the years of the Roosevelt administration at Washington, than he lost under all the Presidents that preceded the present administration, since the death of President Lincoln. The trend of the present administration, to make America a white man's country, in theory and in practice. The Negro leader is too dumb to see the hand writing on the wall. No man is so blind, as the fool who will not see what his eyes see and behold.

—Union-Review

56k-1941

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

DIXIE Highlights

NAACP And Civic League Should Have The Stimulant We Need

JAN 26 1941

By ROBERT M. RATCLIFFE

LAST WEEK WE SAW A man of our race get on the witness stand in a superior court and attempt to prove his good character by informing the judge and jury that on one occasion the county in which he is a tax-payer saw fit to use him as a juror.

Now that statement would have gone a long way in helping to prove the man a good citizen. That is, if he had not been a colored man.

Certainly, he must have been ignorant of some existing facts. Perhaps he didn't know the names of colored tax-payers are separated from names of white tax-payers and that the names of only the whites are called for jury service in county courts down here in Dixie.

Surely the gentleman of our race did not know only an accident could have made it possible for him to be called for jury service. His name might have been mixed with the whites or they didn't know he was colored. It was a slip, anyway you take it.

He never knew because he did not make an effort to serve. He explained he was sick at the time and excused by the court. Which surely did not hurt anybody's feelings.

Making that statement in a county court was one of the biggest mistakes he ever made. He soon found it out, too.

When one of the prosecuting attorneys addressed the jury, he laughed at the colored brother. The lawyer turned to the 12 white jurors and asked them to imagine, if they pleased, this Negro man talking about serving on your juries, passing on cases involving white people, protecting your rights and your children.

We remember not so far back when two other men of our race received notices to serve as jurors for one week at the county courthouse. They were farmers, living deep in the rurals, and no one had gone to the trouble of finding out if they were colored or white.

It would have been better, we think, if they had asked the judge to excuse them that Monday morning when they reported for duty. But they didn't. Whenever their panel was called to the box, they walked behind the rails and took a seat same as the whites.

Usually, a prosecuting attorney seldom excuses any juror. But whenever one of the colored jurors stood up to give his address and occupation, the prosecuting attorney would say, very indifferently, "Excused."

Maybe, the two farmers considered it a good time for a vacation as well as making some easy money. They pay jurors, you know, whether they see active service or not.

Negroes can and may serve on these juries in southern counties. The U. S. Supreme Court has ruled on it.

'Tis true, the average Negro is indifferent about the whole thing. Some don't give a hoot if they never serve on a jury.

But they must be convinced that they must get what is due them. Yes, we all have got to be urged on.

And who can do that better than our efficient Civic Leagues and local branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People?

We are forever being told what we gotta do and what we oughta do, but unless our big organizations take it upon themselves to make test cases, we are going to continue listening to those things we gotta and oughta do.

We need a stimulant. Our NAACP's and Civic Leagues should have it.

Macon Ga. Telegraph
February 27, 1941

Advises His Rac

Editor The Telegraph:

A word of advice to the colored people, my race, the Negroes of the South:

Through the plans of God and our government, the colored people have the greatest opportunity presented to them now on the farms than has ever been presented to them, and I want to advise them to grasp this golden opportunity before it is too late.

Go back to the farm where you can raise and have plenty of fresh good food to eat and live happy; where you can get your houses free, gardens and water free, where you can raise good children and serve God.

Sin, vice and laziness are destroying the Negro race everywhere. The chain-gang and penitentiaries are crowded with them.

Jobs are scare in small cities. Farm production is much needed, and prices are good in war time. The government farm housing project offers you anything you want; will sell you a home, rent you a farm, let you have money, stock and give you forty years to pay for it. Look how they are trying to help us. Giving us rental money, our old people's pensions, good schools, free books, paying the teachers, adult schools, clinics, doctors and medicine, fruits of all kind free to our school children.

Wake up and get on the job and help them and yourself. Fred Douglas and Booker T. Washington said once in a lecture to the colored people that if they wanted to be recognized as a race they must serve God, marry and raise good families, be good trustworthy, truthful, honest citizens and work, be economical, have money and buy a home. Bishop Y. W. Bell and Dr. A. S. Clarke, two of the foremost race leaders of the South, in a lecture to the colored people this year advised them to work, be thrifty, economize and live good citizens, and the white race will surely help you.

Yours for peace and safety of all races.

JUDSON DINKINS.
Cordele.

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
April 13, 1941

'Native Son'

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—I am one Negro citizen of Richmond who appreciates your editorial on "Negroes Under the Nazis" in The Times-Dispatch, April 7.

While I deplore the conditions under which many Negroes and also many whites, for that matter, live in the North and South, I fully agree with you and can say the Negro has no better friends in the North than here in the South.

I lived in Pennsylvania for 10 years working, and when I had the chance to come back home to work, it was a glad day for me.

The Nazis will never help the Negro, but will do all they can to cause trouble for us all. I have always been afraid to trust anybody that promises to do too much.

I say to put your trust in the Lord, and depend on the friends you know, because there are some things you can't buy.

Richmond. RICHMONDER.

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

A Democracy's Second Table

FEB 1 1941

As this is being written young men in droves are saddling their careers and ambitions to a round-about horse because their national system involves the freedom and equality of all peoples. At the same time millions of youthful minds are shrouded in frustration because the future they survey is steeped in a revolutionary chaos as bottomless and inescapable as doom.

One does not have to study the anthropologists, Radin and Jean Finot to discover that the theory of superiority of race and classes is a myth. Great races rise and fall inevitably. Wars and revolutions that overthrow them prove that no class or nation however rich and powerful it may be, can stay at the top of the Wheel of History. There has not been a single exception in five thousand years.

Right now America is wallowing haplessly in the crucible that marks her as the Laughing Star of all that is civilization and progress. Wtih Democracy on trial for its very life, threatened by the iron tread of Militarism, it is needless to say to what extent the facts of its principles must be guarded if we would hazard any guess that our national system is taking a prudent header for the void of destruction. There never was a time in the recesses of our nation's history when its rooted structure showed itself less fragile to the winds of world disintegration and avarice than at present.

Yet for all her apparent alarm, amid the strident turmoil and unrest born of an increasing influx of alien propaganda, sabotage and the thunderous betarade of a war class-loving America still finds itself a generous and tidy example for effecting the orderly precepts of democracy while at the same time venting its racial vehmence upon thousands of Negro youths who beg their right as citizens to share in its defense.

Last week, three hundred Chicago Negro flyers pledged themselves to a movement to enlist in the Royal Canadian air force. These youths, who have two years of college and physical qualifications needed to become cadets in the air corps, "are disgusted with the broken promises that the personnel of the army would be maintained on a proportionate population basis." They charge "the administration has made nothing but empty gestures. Only twenty boys so far have been accepted to use the fine Waco training plane which was given to the Harlem airport. The men are not paid the $75.00 a month received by cadets at other fields and do not receive the proper equipment, medical care, board or lodging." One of these youths finished third last year in a flying course conducted by the civil aeronautics bureau at the University of Mirnesota.

These three hundred Negroes may not achieve the ultimate ambition of the 15 or 20 million whom they represent but it must be said that these youths possessed of the same heritage of individualism as other Americans, will not be easily turned away. They are now offering piety on the side of the democracies but it should be remembered, nonetheless, that in this same tumbril rests the soil in which the germs of subversion thrive best and it is the identical putrid stuff that dictatorships are made of.

Yes, America should chuck the Fiat Luxers and the Betterment Buddies who howl the glories of democracy from platforms and town halls throughout our "nation Indivisible" until the nations garments have been adjusted from the skin out. Only then can we even think of achieving a national unity and the restoration of peace in a world whose body politic is already prostrate with racial bigotry and the oppression of minorities.

Behind this growing miracle of universal hate Americanism conceived in the full guise of Democracy is indeed the one lasting defense left in the world today.

—The Chicago World.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

GEN. HUGH S. JOHNSON SAYS HE IS FRIEND OF NEGRO, IN AN APOLOGY

FEB 28 1941

Promises to Stop Telling Watermelon and Razor Stories If They Are No Longer Relished.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (ANP)—When the Scripps-Howard newspapers published Gen. Hugh Johnson's story on the promotion of Gen. Davis, a number of readers of the cain papers waxed indignant and wrote letters to various papers to express their indignation. That the letters may have had the desired effect is reflected in a latter occurrence whereby Gen. Johnson sought to impress his readers with the valor and courage of Negro troops under the actual conditions of hand to hand combat.

But his editors saw fit to eliminate the story from the column and upon the column's publication, Gen. Johnson sought the opinion of the Associated Negro Press representative and Walter White of the N. A. A. C. P., as to whether the column as written contained any objectionable matter.

FEB 28 1941

Having told the general that the story was not becoming to illustrate his point, although it was a well known yarn, the general wrote a reply, parts of which are quoted herewith:

"This is to confirm the correctness of your advice to me when I asked you whether a Negro-dialect story I had proposed to put in my column would be offensive to our colored people. I had thought the contrary to be the case, because it emphasized the war heroism of Negro soldiers. But, as I advised you, I also consulted Walter White. You will be interested in the pertinent paragraph of his reply.

Mr. White said: "I thought it an excellent story. There are some colored people however, who would object to it because it perpetuates the sterotype of all Negroes carrying razors, shooting dice, eating watermellon and chicken, and strumming banjos happily in the moonlight."

Further, Gen. Johnson writes:

"As you perhaps know, as the press of your people has frequently remarked, and as I think my conduct has repeatedly proved—especially in N. R. A., W. P. A., in New York City and in the conduct of my column which in several cases as the exploitation of red caps has crusaded for Negro rights—I regard our Negroes as American citizens in respect of whom I take pride and feel a duty to protect rather than humiliate."

FEB 28 1941

"N. R. A., did more to improve the condition of colored wage earners, especially in the South, than any earlier Act of government since our beginnings. When I took over the W. P. A. in New York, there was no Negro representation on the federal relief staff and the rule of distribution of aid as between the races, was to keep it 'in proportion to their relative population.' Since the Negroes overwhelmingly are the greater sufferers from unemployment; I changed that to 'in proportion to the relative degree of unemployment;' created a Negro advisory board and appointed the son of my old friend and comrade, Col. Charles Young, as advisor of my staff."

The reason behind the deletions in Gen. nhoJson'esolum CMFW—— Gen. Johnson's columns are enigmatical, but it is evident that some pressure has been brought to bear on the editorial department of the syndicate handling his columns and in defense of his attitude, Gen. Johnson has expressed himself

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Harlem Rally Asks Release Of Anti-Fascists

FEB

Release of all imprisoned anti-fascists was urged by a mass meeting Monday night at Renaissance Casino, Harlem, called to protest the internment of W. A. Domingo by Jamaica secret police upon his arrival in the British West Indies late last month.

JUL 1 1941

Domingo, a British subject residing here for more than 30 years, had been invited by N. W. Manley, K.C., head of the People's National Party of Jamaica, to return to the West Indies and "help organize and educate the people to be ready in advance for the things promised them by the British government."

He was arrested before he could leave the steamer and is now held in a concentration camp, according to speakers at the meeting.

Demands were also made for the freedom of Luis Carlos Prestes of Brazil and of Earl Browder.

A. J. Isserman, representing the Council for Pan American Democracy, stressed the Browder case and said there can be no successful fight against "Hitlerism or Nazism if we are stifled by these evils here at home."

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Southern White Woman Scores Dixie Attitude

JUL 6 1941

BLUE RIDGE, N. C.—(ANP)—A southern white woman, Miss Lillian Smith, editor of the North Georgia Review, told the Southern Student Christian Conference meeting here recently that "Although we criticize the Germans for their racial prejudice, we think it all right for southerners to have the same attitude toward the Negro."

56k-1941

The Northwest
Enterprise
Seattle, Washington

South American Government Hostility Due To Snubs Given Latin-American Girl From Finishing School In U. S. A.

JAN 24 1941

NOTE: The following article is by Jay Franklin, a writer of the Seattle Star. Every South American country is more than fifty per cent dark people and one country is more than 90% dark. They have a high rating of intelligence. They believe in practicing the virtues they preach. They do not demand an eye for an eye but seem bent on giving a snub for a snub and a slur for a slur. They seem to think this democracy of ours needs an emersion or renovation.

"Here is one instance of the damage that has been done to our cause by the unlovely survival of slavery and reconstruction in our public life. Some time ago a beautiful charming and highly cultured Latin-American girl was sent to a finishing school in the United States.

"Of Spanish ancestry, she had a touch of colored blood in her veins—whether Moorish, Indian or Negro does not matter. During her visit in this country she was snubbed or otherwise made to feel that the Americans regarded her as belinging to an inferior race.

5-61

RETAINED BURNING RESENTMENT

"Years passed. The girl returned to her home south of our border and in due course of time married a rising young politician. She retained a sense of burning resentment at the treatment she had received in the north.

Today, her husband is the president of one of the republics to the south, one of the countries whose friendship is necessary to us for strategic as well as sentimental reasons.

SNUB FOR SNUB, SLUR FOR SLUR

"He has embarked on a policy of marked hostility to the United States, paying back snub for snub, slur for slur, on the American representative at his country's capital. He threatens to make common cause with the axis powers. Jim Crowe is coming home to roost in the Capitol of the United States, because the color line has alienated a powerful politician whose friendship we need and whose good will would be valuable to us in this time of crisis.

"Even today, with the fate of democracy at stake, the South will not consent to the passage of an anti-lynching bill and the spokesmen for southern interests refuse to enlarge the franchise by repeal of the poll tax for fear that thereby Negroes will be allowed to vote.

AMERICA MUSH PRACTICE DEMOCRACY

"If America is going to rest its case against Hitlerism on the principle of democracy, we should begin to practice democracy, by establishing social democracy, political democracy and economic democracy. JAN 24 1941

"And if we value the friendship of our good neighbors to the south, we had better get rid of Jim Crowe or else Jim Crowe will help get rid of us in all those nations of the Western hemisphere where the color line has not been drawn and where racial discrimination is a national issue.

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

The Passing Year

The end of 1940 finds civilization at the cross-roads of destiny attempting to stem a course that apparently leads to the brink of ruin. In the brief period of 12 months we find that world politics has like a viper turned upon itself, bent upon the destruction of all that humanity holds dear. Hell from the skies hourly is hurled upon all of the cultural shrines of 2000 years, while the people who created this Frankenstein spend frightful nights in caves polluted with stench and disease. JAN 4 1941

One is amazed and dazed when he surveys all that the past year has erupted from the guts of coveteousness. France, England, Poland, Norway, Denmark and the Netherlands, nations having had control and guidance of millions of subject people, lie in ruins. Might has over night turned to fright and frailty.

Black Dispatch readers may get some idea of the chaotic condition to which we refer when it is pointed out the only place today where France is free lies in Africa. England has turned her guns on the French fleet and French air-planes made in America now bomb the English country side and helped to wreck Coventry.

The evil consequences that followed the mad rush to loot subject peoples in a dollar made world are exposed in the fact that Hitler's panzer divisions swiftly moved across the European continent in American trucks, French tanks and manned with British guns. In spite of this terrible venal experience America today sells vital crude oil products to Japan while in the same moment trembling in mortal fear of the bombs falling from the skies on the Burma road, out of Japanese airships powered by American gasoline.

JAN 4 1941

Power politics has carried bloodshed and suffering to the countries of darker people. Today England and Italy paralize Egypt with their dictatorships, while Japan stands like a dog on lesh seeking to wrest the East Indies from the Dutch. Russia growls at Germany, while the so-called democratic nations send missions to the land of the Soviets attempting to establish friendship with a hitherto social and political pariah. While all this is going on two thirds of Europe's population is starving.

Dorothy Thompson, noted commentator, in a recent statement said the "first shot fired" in Europe "heralded the end of an epoch. Briefly put, that was the epoch of capitalism nationalism and democracy".

And the President of the United States inadvertently states the case of darker peoples everywhere, when in his

Racial Bias Rising, Rabbi Tells House

New York Daily Worker

By, the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Rabbi Mose[illegible] Miller, president of the Jewis[illegible] People Committee told a House judiciary subcommittee today that "discrimination against Jews, Negroes, aliens and minority groups is increasing."

JUL 15 1941

Testifying in behalf of a bill to prohibit discrimination against persons because of race, creed or color on defense projects or in awarding government jobs, Mr. Miller said many of the largest corporations in the nation required that personnel be "white, Christian only" and so stated on application blanks given state employment agencies with requests for suppying workers.

He also said that the National Youth Administration in California stipulated in connection with a voca[illegible]al course in aviation that Jews, Mexicans and others were not eligible because they would not be able to obtain jobs in the industry.

Murfreesboro, Tenn., News-Journal
June 25, 1941

Herbert Agar Assails Treatment of Negro

Houston, Tex., June 25——(AP)—Herbert Agar, editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, took the American people to task for their treatment of the Negroes in a speech last night at the opening session of the 32nd annual convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colord people.

"That is not a war that is being waged over there," he said. "It is a revolution against a decent way of life. We have contributed as much as any other race to make this revolution possible by refusing to live up to promises we have made.

"We promised the Negro after the World War that because of his patriotism we would get rid of the poll tax, of discrimination in education, of Jim Crowism. We failed in every count."

Sunday night attack upon Hitler declared "..... a gang of outlaws surround your community and on threat of extermination make you pay tribute to save your own skins".

Thus at the end of 1940 we find confusion, chaos, terror and violence the flower of 2000 years of so-called culture and civiliation.

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In the United States the re-election of President Franklin D. Roosevelt was the most outstanding event of the year. The wrecking of foolish traditionalism with respect to a third term is indicatory of growing liberalism that in the next decade will find expression on many fronts.

JAN 4 1941

We believe that this developing liberalism means the destruction of old political parties with their narrow prejudiced traditions regarding Negro participation, and the development of alignments definitely separating labor from capital. The CIO movement definitely trends in this direction, and it is in this struggle Negro and white toilers are beginning to see their problems as mutual, identical and the same.

This type of unity between white and black toilers means the end of poll tax laws, lynching and other forms of regional unbalance, and in its stead the growth of a real democracy. Opportunity will then be given to study the many ills resulting from farm tentantry, illiteracy, civil liberties, home ownership, housing and health.

Peace-time conscription inaugurated by the present administration will mean much to black America. It is essential and necessary in a strife torn world, but in addition it offers an opportunity for the broadening of the reach and vision of Negro youth. At the end of this period of training Negro youth will have become more sophisticated and less provincical. Just as the world war ended in the great exodus from the Southland this conscription period will open the eyes of thousands. It will in fact mean an exodus of spirit.

The current draft exposes fully the amount and character of discrimination extant in the American army. It is this yardstick by which we may note the distance we actually are from real democracy. No more grevious crime could be charged against a social order. The American black man stands in 1940 at the door of American democracy asking this question "Is it fair to train one citizen better than another in the defense of his country?"

Not until the American government has accepted the black man in the air the army and the navy, on equal footing with other citizens, will this nation show intelligent and democratic approach to the issues of the present day. Is it not inconsistent to say that the nations of the earth should organize an inter-national brotherhood to preserve peace, when right here in America we have not rid our environment of such anti-social organizations as the Ku Klux, Christian Fronts and Bunds? However much we may seek to ignore it America in her attitude towards Negroes follows the same evil pattern which in its essence has led the world to this terrible moment.

Norway and the Netherlands are said to have swarmed with thousands of spies, sabotuers and traitors. The recent mysterious explosions in American munitions plants indicate a serious problem faces our way of life.

Labor unions placing premium on white faces and ignoring the black worker are now faced with the task of sifting the foreign born population for taints of dis-loyalty

While all of this is going on hungry black men, whose devotion and loyalty to the flag has never been questioned, may be tardily rewarded, Civil liberties are in great danger today as white folk suddenly lose confidence in one another and start unreasonable witch-hunts. While this is unfortunate it may develop that in this hour of crisis our vital industries may secure 100% protection through the employment of Negroes previously jim crowed and ignored by subversive groups.

There is danger also that world crisis may end with the United States in control of a large colonial empire in the West Indies. The naval bases secured in the Caribbean may be the entering wedge to ownership of the Bahamas, Jamaica, Haiti, Dominican Republic and Cuba. The unusual interest of the State Department in the East Indies and the movement of our naval forces in that direction can mean that eventually in a struggle with the Japs the American flag may float in New Guinea, Borneo, Batavia and Sumatra.

JAN 4 1941

Unquestionably the manning of military bases upon alien soil is froth with danger. For instance if Hitler were to conquer Britain and consider the West Indies as a part of the loot, we would have no alternative other than to fight, and the fight would surround the issue regarding whether the United States or Germany were going to control the Caribbean countries.

Expansion of United States colonial control into the Lesser and Greater Antilles may furnish an outlet for the newly elevated Brigadier General Ben J. Davis, and the separate regiments being today suggested by a large number of white and colored leaders. The president has already dispatched a Negro federal judge to the Virgin Islands. Perhaps army prejudice could be temporarily placated in the event a Negro regiment commanded by Negro officers were sent to police a section of this hemisphere not populated by white people.

Palmetto Leader
Columbia, S. C.

Indian, Negro Units at Fort Sill Described as Good Soldiers

ARMY'S ONLY ALL-COLORED ARTILLERY REGIMENT DRAWS HIGH PRAISE

JAN 11 1941

Nelson M. Shepard of The Star's reportorial staff recently returned from an Army conducted tour of posts in the South and Southwest. In this article he describes the Indian and Negro troops, the only individual units of their kind, that are training at the old artillery post of Fort Sill.

By Nelson M. Shepard

Modern Indian warriors in the olive drab uniform of the American doughboy--grandsons of the fierce tribesmen who once ruled the Western plains—are training now as infantrymen at Fort Sill, Okla., shoulder to shoulder with stalwart grandsons of early white pioneers.

One of the newest outfits in the Regular Army is the 349th Field Artillery Regiment, composed of Negroes, and like the Indians, with white officers. This regiment which will be followed by a considerable number of other Negro units to give the race proportionate representation in the expansion program of the Army, was organized at Camp Dix, N. J., November 2, 1917. It served in the A. E. F. during the World War, being engaged in the Marbache (Lorraine) sector from October 11 to the November armistice of 1918. The regiment was disbanded at Camp Dix after the war.

Last August the 349th was revived with a nucleus of about 150 Negro soldiers from the 9th and 10th Cavalry; the 24th and 25th Infantry. It is the only Negro artillery regiment set up in peacetime. A small detachment from the Field Artillery school helped in the training.

Within a month 1,100 recruits were assembled, most of them from the cotton fields of Texas and Oklahoma. Of the 77 officers, 57 of them were Reserves, many with only a few weeks' training.

Today these recruits, one of the finest looking and best drilled outfits to be seen on a tour of Southwestern posts, are proud of their distinctive role in the United States Army. They are husky men, eager to learn, amenable to discipline. They are beginning to operate the 155-millimeter howitzers of the regiment with the precision of well-trained artillerymen.

The regiment made a fine appearance as it passed in review. It consists of six batteries of four guns each. Each gun was pulled by a 10-ton Diesel tractor.

The man who fired the last gun of the 349th Regiment in France was recalled to service when the new regiment was organized at Fort Sill and fired its first shot. He is Master Sergt. Hensen Outley, a quiet, unassuming and highly trained soldier of the old Army.

After the war, Sergt. Outley left the Army and from 1925 to 1931 he served as military adviser to Liberia, the African republic, through a treaty arrangement. While on an extended leave from Liberia in 1929, he visited Germany. There he became a member of the Reich air police, with 1,500 hours of flying to his credit. This was before Hitler's rise to control at a time when Germany was evading the spirit of the Versailles Treaty by building up its air force and army. Only then they were called air police and military police.

Sergt. Outley returned to this country during the start of the depression and to the Army a few months ago, he said, "because he wanted a job and soldiering is to his liking."

56k-1941

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

The Crew Takes Charge Without Mutiny When the Captain Loses His Mind

By ROBERT QUILLEN.

FEB 10 1941

The public schools of England, originally intended for the underprivileged, have been for generations the exclusive schools of the well-born. Only the best are admitted, and only the best of these survive. Boys can't bluff or cheat their way through.

This system, whatever its faults, developed the ablest and best-trained men in England—which means the best in the world. Because they are most fit, and because old grads help young grads to find a place, public school men control the government, the army, the navy, and the church.

But now there is something new under the sun, and England is becoming a socialist democracy.

Recently a lieutenant colonel broke into print with the assertion that only public school men were qualified to lead and control men in the armed forces. His superiors promptly punished him and he was dismissed from his post.

Thousands of smart boys who are sons of commoners are being trained as officers. It is the beginning of the end for aristocracy and its privileges.

Why were the commoners given a chance? Was there a shortage of men? Had the commoners developed new ability? Was it the influence of Russia's Communism?

The explanation is much simpler. The aristocrats failed. Still the bravest, coolest and best-trained of men, they became arrogant, complacent and stupid and led Britain to the brink of utter ruin.

A century ago, Boston was dominated by Yankees—a superior breed, keenly intelligent, shrewd, industrious and highly skilled.

The inpouring Irish were untrained peasants, tolerated but scorned. When employers advertised for helpers, their ads often ended with the words, "no Irish."

Now the Irish control the city. And again the explanation is simple.

FEB 10 1941

The Yankees failed. They failed to stick together and they failed to have large families, while the Irish were both clannish and prolific.

In the share-cropper belt, the Negroes are straining every resource to educate their children, while the illiterate whites are content to raise theirs in ignorance. There is only one ending to that system.

If you wish to know the kind of America your children and grandchildren will inherit, observe which kind of people is now doing its utmost and which has quit trying.

You and your kind inherited America. If some other crowd is now taking over, it is simply and solely because you are failing.

Lawrenceburg, Tenn. Demo-Union
January 3, 1941

56K

A Southern Negro's Plea

Southerners too often forget that Negro ignorance and inefficiency hurt the white South hardly less than the Negro South. Even self-interest demands that we do more for Negro schools, health work, farm and home agents, vocational training, etc.

The Progressive Farmer presents a letter from a thoughtful Negro, S. B. Thomas of Georgia, who presents the truth from the point of view of his own race:

"In 'A Platform for Rural Progress,' you were thoughtful enough to ask for a fairer deal for Negroes. I want to thank you for mentioning us.

"We compose a large percentage of the population of the South. There can be no permanent prosperity in the Southern States with us idle, unskilled and unlettered. Neglect of us by you all as to our health, our education, our home life and our employment has been paid for many times by the South. We are just what you make us, an asset or a liability. We cannot be the right kind of citizens without education. We cannot make progress unless we get sympathetic aid for our white friends.

"My people have been exploited by your people, and it is time that your attention be turned to spending enough money on us to make us a contributor to Southern wealth, rather than a drain on it. We want white friends who will not only show tolerance, but who will take active interest in our well being."

It is with justifiable pride that Lawrence County can point at this time to two fine accomplishments in major projects begun at the end of the past year—the Red Cross Roll Call and the Annual Christmas Seal Sale. Both of these drives were admirably planned and excellently carried out. The results of each speak for themselves, and also speak for the great spirit of generous sympathy that imbues the hearts of the contributors to these worthy causes.

Atlanta Constitution Journal
March 3, 1941

Crackerland
In Washington

Lease-Lend Debate Verges on Filibuster

By RALPH SMITH

The Atlanta Journal Bureau,
Mayflower Hotel,
Washington, D. C., March 3.

ASSURANCES to the contrary notwithstanding, isolationists of the Senate apparently have launched a filibuster against the lease-lend-aid-to-Britain bill. Their evasiveness lends color to this impression, which is supported further by "incriminating" implications—repetitious speeches, for example, by senators who have heretofore exhausted their information and knowledge, meanwhile straining their vocal chords and abusing the patience of their colleagues.

There is Bob Reynolds, of North Carolina, "100 per cent American" globetrotter, set and ready with the manuscript for five more hours of spread-eagle oratory, and Burt Wheeler, of Montana, top-hole administration hater, primed for another long-winded address after having held the floor for three days. And Gerald Nye, Big If-man of the Senate and beau of the chautauqua platform, prepared to resume where he left off last week. A handful of unnamed senators, in addition, are counted on for "fill-ins" in case the Bigger Berthas exhaust their ammunition, or foul their voices.

Yes, as Senator Russell suggests, evidences point unmistakably to a filibuster, although the flag-wavers deny they are embarked upon an attempt to block the legislative process by abusing the freedom of unrestricted and unlimited speech in the Senate.

The attitude of the little group of Willful Men would be ludicrous if the situation were less serious. Frothing with "righteousness," they protest they are not, in fact, filibustering and in the next breath blusteringly they threaten to filibuster if any effort whatsoever is made to expedite consideration of the legislation by lengthening the daily sessions of the Senate.

Dick Russell, in this connection, observes, and with truth, that a filibuster against the lease-lend measure can be smashed and without resort to cloture. It can be smothered by a few continuous sessions of the Senate, he suggests.

"Instead of recessing or adjourning overnight, let the Senate remain continuously on the job for 48 or 60 hours and the obstructionists will listen to reason," says Russell.

Cloture Seldom Invoked

The so-called cloture rule of the Senate makes it possible for a group of one-fifth of the membership to file a motion to close the debate on a pending bill or resolution. The motion isn't debatable, but its passage requires a two-thirds majority of those present and voting.

The rule was adopted during the second term of President Wilson, on motion of Senator Martin, of Virginia, the Democratic leader. It was approved four days after Wilson's second inauguration, by a vote of 76 to 3.

Four months later, in July, the rule was invoked for the first time, on motion of Senator Chamberlain and 21 colleagues to close debate on the National Security Act. Rather than test the sentiment of the Senate the opposition wilted and suspended debate.

A month late, Senator Simmons, of North Carolina, filed a cloture motion, bearing the signature of 59 senators, to close debate on the war revenue bill. Again the opponents wilted and suspended further discussion.

First cloture really came on motion of Senator Gilbert Hitchcock, of Nebraska, over rati-

fication of the so-called German Treaty. Cloture was ordered by a vote of 78 to 16.

On two different occasions the Senate declined to invoke cloture to defeat the filibuster of Southern Democrats against the antilynching bill.

But when it came to setting up the prohibition bureau, under the Coolidge administration, the Senate voted cloture overwhelmingly.

Senate Filibusters Common

The Senate has been the scene of many famous filibusters. A hundred years ago, for instance, just after the Whigs came into power, the Senate talked for a week over a motion to oust the Senate printer, whose name at the moment escapes me and is immaterial, anyhow.

Again in 1841, the fight over the bill to establish the Bank of the United States provoked a filibuster of two weeks. Five years later the admission of Oregon to statehood caused a filibuster that continued for two months.

And, naturally, legislation suspending the writ of habeas corpus, under Lincoln, in 1863, developed a prolonged filibuster.

The Force Bill filibuster of 1891 continued for forty days, and the Silver Purchase Act of 1893 was discussed for two months.

During the Wilson administration, Panama Canal tolls brought on a filibuster, and so, too, did legislation establishing the Trade Commission and amending the Sherman Antitrust Law.

The ship subsidy and ship purchase bills were filibustered.

Some Notable Filibusterers

A filibuster that is even measurably successful usually requires the services of probably a dozen senators, relieving one another and resorting to occasional quorum calls. There have been, however, several one-man filibusters, such, for example, as Theodore Burton's singlehanded fight against the Rivers and Harbors Bill of 1914. The Ohioan held the floor for 12 hours and ten minutes, relieved only by a quorum call now and then.

The elder LaFollette blasted the Vreeland-Aldrich currency bill for 18 hours and 25 minutes, 'way back yonder in 1908. He had help, however—frequent interruptions and numerous roll calls.

Allen Ellender, of Louisiana, and his senatorial predecessor, Huey Long, are famed in Senate lore for their filibusters. Ellender established some sort of a record a couple of years ago, speaking about—well, I forget what he spoke about. . . . And the Kingfish held the floor for 15 hours and 35 minutes in June, 1935, blocking legislation extending NRA until he got what he was after.

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

Americans All

MAR 1 1941

Many thousands of our Negro fellow-citizens must feel pride and satisfaction in the observance of Negro History Week, which comes to a close tomorrow. Those of other racial stocks may feel pride and satisfaction, too. The news of the 1940 choices for the honor roll of Race Relations, announced by Dr. Lawrence D. Reddick of the Schomberg Collection of Negro Literature in the New York Public Library, was broadcast not only here but in England. It told the story of an American democracy in which there is at least an earnest attempt to do justice to racial and religious minorities. We make our mistakes. Justic Hugo L. Black, once a member of the Ku Klux Klan, had the honor of being recognized this year for decisions in which he upheld the civil liberties of the colored race. Other designations included Professor Einstein; Brig. Gen. Benjamin O. Davis; Jack Benny, whose Negro character 'Rochester" upholds the dignity as well as the humor of the Negro race; that valiant fighter, Henry Armstrong, and Dorothy Maynor, one of the most gifted of our women singers.

MAR 1 1941

We may not yet have reached the stage when all that is asked concerning an American citizen is how well and how conscientiously he has made his contribution to the public welfare or the public entertainment. When that time does come, "race relations" will be less important. But we can at least say to all the world that we are learning to honor creative ability, intelligence and public service with less and less emphasis on the racial stream from which they come.

—New York Times.
Feb. 15, 1941.

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

Ralph McGill Attacks Laxity Of Democracy

JAN 26 1941

MILLEDGEVILLE, Jan. 25 — The greatest threat facing American Democracy comes from the American people, Ralph McGill executive editor of The Atlanta Constitution, asserted today in an address before the fifth annual institute of human relations now in progress at the Georgia State College for Women.

"All the little groups of Nazis, Communists, saboteurs, and malcontents are just pikers," he said. "The idea that this country is in danger from Communism is plain silly. There is some danger of Fascism, far more than Communism. The real fifth columnists are ourselves when we are careless of our government."

McGill attacked laxity of Democracy in Georgia.

"In the long record of our Georgia governors there are too many instances of men who have nullified the action of the courts, used force ruthlessly, violated our liberties and our constitution, and in other ways done damage to our Democracy. It is from the inertia of our people that our greatest danger comes."

McGill pointed out that Fascist countries are active, alive and are not weak. To combat them will require "a great effort for national unity on our part."

The editor declared that he believed in all possible aid to Great Britain, stating flatly that he believed the only way to completely defeat Adolf Hitler will be for the United States to get on boats and go get him. He agreed with a question asked by a member of the audience to the effect that this nation will have to send soldiers to Europe if England is to win the war.

JAN 26 1941

McGill pointed out that "we are engaged in a great effort to build an Army and a Navy that will continue regardless of the war in Europe." This is a costly project he said, pointing out that the weekly payroll at one camp in Macon alone is $250,000.

The institute will close Sunday with two talks by Dr. Sankey Blanton, pastor of the First Baptist church of Wilmington, N. C.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

ANGLO-SAXON UNITY

MAR 29 1941

Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell has correctly protested an arrangement between the British and American governments whereby American Negroes are barred fom employment at any of the recently-acquired air and naval bases. One applicant was told, "The British Government has requested that we do not send Negroes to the island (Trinidad), regardless of qualification.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

CURRENT OPINION

MAR 23 1941

COLORED AND JEWISH RADICALS

Rabbi Edward Israel, of Baltimore, spoke of an editorial in a colored newspaper advising Hitler to keep his 450,000 Jews, for to dump them here would lower our economic standards through competition.

Such sentiments were expressed in the Afro recently but not in an editorial. Rabbi Israel should solve its own unemploy- columnist does not necessarily speak the views of his newspaper. Nor do we see anything unusual in the view that the United States should solve its own unemployment problem before it admits any new immigrants. It is a view that is quite common albeit selfish.

Rabbi Israel also condemns colored people who, he says, shout aloud against the Jew, as Hitler does, on the theory that it might possibly help alleviate "the Negro problem."

It is most unfortunate that radicals among colored people or Jews should be taken seriously.

Colored people who rail against Jews are no better than Jewish department store owners who, yielding to race prejudice, put up a color bar saying "Colored people stay out."

The better element of the Jewish people does not approve these Jewish exponents of race prejudice. And we hasten to add that we do not appreciate the occasional but petulant voices on our side which seek to fan the fires of racial intolerance.

But we live in America, where press and speech are free. We do not muzzle those who are in error, but patiently set up our loudspeaker as close to theirs as we can and broadcast the plain facts.

MAR 23 1941

We have found out by experience that the people, hearing both sides, will eventually choose that which is right.

—AFRO-AMERICAN.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
July 9, 1941

The Negro Problem

AN AUTOMOBILE containing seven Negroes crashed through the side of a bridge and went into Yellow Jacket Creek, four miles north of LaGrange, at 3:30 o'clock Sunday morning. Charlie Poythress was pinned between the wrecked car and a post of the bridge. His fellow passengers could not release him. Along came two troopers of the Georgia State Patrol. They could not free him.

One of the troopers, G. W. Goss, got into the water to support Poythress and save him from drowning while his partner, Lee Dillingham, went for help. For one hour and a half Trooper Goss stood in the torrent, water up to his neck, holding up the head of the injured man. Eventually a truck equipped with chains pulled the car so the victim might be liberated. He died a few hours later from loss of blood.

Trooper Goss told the *LaGrange Daily News:* "I talked to him on every subject under the sun, to try to take his mind off his injuries. . . . I wish that Negro had lived. He had as much courage as any man I ever saw."

There is only one Negro problem between the brave and the honest of the two races. That is the problem of mutual assistance in a difficult and sometimes cruel world.

56k-1941

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

ONE WORD MORE

By RALPH McGILL.

"I WENT MYSELF" Well, sir, I sort of liked the way in which Major Trammell Scott told of the Roosevelt haters who are busy being disloyal to their country.

When the hearing on Wheeler's petition for use of the auditorium was completed, this group rushed down to the railing, their jowls shaking in what they conceived to be righteous anger:

"You are the sort of man who took our boys away in the last war," they said.

"I didn't take anyone," said the major, "I went myself."

The major added a little bit more. He told them he thought that in this day and time persons who weren't loyal to their country were not worth a dime a dozen.

The major wasn't talking double talk.

He was one of the boys that went.

It is curious how this hatred of the President persists. You will find it behind a number of things. You will find hatred of the President behind some of the forces and actions in the state government. You will find it motivating even some of the county politicians.

They just can't get over it. The man beat them every year. He stands for humanity. He has destroyed more special privileges than any president we've ever had. Those who live by special privilege hate him with an intensity so great it will not permit them to be loyal to their country merely because he is its president.

I liked what the major had to say.

His price estimate was a little high, though. I seriously doubt if they are worth a dime a dozen.

A MAGNIFICENT JOB Mr. Roosevelt has done a magnificent job of keeping us out of war. Mr. Wendell Willkie, who is a very real patriot, would have had us in long ago. Mr. Roosevelt has done a really magnificent job. Yet the people who insist they don't want war hate him just the same.

His sources of information are, of course, the best. He is aware of the very real danger the European situation involves. The nation isn't. We still go along trying to have our cake and eat it, too. We have to prepare realistically and not half-heartedly. The need for unity is paramount. Yet we see state politicians and national politicians, because they hate Roosevelt, doing all they can to create disunity.

They snap and snarl at his heels, but he goes ahead. The people are with him. The spiteful minorities make a lot of noise and do their share of harm. But he goes ahead, doing one of the finest jobs this nation has ever had done for it.

Plainer than ever now is the fact that all the arguments against a third term were specious and unfounded. We had to have this third term. The nation needed Roosevelt.

The major said to those who shouted at him:

"Your kind are a dime a dozen. God help this country if there are many more like you."

There aren't many more, major. The people are wise to them. They always are to be found on the front row and on the wrong side of every question. Mr. Roosevelt is going to see us through.

ROAD TO MOSCOW In New York some wit has them laughing with:

"You take the Lwow road, and I'll take the Heil road, and I'll be in Moscow a-fore ye."

No one knows much about that war except that Germany is winning. The victory pace is not as speedy as it has been in the past. The real news of it is hidden by the censorship maintained by both nations.

It must be that Germany is paying a terrific toll in men and materials. This invasion is costly. It is the first war that has cost them anything. All this adds up as help for England and for this nation.

The immediate effect is good. Both the murdering nations are taking punishment. England is getting respite. The factories of this nation are gaining momentum.

By Christmas we should be able to make a Christmas gift to England in the form of planes and weapons which will turn the tide of the war. It is a question of whether the world can wait it out. A Hitler victory by August would find him in a strategic position to demand a peace.

We shall hear then, from the various groups whom Major Scott has so ably evaluated. It is perfectly astounding how those groups admire Hitler and his book, "Mein Kampf." They very much would like to be in control of this country as he is in control of Germany so they could satisfy their sadistic impulses to persecute all who disagree with them.

It is discouraging. But we'll come through.

Now and then I agree with a Negro yard man who said, of Mr. Roosevelt:

"It sho seems that the Lawd done set an angel on his shoulder to tell him what to do."

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Whites And Blacks Can Go To Same Jails

MARION PORTER, in a feature article on Kentucky's Negro Educational Conditions, discusses the Day Law which stopped White and Colored students from going to Berea College and stopped all future co-education of the races under the same roof, made a good point. She says: "Any student, White or Colored, attending such a school shall be fined $50 a day. The exception to the ruling is that both Negroes and Whites may be placed in the same penal institution." Isn't that a joke? Negroes and Whites can't go to the same schools by law, and by custom, which is often stronger than law, they can't go to the same churches, except Catholics, same Y. M. C. A.'s, same Y. W. C. A.'s, yet they can and do and must go to the same jails, same public hospitals (where White doctors serve Black men), and to the same crazy asylums. All this so-called racial superiority is a joke. Whites and Blacks are friends when let alone. We have seen poor Whites borrow sugar and bread from Colored neighbors and vice versa. We have seen White and Colored men stand at the bar and drink and eat and nothing is thought of it until a Mr. Day or a Governor Talmadge comes along.

Cassius M. Clay, a really great Kentuckian, and Rev. John G. Fee established Berea College for the education of both races about 1856. Everything went along fine,, the races got along agreeably and pleasantly and profitably until a Mr. Day, member of the Legislature, came along and saw White and Colored students on the same platform receiving diplomas. That made Mr. Day sick and he succeeded in getting the Day Law forbidding such things passed in 1904.

The article carries a picture of Miss Mary E. Merritt, superintendent of the Red Cross Hospital, who left Berea in 1903, before the Day Law went into effect. Miss Merritt is quoted as saying Negro and white students helped each other with lessons and that she and two white girls always worked Latin lessons together. In other words, White students were satisfied with Berea and Negro students until Mr. Day came along and stirred up a mess of race-prejudice.

Yet, it is a joke — intelligent, self-respecting Colored boys and girls can't go to the same schools and colleges as whites. But Negroes and Whites can and do and must go to the same jails and penitentiaries and the same electric chairs.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

TWO SOLDIERS PROTEST MP'S 'NIGGER'; SHOT

English Subject Arrested For Giving Voice To His Objections

TAMPA, Fla. — (ANP) — Because a soldier objected to being called "nigger" by a white M.P. (military policeman), two Negro selectees were shot and placed under arrest in a mob at the corner of Scott and Central streets last Tuesday night as a crowd looked on.

When an English subject, here on a boat, called "don't fight among yourselves, fight the Germans and Italians" he was arrested but later released.

The soldier was sitting at a bar when the M. P. entered and ordered:

"Nigger, get up from there."

When he objected to the epithet, he was placed under arrest. Another soldier asked the M. P. not to strike the first soldier and he was likewise arrested.

As a crowd gathered, still other uniformed men came up and were told what had happened. One approached the M. P. and questioned him about the "nigger" statement. Two policemen were standing by looking on.

An argument developed between this uniformed man and the M. P., during which the soldier drew a knife. The M. P. reached for his gun and another M. P. came up. In the resultant tussle this soldier was shot.

Meantime another soldier leaped on the second M. P., seizing him around the throat. He also was shot, but ran through the crowd as far as the vicinity of Bethel Baptist church, where he collapsed. Back in the crowd the selectee with the knife was finally overpowered. The M. Ps. then held the crowd at bay with their guns as they removed their prisoners.

The names of the principals in this melee could not be learned.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Change the World

A U. S. Legion to Fight 'Red Russia?' Sure—and Good Riddance—

By MIKE GOLD

"Why don't we raise a Foreigr Legion here, for service against Red Russia?" is a question asked ever so naively by "Ray Moss," in the column, "Letters From the People" (July 14th, in the N. Y. Daily News.")

It is said that these "letters from the people" are mostly phony. They are said to be concocted **en bloc** by brass checklings under the eye of Rueben Maury, part-time editorialist for the "News" and "Collier's Weekly."

Let us forget little "Ray," then the ectoplasm, and speak directly to her producer, Rueben Maury. Rueben, you have struck a good idea with your prolific buckshot brain But why are you so modest? Who is better qualified than yourself to organize this Foreign Legion?

Surely, thousands of Christian Fronters, Coughlinites and Bundists would leap to your bugle-call. Pelley and his anti-Semite Liberators would rally to your side. You could enlist a wealth of army experts for the military details, Colonel Lindbergh, General Moseley, and some of those anonymous U. S. Army officers rooting for Hitler and predicting a smashup for Russia since the first day of the invasion.

The State Department could also furnish a quota of appeasement experts, the sly sneaks who are so successfully shipping food, gasoline and munitions to America's enemies, Petain, Franco and Japan.

For rabble-rousers and atrocity-mongers you could muster a corps of the slickest fakers—Jan Valtin, Isaac Don Levine, Eugene Lyons, Ben Gitlow, etc., etc.

Lead, and they will follow, **mon General** (maybe). Do not worry over the finances of such an expedition. Millions of loyal Americans will rush forward with nickels and dimes to send you across. They will buy your Legion good food and warm blankets—pay high subsidies and give you every comfort.

All they will ask in return is that you actually lead your "Foreign Legion" to the far-off banks of the Dneiper, where Russian tanks and planes can get at your crew.

I do not need the backing of a Gallup poll on this, but can assure you that 99 and nine-tenths per cent of the American people will think it cheap at any price to thus eliminate the "Legion." It's like draining a cesspool; its really a pleasure.

* * *

Hitler will welcome you with open arms. He needs all possible help. His Dutch, Belgian, French and Norwegian Foreign Legions haven't fighting as well as he hoped.

Fearlessly enough, they marched into one of the battles on the Rumanian front last week, armed with the Protocols of Zion, and shouting "Heil Hitler! Democracy **shtunkt!**"

The fighting was some five miles away. The day was hot, and they stopped in a field for cocktails and a series of martial photographs. Just then, three Russians brutally attacked the volunteers. One actually shot at these Foreign Legionnaires with a tommy-gun, and the other two peasants closed in with curious three-pronged bayonets afterward believed to have resembled pitchforks, an illegal weapon that has been outlawed along with dum-dum bullets by the Hague convention.

Caught in a trap, as it were, forced into premature battle, at a moment when their thoughts were not on war, but on photographs and letters to the "Daily News" and "Social Justice," the fascist Legion and its general staff decided to beat a strategic retreat.

They beat it very rapidly, breaking the Italian record made at Guadalajara. They reached the highway with light losses. There they found a passing taxicab which safely returned them to their Fuehrer in Berlin. For them the war was over. For you, and your bold crew, Rueben, it can now begin. You can take over where they left off—you and those "ten trains of Italian troops" Mussolini has been sending daily, via the tracks of the propaganda bureau.

The conquerors of Ethiopia, and the regiment that won such imposing battles on the Dies Committee witness stand! Surely such a peerless combination can win this war against Russia, England and China—and who knows, the United States? "It will all be over in three weeks!"

* * *

Rueben, the pie-card legion has already won some mighty pretty battles against the United States. They are veterans all in the war against democracy.

That was a classic battle along Broadway, the winter their squads ganged up, forty to one, and beat up people with "Jewish" (and Greek, Italian, ~~French, Bulgarian~~) faces.

Or the nights they fearlessly put on nightshirts and terrorized the Negro quarters of half a dozen southern towns.

Or the blueprints their brave Bundist soldiers have stolen in such vast quantities from the arms and plane factories of their enemy, the United States.

Or the helpful and disciplined witnesses their soldiers have made for Martin Dies, the Rapp-Coudert and other committees to terrorize and demoralize American democracy.

Or the books and articles the legion's intelligentsia has produced in wagonloads, proving that Hitler was an angel compared to Stalin, and that the Russian army did not exist.

Yes, Rueben, they have almost conquered America for fascism with all these tactics.

* * *

But the battle will be lost if Hitler now is vanquished. If now the chain of history is pulled hard enough, Hitler will float off into the sewers of oblivion, and all bright and beautiful hopes for an anti-Semitic Nazi America will go along with him.

"Why don't we raise a Foreign Legion here, for service against Red Russia?" pipes up sweet and pure little "Ray Moss," in the ghostly letter-column.

Yes, why don't they raise one? It is no longer a matter of choice; it is a necessity. And if this American riffraff proves no more numerous or better fighters than the fascist volunteers of other lands, Hitler can always find jobs for them on his radio.

He needs a few more Lord Haw Haws. His DNB news service is not impressing Americans. The suspicion grows here that Goebbels is not always truthful. Dies Committee witnesses are more skilled in creating a resemblance to truth. Every American newspaper, including the liberal weekies, once believed in them like Gospel. Hitler could use a whole legion of these technicians for his "holy crusade." Boy, how he needs a Dies Committee or something!

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

U.S. Ponders Air Bases for Liberia

(By ANP)

WASHINGTON

Contrary to President Roosevelt's declaration that he had no intention of sending more American armed forces overseas now, reports circulating last week revealed that the United States is seriously considering building an American naval and air base at Liberia, W. Africa.

The information that Liberia is under consideration came from an administration conference report. Administration officials refuse to discuss the matter, but indications are that Liberia has been considered as an alternative to French Dakar, seizure of which has been deemed too risky.

Liberia is considered of vital importance now because of its strategic position, just below Dakar and opposite the Brazil coast.

"Chat" Recalled

In his May 27 fireside chat, the President intimated that he would seize the Portuguese Azores, Cape Verde Islands and Dakar in order to forestall occupation by the Nazis if Hitler should invade Spain and Portugal.

Occupancy of such outposts by the Nazis, the President said, would be a threat to the safety of the United States.

Liberia, founded in 1820 under auspices of American societies interested in establishing a colony of freed American slaves, was granted independence in 1847, but is still an American protectorate.

Because of close relations with the United States, Liberia is said to be favorable to the building of military posts.

Liberia Anti-Nazi

Dr. John H. Furbay, white, former acting president of the College of West Africa, Monrovia, in an interview recently, declared that sentiment in Liberia is strongly anti-Nazi.

Several months ago, Dr. Furbay said, revolution broke out in Liberia when some educated natives with a German-educated leader tried to assassinate the President and seize the reins of government.

The USS Omaha, sent from European waters, arrived just in time to support the government. The revolutionists were arrested and sent to the first concentration camp ever established in Liberia.

Nazi Agents Active

Further discussing the recent revolution attempt, Dr. Furbay, who has kept in close touch with friends and conditions in Liberia since he left there two years ago, declared:

"Twenty-five thousand American colored people rule two million natives. Conflict between the two uneven groups is always smouldering. Lately it has been fanned by Nazi agents who have been into every corner of the republic as traders, anthropologists and in other forms of work."

Freetown Suggested

Army and navy experts are declared to be of the opinion that it would take not only a strong naval force but fewer than 30,000 men to reduce and occupy Dakar. In the case of Liberia, the undertaking would be merely that of constructing a base, once the arrangements were made.

Another suggested site of an American naval and air base in Africa is Freetown in British Sierra Leone.

56k-1941
New York Times
New York, N. Y.

ONE IN TEN

MAR 27 1941

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This ideal obviously hasn't as yet been realized. The Negro hasn't been allowed to contribute to the defense effort, either in the armed services or in private positions, in proportion to his numbers and his abilities. There have been, and are, many obstacles in the form of ingrained habits, attitudes and prejudices to keep him out. These obstacles will not vanish overnight. The league can only report that they have been in small part diminished, and that we are nearer to democracy in this respect than we were when the league was organized thirty years ago.

Enlightened Americans, especially in the strategic areas of the South, can do much to hasten progress toward wider opportunities for the colored race.

MAR 27 1941

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

Caviar And Cabbage

By M. Beaunorus Tolson

Black Cats - - Black Women - - and Black Spirits

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Physically, the white man is closer to the ape than the Negro. The ape and the white man have these things in common: thin lips, straight hair, and hairy bodies. The unpolluted Negro has thick lips, kinky hair, and little hair on his body. Yet the Negro does his silliest to ape the white man who is the closest relative of the ape.

Madame Walker and Madame Malone made a million bucks straightening the kinks of Negroes with hair superior to the white man's. For years I've been trying to think up a formular to whiten black skins. Such a prescription would bring me in a billion bucks. Then I could make some big contributions to the NAACP, the Negro National Congress, the Urban League, and the Negro Alliance.

Whenever you hear Negroes singing *"I Shall Be Like Him,"* they mean that some day they'll be white. There are Negroes who are dumb enough to believe that a white skin means the solution of all earthly problems. The white man, through everlasting propaganda, has made the blacks and browns and near-whites believe that achievement and salvation lie in whiteness.

GOD AND THE DEVIL

MAR 29 1941

A wise man said: "Every man paints God in his own image."

There's something to that. Therefore, the white man paints God white. The Africans have black gods. Dr. Carter G. Woodson and Dr. Alain Locke can tell us about that. But when the Sambos and Aunt Hagars become "civilized," they get a white God. They also get a black Devil. When I was a boy, the black Devil scared me and I got "religion."

Now, the white man pictures all angels as white. On the other hand, all imps of the Devil are black. In fact, everything that's bad in the universe is black—according to the Bilbo whites and Uncle Tom blacks.

Hell is black, in spite of the flames that should light it up. Negro mothers tell innocent children that "the black, evil spirit" will get them. Some ghosts are white, but they put on white so that you can see them in the darkness! You know the ghosts are black, because only evil spirits come back—and all evil spirits are black!

Having made God white, the Caucasian proceeded to stigmatize blackness. He did it so well that whiteness became a badge of superiority. When the slave said *Master,* he saw a white man. When a native in India says *Sahib,* he means an Englishman. When I use the term *American,* people see a white face. Virtue is white. Sin and evil are black. When I say *slave,* everybody sees Sambo and his wooly head. Yet there were white slaves in America. On the stage, a villain is usually dark. In American fiction, a Red is generally a dark, foreign-looking person. The same is true in the movies. A dark deed is engineered by a dark villain. Gangsters must be dark persons. Genuinely white individuals don't commit dark crimes! I know a friend who couldn't act as a pallbearer because he didn't have a dark suit!

THE EVIL OF BLACKNESS

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I had an aunt who was a good woman. But she believed that black persons are evil. Dirty Negroes are always worse than dirty white folk! And they always have a worse ordor! I've heard Negro aristocrats say that. They were duped and doped!

You mustn't let a black cat cross your path! It means seven years bad luck. A black "professor" ran off and left me one night when he saw a black cat. If a blackbird perches on your roof, it means death! Of course, death is also black. Anything bad is dark. Black is immoral, wicked, mournful, calamitous. So, thought even Shakespeare, the white Englishman.

Let us turn back. It was on April 14, 1360. It was so cold that many men in the army of Edward III died from exposure while laying siege to Paris. So that day was called Black Monday. During the reign of George I some of the wise boys blacked their faces to hunt deer. The King passed the Black Act, and many of them landed in jail. In England, the cattle raised for slaughter are called black cattle; the white are dairy animals! Of course, pirates used the black flag. In the fourteenth century, a terrible plague spread over Asia and Europe; although it came from yellow China, it was called the Black Death!

If a member of a white family goes wrong, he is called a black sheep. It seems that, while a black sheep is still a sheep, he's different from a white sheep. That differentness means he's evil. The Black Belt is like War—Hell! The whites at Greenville, Texas, put up a sign: THE BLACKEST LAND AND THE WHITEST PEOPLE. The only black thing that you don't have to apologize for is black gold—the oil the Big Boys need for their war machines.

IMPROVING THE NEGRO RACE

How shall we save the Negro? We can do that by improving the Race. How shall we improve the Race? By having near-white children. The average Negro mother feels that a calamity has come upon the family if she brings a black daughter into the world! I saw a black girl pass the house, and a Negro woman assured me that she was ruined!

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Even black women speak of improving Sambo's Race by marrying yellow men. Ain't it the truth? Brownskins are flattered when you tell them they look Spanish, Hindu, Italian, Japanese—anything but African. Society matrons invite me to "A Night in Spain." Why couldn't it be "A Night in Africa"?

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56k-1941
New York Times
New York, N. Y.

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Orangeburg, S. C., Times & Demo
March 29. 1941

TWO-WAY TOLERANCE NECESSARY

A leaflet recently published by the National Conference of Christians and Jews says:

"We of the United States are:

"One-third of a million Indian

"One-third of a million Oriental, Filipino and Mexican

"60,000,000 Anglo-Saxon; 10,000,000 Irish

"15,000,000 Teutonic; 9,000,000 Slavic

"5,000,000 Italian; 4,000,000 Scandinavian

"2,000,000 French; 13,000,000 Negro

"1,000,000 each Finns, Lithuanian, Greek."

In addition, according to the same authority, we are:

"2,000,000 Anglican-Episcopalian

"40,000,000 Evangelical Protestant

"1,000,000 Greek Catholic

"4,500,000 Jew

"Two-thirds of a million Mormon

"One-tenth of a million Quaker

"22,000,000 Roman Catholic

"One and one-half million Christian Scientists."

These figures give us some idea of the racial and religious mixture that makes up the people of the United States. It stresses the importance of racial and religious tolerance. This is an obligation which rests upon all Americans, regardless of the group to which they belong. It must be practiced by minorities as well as majorities, which is a fact often overlooked.

The Plaindealer
Kansas City, Kan.

APR 11 1941

A Southern White Youth Writes On Democracy

(EDITOR'S NOTE—The following appeared in the Chattanooga (Tenn.) Times, a white newspaper, and is an expression of the white youth on "What Americanism means").

APR 11 1941

"NEXT TO THE NEWS

"By Alfred Mynders

"Herbert McArthur, 16, cadet colonel and vice-president of the senior class at Chattanooga High High School, wins the first prize in the American Legion auxiliary and Chickamaugua chapter, D. A. R., essay contest on "What Americanism Means to Me".

"Barbara Gill, 4505 Alabama avenue, wins first prize in the art contest.

"Mrs. John F. Crabtree, Americanism chairman of the American Legion auxiliary, has forwarded the prize essays and art to the American magazine, where they will have a chance to win $1,000 prizes and free trips to New York for winners and their sponsors.

The conductor of this column was judge in the essay contest.

Mr. Frank Baisden, of the University of Chattanooga, was judge in the art contest.

"Herbert McArthur's prize-winning essay, in somewhat shorter form than finally entered is the national competition, follows:

APR 11 1941

"What Americanism Means to Me

"By Herbert McArthur

"God has blessed America!

"Ours is a land of heritage, a land of union, and a land of creativeness. It must take from its heritage the blessing of understanding, from its union it must take its energy and elasticity, and from its creativeness a diligent present and a consummate future.

"But American youth is growing up in a world full of hate, of greed, of treachery, of broken promises In our time the struggle between truth and falsehood, between the hard way and the easy way has ceased to be an abstract, and has become a literal reality.

"America is being mobilized today. Vigilant men all over this country have realized that a diligent present includes preparedness to withstand aggression and that a consummate future requires that this mobilization be the strengthening of our government instead of interruption of it. In the revival of "back to the Middle Ages' serfdom, which we call fascism, we will be absorbed unless we can prove that liberty is not, as Karl Marx said, merely an aphorism used by the bourgeoise in its bid for power, and a veneer for capitalism in its worst aspect—its exploitation of natural and human resources. We must prove that personal, selfdisciplined liberty is the ultimate significance of all existence.

"Americanism is that individual belief that every human being has within himself the potential and realizable ability to recognize, protect, share and invigorate the Truth that is the cosmic mind of God indentifiable in every blade of grass and recognized in every fellow-feeling.

"This means that the Negro, the German, the Greek and the Japanese are essentially and basically identical in origin, potential ability and motives. This means that underlying all life and existence is a reason for being that is manifest in the two fundamentals of process and principles, which have been twisted and molded by man into a thousand varied and opposed creeds, doctrines and philosophies. This splitting has come about through the combined action of geography, ignorance, prejudice, greed and its handmaid jealousiy.

APR 11 1941

"The American colonies were first to catch the force of a new unifying spirit. If the democracy we have fashioned with this spirit is valid, then the raging of power and the gnawing of evil will serve only to unify us the more. The test of our strength, the proving of our ideals—the culmination and confirmation of Americanism is that it be so harmonious to the will of God and the evident forces of nature, God's hand, that He will acknowledge it and cause us to recognize it, not as a newer and stronger form of selfish nationalism, but as an integral part of and a testing ground for the unconditional, universal friendship and planned peace that is to be.

"For the results of the belief that the ultimate aim of a nation should be to dominate through economic pressure, military ascendancy and intellectual advantage, consider the Germany of today. We cannot argue that the conditions provocative of the growth of Hitler are unique to Germany We must realize that unless democracy is capable of curing known evils by peaceful change, these necessary changes will be made by violence, encouraged to rise within or battering in from without.

APR 11 1941

If we can canceive of peaceful chaange and universal kinship as the proving of democratic principles, then we can conceive of de mocracy as failing in its final purpose unless it is willing to for get the clamor of isolationists and appeasers that it pass by like the priest and the Levite, leaving oppressed mankind to the mercy of the robbers.

"America is no more free and offers no more personal liberty than it offered to the last lynched Negro, there is no more freedom than is guaranteed to the least of its people. There is no democracy as long as any human being anywhere is denied fundamental rights; no man is fully free while any man is in chains.

"America must shoulder its heritage; it must confirm its union by facing with a resolute spirit the future that Providence has prepared for it. In honesty, constancy and understanding let us go forward in the true fellowship of friends to the destiny that is peace and happiness.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

U. S. Bars Nancy Cunard, Friend Of Race

Noted English Woman, Writer On Negro Problems, Can't Land

WASHINGTON, (ANP)—State department officials were vague in their explanations on Saturday morning as to why they refused admission to this country to Nancy Cunard, white, famous scion of one of England's oldest families, writer, traveler and representative of the Associated Negro Press in Paris.

Saturday morning the chief of the visa department of the state department, studying the incident, declared she was "not admissable under the immigration laws."

Pushed for a further explanation of the particular thing which made Miss Cunard inadmissable, the young official declared that "further information could be had only by writing the state department."

APPLIED FOR VISA

It would seem that Miss Cunard, 45, applied for a visa to visit the United States last May while sojourning in Barbados, British West Indies.

For a number of years, Miss Cunard interested herself in the mistreatment of Negroes, not only by her own government, but by the United States governments and devoted considerable of her time and writing to pointing out these defects. Only recently, she made an extended tour of the West Indies, writing effective and pointed articles on conditions as she saw them."

For the past few weeks Miss Cunard had been living at Barbados, British West Indies, as the guest of her cousin, Sir Edward Cunard, who is secretary to the governor of the island.

WROTE ON NEGRO

Her dispatches from Barbados, Trinidad and other islands in the West Indies, as well as from Central and South America, have appeared in the Negro press in recent months and performed the service of letting readers know the race problems and reactions to the present war by colored people in those areas.

When the war started in 1939 Miss Cunard was stationed in France and she remained in and around Paris as long as it was expedient. As a special correspondent for this newspaper, she wrote many interesting and highly informative articles after leaving France and while sailing down the coast of Africa on her way to South America.

JUL 31 1941

——A Colored Judge——

56k-1941
Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

"Traditions Of Loyalty Bind Us To Unknown Destiny"--Scott

By EMMETT J. SCOTT

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24.—As this column has indicated so many times recently, war is near at hand. Its inevitability is now an accepted fact. No longer are arguments concerned with whether we shall enter the conflict, but rather with how soon we shall do so.

We have come a long, long way from August, September, and October, 1940. It was during those fretful days that anxious mothers and fathers were being assured that they need have no fears about their sons having to participate in foreign wars.

Every feverish activity of these days, practically every broadside from the White House, every pressure upon Congress, is to relax the guarantees of the legislation of the Selective Service Act which provided one year's service by selectees, National Guardsmen and Reservists. Further, that the ban be lifted so that these men may be sent beyond the borders of the Western Hemisphere.

With the near approach of war, despite the President's assurances, every American—black, white, or what not; every Protestant, Catholic, Jew—all of us who cherish the ideals of our country and are jealous of those liberties and freedoms guaranteed by our Federal Constitution (guarantees we hope finally to achieve in this country) find ourselves bound by traditions of loyalty and courage to accept whatever destiny lies ahead of us.

UNITED PURPOSES

Our purposes are, and must be, united. While so united, no element of our population should be made to feel that acts of bigotry and intolerance, racial prejudices and intolerable discriminations, are to be forced upon it; that its contribution to the well-being and the safety of the nation is to be negligibly regarded, and that its place in the sun of American privilege and opportunity is to be circumscribed and hedged about with restrictions and indignities not visited upon other elements of our common citizenship.

Specifically, of course, reference is here made to the 13,000,000 colored people of the United States.

While building our organization for democratic defense, we have opportunity to advance far beyond the boundaries of the present; certainly far beyond the boundaries set for Negro veterans who served in the last World War, and Negro civilians generally.

The let-down from the high preachments for which we were supposed to be fighting in 1917 and 1918 came as a startling surprise. During all the years since there has remained tragic disillusionment and baffling bewilderment.

BETTER THINGS EXPECTED

Why it should have been so still remains a question unanswered. If, as it now appears, destiny is again to carry us into another World Conflict, better things will be expected.

As Senator Carter Glass' Fight for Freedom Committee has declared, the American Negro was beguiled with brave promises of inter-racial justice to be realized after the last World War, the vanity of which was recognized when the perils of war had passed. These brave promises were forgotten.

It is no idle demand of American Negroes, even as we help save this thing called democracy from the blight of Naziism—government, industry, our common citizenship—that all of us shall stand united to build it more perfectly at home.

It is sinister mockery, hypocrisy, for us to be striving for the spread of democratic principles for the welfare of peoples abroad while denying them to our own citizens here at home.

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

Such a Worl

What Is 'Social Equality' and Who Ever Had It?

* * *

'Brown America' Is Damnable Idea

* * *

Fill Up Country With Mulattoes

God Manifests His Opposition In Many Ways

—By W. T. Anderson—

WE HAVE HAD a "right smar talk recently about soci equality. Just what social equali is or what it means, I hav nev been able to understan I don believe there is any such thin By implication it means, presum ably, that one person shall b forced to associate with anothe whether it is agreeable to bot parties or not. And just how ar just who is going to bring tha about? I have seen a great mar people in my time with whom would like to associate, but the didn't appear agreeable, so dropped the matter. I neve thought about taking it to cou or any other place.

* * *

IF WE ARE DISCUSSING or ad vocating the indiscriminate in termingling of the Caucasian an Negro races, in churches, school hotels, restaurants, etc., that another matter. This intermin gling may be a means of bringin about mixing of the blood in th races, through intermarriage, et

If that is the plan of those wh want "social equality," it is damnable proposal, and our Crea tor is evidently as much agains it as are the self-respecting whit and colored people of the South Groups of individuals in every species and every variety ar bound together in racial pride an help, that races shall advance a races, because in that way the can make greatest progress, an so can the world. To mix race defeats Divinity's plan and pur pose.

Apparently our Creator set u the law of the survival of the fit test as a means by which to mak the world and everything in i build and progress—and whateve was unfruitful and lazy and indif ferent didn't progress, and some thing else of divine origin go ahead and crowded out the leas fit and indolent.

And by reason of the fact tha every one of the species—vegetable and animal—keeps itself aloof and apart from all other varieties, does not interbreed of its own volition, is proof in plenty that it was the Divine intent. Go into the wilds, and observe the thousands of different kinds of vegetation and animal and bird life to be found there, and each one true to his own markings and peculiarities through one generation after another. In animal life God fixed it through the sex nerve so species and varieties would remain true to their kind beyond the thousandth generation.

* * *

I HAVE NEVER SEEN a Negro in the South who manifested any desire to mix up with white people in his association. In fact, the most uncomfortable Negro to be found is one who is thrown with white people and cannot get away from them. The Negro wants to be with his own kind. For 20 years I have had an attractive 2-room apartment back of my home, built for servants, with bath, electric lights, heat, constant hot water, etc., rent free—and not in that entire time have I ever had application or suggestion from our servants as to occupying it. They have walked two to three miles to Negro sections, to get to their homes for which they pay rent.

Practically all the Negroes who want "social equality" or intermarriage have gone North. It is up there they meet a few of John Brown's descendants who fill them up with all the stuff about "social equality," and it is these John Browns who have raised money and organized all kinds of associations to invade the South and upset the apple-cart by proposing that Southern white people get on the same plane as these long-haired, hook-nosed meddlers and reformers who have raised hell all over the world, wherever their blood was found. If mixing and mingling of the races in the South is such a desirable thing, according to Dr. Embree, in his "Brown America," why the segregated Harlems in New York, Detroit, Chicago and other places with large Negro populations?

* * *

THE SOUTHERN Negro's attitude in relation to associating with the white man and what the Negro thinks of such white people, is aptly portrayed in the old story of a white couple from Boston who came down South right after the Civil war. They found an old Negro woman out in the country sitting in front of her cabin—or her old Marster's cabin—smoking her pipe as contentedly as though "freedom had not been give out."

"Mammy Johnson," said the Bostonians, "we came down to meet you and see how you were getting along. We want you to come up to Boston and visit us. We will furnish expense money."

Details were arranged, and Aunt Mary took off for Boston. She was given the company bedroom in the white folks mansion, given a seat at the white folks' table, taken for carriage rides, introduced at teas given in her honor . . . One fine morning after Mrs. Johnson was seated at the breakfast table, the host wanted to ascertain how he was getting along in giving Mrs. Johnson a glimpse of the new life.

"Well, Mrs. Johnson," he said, "how do you like the treatment the white people are giving you in Boston? Down South they never showed you such nice attention, did they—giving you the company bedroom, carriage rides, teas, and having you at the dinner table with the family? You never saw anything like this down South, did you?"

"Naw, sir," said Aunt Mary. "My ole marster was a gentleman. He never let no Negro sleep in his house or set down to his table."

* * *

THERE ARE VERY FEW Southern white people but who want the Negro to progress as a race, to become self-sustaining, and will help him in every way possible, within his sphere. Southern white people long ago recognized the fact that whatever the Negro lacked of making a living for himself, the white man had to supply it. So it is an economic necessity as well as a human urge of the white people that the Negro be given his chance, be educated and trained in arts and crafts, in the ways of citizenship and democracy. The Negro has made great progress under this plan, and gradually and as rapidly as it could be done the hatred and villainy that was planted in the two races after the Civil War by the scalawag and carpet-bagger and camp-follower that came with and

behind the Federal army into this sorely stricken section has been eliminated.

* * *

DR. EDWIN R. EMBREE, president of the Rosenwald Fund, Chicago, wrote a book called "Brown America." In the very title of that book the suggestion is apparent that this section shall be changed into mulatto people, hybrids, through intermarriage and promiscuous mixing, association. And God Almighty is against that as much as are the Southern white people and the Southern Negro. God stops it by deterioration of the mixed kind—they are less hardy, are more vulnerable to disease, reproduce to a less degree, and in many instances reproduction is stopped entirely—the mule, for instance.

* * *

IT IS EXTREMELY unfortunate that the Negro has to be brought into the white man's squabbles. The intelligent Southern Negro does his best to keep out of all kinds of disputes between the white people, and to make progress by adapting himself to his environment, by philosophically accepting things that are and make the most of them, that he may achieve most toward his goal, which nobody understands and strives for more than he.

He knows Rome wasn't built in a day, and he has seen through many hundreds of years that the Negro has accomplished more with his plan or practice than any other race on earth in a similar period of time.

If he could receive the largesse and bounty of Northern philanthropists who undoubtedly have good intentions but little comprehension of the task, and the Negro be allowed to proceed in his own way, everything would come out all right in its own good time—the Negro of and for his kind and the white of and for his kind, each co-operating understandingly and sympathetically in his own sphere as a race, and not mixing up as individuals.

But Dr. Embree and others of his mind are like the elephant that insisted on co-operating with the hen in hatching her eggs. While the hen was away getting food, the elephant sat down on her nest to keep the eggs warm for her, with the easily-imagined result.

The Negro had rather have kindness and justice than all the social equality this side of kingdom come.

Kansas City. Call
Kansas City, Mo.

No Tolerance Until We Do Our Part

Negroes have made great headway in their efforts to share the work, but they have yet to do their part in creating the goodwill which must prevail between fellow workers. Union after union is admitting Negroes to membership, and employers are training them—two incontrovertible evidences that white opinion is swinging away from its wellnigh universal race prejudice. The time is ripe for good will, which like a suspension bridge is built the stronger and quicker when started from both shores at once.

While Negroes were waging an unavailing battle against custom, it was natural for them to whip up their flagging spirits with wild denunciations. But the litigant has won his verdict. Employment without discrimination is the national policy. The problem has changed. Our request for employment having been granted, the time has come for us to make ourselves welcome in industry.

Hate is a poor investment. It has not paid the whites in their dealings with us, and it will not pay us in our dealings with them. Life is too cooperative for that. We both do best when we realize that we are interdependent, and that mutual helpfulness butters more parsnips than savage competition.

A teacher in an elementary school tells how the children of her class were angry that a white boy came to that school bringing a message. That is the type of thing which the Negro home, the Negro church and the Negro school must correct. A white man is no more to be blamed for being white than is a Negro for being black! Tolerance, like a sheet of paper, has to have two sides. We know from bitter experience how unkind race prejudice is. Let us take steps at once to destroy race prejudice within us.

Employers know well how production suffers when workers "cross lift" each other. They said as much when they refused to hire Negroes because whites objected. Now when whites are not objecting as they formerly did, it is for Negroes to improve race relations the faster by showing themselves the likable people they had to be to withstand the pressure proscription put upon them as slaves and as free men.

The Plaindealer
Kansas City, Kan.

BUCK PASSING

It has often been said that the Negro race is easy to fool. From the way some people of the other race treat our people, it apparently is an accepted fact among them. Just as the other group accuses us of being easy to fool they are being accused of being the greatest buck passers in the world.

In our local community some forms of defense discrimination have existed since the beginning. The Negroes united under the leadership of the NAACP sought to rectify some of those evils by working them out with their white friends and leaders. Committees have been appointed and from time to time waited on this group and that group, this executive and that executive, this individual and that individual, etc., and yet in most cases the only answer brought back is 'Let us discuss this matter in confidence and give us time to work it out. Any demonstration on the part of your people in the form of mass meetings and parades will place us in a position where we cannot solve this matter as quickly as possible." The Negro committee comes back and makes its report and we wait and we wait and still nothing is done. We go back and register more complaints and still nothing is done. The buck is passed to someone else's shoulder. In the matter of our local defense training at both the old Sumner and the new high school, the buck has been passed back and forth so much until somebody's shoulder should be worn out by now.

And we feel that it is high time that the Board of Education come right out and admit they uphold the segregation policies now being practiced in the defense training, and that it cannot be stopped, or get busy and work something out and stop passing the buck. There is no excuse for discrimination existing at the old Sumner high school where the Negroes are huddled off in one class separated from the whites. And there is no need for retarding the progress of those at the new Sumner who are taking refresher courses by not furnishing them proper equipment. Governor Ratner once said "that if the Negro is good enough to die for his country, he is good enough to be respected as a citizen." And as we are in the emidst of training to stop Hitlerism and Naziism when the time comes bullets will make no discrimination because bullets know no color line. Bullets will kill a white man and bullets will kill a Negro man. If we are to fight and defend our country as American citizens on the same battle field as the white man, then why can't they train and make preparations to build implements of warfare with the white man. At the old Sumner high school we believe that it is safe to say that the jim crow set-up originates with the head and not a desire on the part of white students. It has been proven in the past that in most cases all discrimination and jim crowism originates with a few old fossils who head up the show and pass the buck back and forth to different sources. We think that the Board of Education in Kansas City, Kansas, has done enough buck passing on the defense jim crowism in Kansas City and the Negro citizens should put it down in their day book that there will be another election in the spring of 1943.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Damns Democracy For Failures

To the Editor:

Nearly all presidents and professors of Negro colleges and universities, and nearly all Negro preachers and Negro newspapers have jumped on the bandwagon and become war-mongers, kidding themselves into the belief that if they save England they will be rendering the world a great service for democracy.

It is time therefore to take stock of some of the things that are going on, for it was just recently that Dr. Walter Livingston Wright, preaching a baccalaureate sermon to the students of Lincoln University, (Pa.) went out of his way to urge Negroes to stand by the U. S., which is a democracy.

It is amusing to know how Christianity and democracy are used in these days. The Christian Church to which Dr. Wright belongs has always been on the side of the strong and against the weak.

Interest Too Sudden

Dr. Wright must have been hibernating when Italy was raping and ravaging little Abyssinia.

It is strange how super-annuated white preachers have the courage to tell Negroes in the face of the hell they have been and still are catching, that they are to be patriotic, and give up their all for a country which has plundered them for over 200 years as slaves and still withholds nearly all of the rights which other people have for the asking.

I am not a fifth columnist because the white people say I cannot be and not white. However, I have all the [illegible] qualities, for I personally don't give a damn what happens to democracy.

L. F. COLES, New York
—A Colored Judge—

56k-1941
Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

University Of North Carolina Professor Condemns Treatment Of Negroes In U. S.

"The Negro Has Been Exploited, Mistreated and Subjugated Ever Since He Came To North America," Says Dr. Howell.

APR 5 - 1941

BUIE'S CREEK, N. C., April 3—(ANP) — Speaking before the student-body at Campbell college Thursday on "Inter-racial Relations in North Carolina," Dr. A. C. Howell of the University of North Carolina English faculty, condemned the treatment of Negroes in the United States.

"'Forgive us our trespasses' would be a good text for my thoughts," began Dr. Howell. "The Negro has been exploited, mistreated, and subjugated ever since he came to North America," he continued. "And now the sins of the fathers are being visited upon the children of the third and fourth generations."

APR 5 - 1941

"Nearly four times as much is spent on a white child's schooling in this State as on a Negro child's," he suggested as one cause for existing racial conditions. "But improvements are apparent. There are more Negro college students today than were enrolled in the elementary schools for Negroes about 25 years ago."

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

MAY 3 1941

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

V Stands for Vassal

AUG 2 1941

The American Negro cannot close his eyes to the muddled world situation with its conflicting philosophies and ideologies. This, in spite of the fact, he has been a submerged element and systematically denied most of his civil and political rights. Yet he is affected by, and therefore concerned with, the fortunes and misfortunes of this country.

In the present world crisis, the American Negro, based on a survey made by the Star-News, rather generally favors American aid to Great Britain and her Allies. He takes this position, as we see it, because he has hope and faith in the future of this country, and of the ultimate triumph of right and justice here over lynching, proscription, peonage, disfranchisement and the like.

In an effort to stiffen the resistance of the subjected people in the occupied countries of Europe, Prime Minister Churchill instituted a psychological campaign known as the V drive, with V symbolizing Victory. We want to contribute our share to the campaign, but before we will be able to see clearly the V, for Victory campaign, we must eliminate the V for Vassal campaign.

AUG 2 1941

The Negro will fight much harder when he is able to discern Victory in the distance.

Memphis, Tenn. Com'rcial Appeal
April 30, 1941

Council On Americanism Urges President To Act In Strikes

Asserting that unless all defense industry strikes immediately cease totalitarianism will not be stopped, the Memphis Council on Americanism in a telegram to President Roosevelt yesterday urged application of the rule of conscription to either unco-operative industry or labor and reminded him that the people of the United States look to him for forthright leadership.

Instead of national unity, the Council asserted that there exists a condition of national apathy and disgrace and called upon the President to use the "vast power and influence" of his office to bring strike stoppage.

The telegram, signed by representatives of member organizations, follows:

"Unless all defense industry strikes immediately cease, totalitarianism will not be stopped. The Nation expects you to use the vast power and influence of your office to achieve strike stoppage without further irreparable loss.

Christian Recorder
Philadelphia, Pa.

IS THERE A "NEGRO PROBLEM"

MAY 22 1941

By Ruth Taylor

Read the papers carefully today and somewhere, in some connection, you will find the words "Negro problem."

Little incidents are played up. Whenever a Negro commits a crime—his being a Negro is stressed—and so the ball grows. Discrimination, injustice, and a gradual fanning of the flames have kept it growing.

What is back of this raising of the cry—Negro problem? Who is fanning the fires of hatred and blind and senseless race prejudice? Who is it that benefits by the application of the slogan "Divine—and conquer?"

Negroes in America are citizens of the United States—subject to the same Constitution as other citizens, entitled to the same rights, and responsible for the same obligations. That is the law of the land—regardless of how selfish and self-interested individuals may interpret it.

The existing status of Negroes is one for both races to change. The totalitarian states have solved it by relegating the Negro to a state of lowest inferiority. They believe in driving him all the way down. Faulty though the application of democratic principles may be, unjust and unfair though many of the restrictions and discriminations are, the trend of our democracy is to raise the Negro to the full statures of citizenship. Consider the gains that have been made over the years. Negroes have gained their rights far more rapidly than the women of the nation did theirs.

The larger responsibility for the solution of the problem lies with the majority but what is needed is a common denominator by which both groups can live in the same country and respect the rights of both—honoring the individual as a man.

There are ways in which Negroes may greatly aid in bringing a better ter day in race relations. Let them strive to stand out and be counted as individuals. Let them show by every act and word that they are citizens in full cooperation with their government. Let them publicize the good their leaders have done and do—even more than the injustices done them. George Washington Carver has done much for Negro advancement by being the man that he is.

Let every Negro count himself as an American—and live up to that high standard in every way. By the force of his own initiative and integrity—he can compel the respect and acceptance he desires and the equality as a citizen that is his under the Constitution.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

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MAY 23 1941

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"Florida," replied the talesman, Leo J. Goodwin of 355 West Twenty-second Street, manager of a sightseeing bus concern.

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Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Colored Americans Determined To Secure All Citizenship Rights

"I AM AN AMERICAN DAY" was celebrated on Sunday by countless thousands in cities and towns from coast to coast. Flags waved, orators talked and the crowds roared their approval.

It is great to be an American. There is no question about that. American citizenship denotes freedom of speech, freedom to work and live, and freedom to worship God according to the dictates of one's conscience.

American citizenship carries with it the right to vote, the right to be free from unlawful searches and seizures, the right not to be lynched.

American citizenship gives everyone the privilege to protest and work to attain those rights if they are denied. And no oppressed group which possesses that great gift of American citizenship should accept an inferior status complacently. To do so is not to be an American.

Proudly we wave the flag. Proudly we march to war. Proudly we give our brain and brawn to the necessary defense industries. And proudly do we proclaim our citizenship. Proudly do we shout from the housetops, "I am an American." And with heads erect and stout hearts we denounce those who insist that our citizenship is less than theirs.

MAY 22 1941

"I am an American", yes, an American who is willing to assume all the obligations entailed and will work and fight to attain the blessings which go with being an American.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

Race Leadership In America Has Collapsed Into A State Of Moral And Spiritual Bankruptcy

The Negro race in America, has produced only three outstanding leaders, and is now leaderless, and drifting on the sea of difficulties, like a ship without a pilot or compass, to guide or direct its course. In religion, we have no Richard Henry Boyd, to pave the way for those, who love the Lord to go. In education, there is no Booker T. Washington to standardize education, and prove the possibility of his race to educate and support itself. And in politics, we have no Fred Douglass to point out the equality of races, and prove to the world that the Negro is capable of self-government, and of helping other races to make the world a better place to live in. To day, we are as a race, leaderless and in the hands of an unfriendly receivership, irrevocably committed to the proposition, to reduce the race to a condition of moral and mental slavery; by depriving it of its Constitutional rights and privileges. This receivership, is tolerated and urged on by a mercenary pulpit, cheap politicians and a few vacillating college presidents; without vision enough to see the difference between a meal ticket and human liberty.

We repeat our charge; that the race is leaderless in every human activity, effecting its vital welfare. That a majority of those who pass as our leaders, are self-appointed, or picked by white folk, and are without vision for the redemption for us all; and are more interested in eating bread out of the hands of their white masters than they are in promoting the welfare of the race, whom they pretend to serve and represent. Search the record of those living today, and examine closely their achievements with an honest eye, anxious to find a trust worthy leader in church, state or politics; and report your findings. Then tell your race, who is the Richard Henry Boyd in religious achievement, and who is the Fred Douglass in politics and statesmanship. And is the Booker T. Washington in education or who is the T. Thomas Fortune, Chris Perry, or John H. Murphy, Sr., in journalism; who made Negro newspapers an institution. The race has not as yet produced a successor to these pioneers and Christian statesmen. It was not a question of dollars with these men, but principles, that would inspire to higher and nobler heights Negro posterity. They had souls in their bosoms, and only thought of money, to light the candle of hope in the hearts of Negro youth.

JUL 4 1941

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Grange, Lanes, Logans, Wilsons, Boyds and Powells live long to serve their God and their race. We hope a new race leadership is born.

56k-1941
Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

---An EDITORIAL---

Negroes Should Speak; Officials Should Hear

MAR 7 - 1941

POLAND ground into the dust, Norway captured, Denmark and Holland overrun, Belgium and France conquered, Rumania, Bulgaria, Spain and Yugoslavia seduced into acquiescence, a century of change made on the map of Europe in a few months!

Against this blitzkrieg America is preparing a defense. It has called in its leading industrialists, and its factories are beating ploughshares into arms. But the officials who make the policies that superrule all these defense preparations are elder statesmen, patriots undoubtedly, but men inhibited by the practices of American politics.

Germany's will to conquer caused it to strike out boldly in new ways. We await their attack neither prepared materially, nor ready mentally. We are short of being champions of democracy. We have lip democracy where we need honest convictions and consistent practices to be spiritually fit to fight against Nazism, which is whole-souled, whatever its manufacturing the tools of war, but we are still far faults.

This is an era of change. Witness our last three national elections. But still in this hour when they appeal frantically for every American to do his duty, government officials continue segregation, and even bar Negroes from the civil and military activities upon which national defense depends.

There is not a man in office or out of it who dares defend curtailment of the nation's man power at this time. There is not a man of sense but knows that this segregation and limitation, especially with Negroes proffering loyalty, kills the spirit and cripples the hand of one tenth of the population of the United States.

Since we believe Mr. Secretary Stimson of the army and Mr. Secretary Knox of the navy mean well by our country, it must be that they do not see that they imperil America! Therefore they must be told in terms so forceful that they will drop discrimination before it is too late!

Remembering the protest Negroes raised during the World war against unfair and undemocratic treatment, this administration has put several of our men in posts that give them confidential relations with officials in key positions:

DR. ROBERT C. WEAVER
Administrative Assistant in the Labor Division, National Defense Council.
JUDGE WILLIAM HASTIE,
Civilian Aide to the Secretary of War
LT. LAWRENCE A. OXLEY,
Administrative Assistant, U. S. Employment Service.
MRS. MARY McLEOD BETHUNE,
National Youth Administration.
DeA REID,
Coordinator, Social Security Administration
JOSE CALIVER,
Education
CHARLE ELL JOHNSON,
Selective Service System

The appointment of these persons is a step in the right direction. Two things remain to be done: 1. They should speak out. 2. The officials should hear and heed them. With the example of prostrate France right before our eyes, destroyed by its weakness within, this country should hasten to rid itself of its sham democracy while it yet has time! America needs every man, and it needs him at his best!

MAR 7 - 1941

White men in public life have the habit of saying "I know Negroes." It is a handy excuse for refusing to learn anything new about them. But this is not politics where Negroes are shoved about like pawns with no thought of their welfare. It is in the interest of all Americans that Negroes have a stake in democracy, because only when they have, can they do their best to defend it!

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Defense Insurance

MAR 28 1941

Negroes have no connections with any of the nations now under the thumb of Hitler. That goes for our brethren born in the West Indies as well as those of American birth. Since sabotage of American aid to Britain is going on already and American defense is bound to be attacked, their employment is logical.

MAR 28 1941

From facts given in a recent magazine article, it now appears that the half of German control over the lives of people living in the United States has not been told. Through pretending to give aid to the stricken, the Reich has garnered in millions of dollars by means of fake aid societies. But that is minor.

The real danger to America from Germany comes through the control which the Nazis have over the Scandinavians, the Czechs, the French, the Dutch, the Belgians and the others. The American relatives of these unfortunate people know all too well that they will suffer, if the Reich's desires are not met. Information which will lead to the destruction of ships at sea, direct damage to machines, strikes, fires, defeatism and all the other interference that Nazi cunning can devise will be the price of a mother or father, sister or brother being spared.

MAR 28 1941

No use saying our naturalized citizens will all stand loyal under that pressure. In America the beautiful daughter marries the villain to keep papa from being ruined in business. If that happens where only money is at stake, how much more will it happen when obedience can save the loved one from torture. We repeat,—American industry should hire Negroes not only without discrimination, but even with preference, to save itself from German sabotage.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Let's Break Down Prejudice

MAR 29 1941

By E. B. HENDERSON

EVERY now and then we hear someone say, "prejudice is getting worse in America." Yet no time was ever more propitious for winning tolerance. The difficulty is that there are too many completely "inferiorized" Negroes, the "appeasers and defeatists" in positions of leadership today.

MAR 29 1941

Under the New Deal many educated Negroes have been employed as racial mediators. Some of them who were fighters before have since valiantly sought to protect the interests of Negroes; others have been completely muzzled.

A lot of them have been less effective in achieving status for the race than were those old-line political appointees of past administrations whom they criticized. They drew a good salary, but their jobs might just as well be held by members of other racial groups, for all the good they do.

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REDUCE RACIAL BARRIERS

Many liberal social workers and the so-called radical fringe of young people are trying to make democracy work by reducing racial barriers. Some Negroes are too timid to eat with white people in the various hostelries. They rationalize their inferiority feeling by declining to go where they are not otherwise allowed to attend. Yet they are often invited to, and attend public meetings in private homes of their race where they are not invited as personal friends.

One of the best ways to break down racial prejudice is by mingling with people who have prejudices and who are unused to and who have few contacts with Negroes. Negroes should attend and participate in all interracial luncheons and dinner meetings to which they are invited. Our intelligentsia should also frequent interracial sport contests and encourage these events.

It was heartening to see Walter White and Bill Hastie and others at the Bruin-Brewers basketball game. Too many white people know well only Negroes of the Uncle Tom type. If our better classes shrink from meetings because of timidity, the race suffers by this lack.

NO SEPARATE SCHOOLS

Eventually if we keep this up, we will be accustomed to being seen in theatres, stores, lunch counters and other places where today we find ourselves unwanted and barred. Someday, the Supreme Court, since Reynolds is gone, is going to make unconstutional these obstacles to civil liberties. Some day there will be no separate schools.

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Let us not be mourning the spread of prejudice. Let's help break down these undemocratic practices of segregation. Let us help the liberals and true believers in Christ and democracy. The time to begin this battle will never be earlier, nor more strategically sounder than now. Every successful attack upon Jim Crowism is a battle won in the war for Democracy and national unity.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Help Fight Our Own Cause

MAR 29 1941

Partly because of the depression and partly because they feel Negroes are sufficiently advanced to provide for their own welfare, many of the white philanthropists who, in years gone by, contributed heavily to Negro education and advancement, have either curtailed or cut off their donations entirely. This means that the burden of supporting his cause has fallen directly on the shoulders of the Negro himself. It is our opinion that he ought to assume the task with dignity, courage and enthusiasm.

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Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

The Negro and Democracy

APR 19 1941

As World War II becomes daily more complex, so too does the role of the Negro throughout the world in the present conflict become more puzzling. In the U.S. a thousand-and-one committees, with high-sounding titles, are set up to "Aid in the Battle for Democracy," to "War Against Fascism and Dictatorship" —to do this and that for the benefit of Britain. Whosoever raises his voice against immediate and complete surrender to the war hysteria now gripping the country is villified and smeared.

Insofar as the white peoples are concerned, we have no quarrel with this attitude. Undoubtedly, life for the whites is easier and more pleasant under the superficial "democratic" setup of the British type than under the harsh regimentation of a Hitler or a Stalin.

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While the white press screams about "Defending world democracy," the U.S. Naval Academy refuses to allow the Annapolis lacrosse team to play Harvard until a Negro, son of a Harvard graduate and a brilliant player on the Harvard lacrosse team, was being barred from competition. This, however, is no isolated example of white intolerance— or, for that matter, elsewhere around the world wherever white powers rule.

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She also said she advocated, several years ago, a "primer of Americanism." In view of the Marian Anderson case a few years ago and the more recent Paul Robeson case (both of whom cannot sing in Constitution Hall because of their color) it makes one believe more and more about they their

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Let's Break Down Prejudice

MAR 29 1941

By E. B. HENDERSON

EVERY now and then we hear someone say, "prejudice is getting worse in America." Yet no time was ever more propitious for winning tolerance. The difficulty is that there are too many completely "inferiorized" Negroes, the "appeasers and defeatists" in positions of leadership today.

MAR 29 1941

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56k-1941

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

I Am a "Jim Crow" American

May 18, the "I Am an American" program will be staged at the municipal auditorium, Oklahoma City. The affair will be in the form of a citizenship recognition day, when those youths who have reached the age of 21, and subject to the draft, will be given orientation. Patriotic addresses will be delivered. The plans extend to giving recognition even to those aliens who have completed citizenship requirements during the past year.

But this appeal to the patriotism of the people does not up to this moment include Negro youth just reaching the 21st milestone in their lives. Although black boys just entering the precincts of manhood, will soon be snatched from their homes into military camps and may within the year be converted into cannon fodder on foreign soil, the first impress upon their adult thinking is to be that they are a "Jim Crow" unit in the country where they were born.

We talk about national unity, but no Fifth Column conceived of could do more towards orienting Negro youth toward disloyalty than such an act. We are moved to make this statement because last week we were approached by one of the guiding spirits of the "I Am an American" program, and requested to suggest how Negro youth could be integrated into the program, without "creating any trouble among the whites."

The white lady who discussed this matter with the writer was fair-minded enough to say that she believed Negro and white youth should attend this patriotic function together, but, said she, "I am in the minority. There is a large number of my people who feel that one of two things will have to be done. We will have to arrange to separate the Negro and white boys in the auditorium, or we will have to arrange for a separate meeting."

We told our visitor that in our judgment a patriotic meeting should be attended by all Americans, at the same time and in the same place. We told our visitor that to talk of national unity but in the same breath make arrangements for separation in a moment when love and devotion for the flag is given expression, is stupid and silly.

And then we went into another phase of the subject regarding which few white people in control centers in America seem to be paying any attention. We told our white visitor that those people in America who persist in maintaining unfair standards, and give open expression to race prejudice, are placing too great a burden and strain upon Negro leadership.

During the first world war twenty years ago, thousands of young Negroes, at the outset of the conflict, announced they were not going to fight. They asked, "Why should I fight for the right of the voice of men to be heard in foreign governments when my voice is ignored in my native land?"; they asked, "Why should I fight for the physical safety of other people when I am lynched, and my relatives will be lynched while I am on the battle front?"; they asked, "Why should I battle for liberties none of which I enjoy?"

It was clear-eyed, visionful Negro leadership recognizing right and responsibility is cumulative and heaped together, that called the masses of Negroes into schoolhouses, lodge halls and churches, convincing them that two wrongs do not make right, and that this is our country and the Stars and Stripes is the American Negro's flag, regardless to units of citizens who think differently. It was Negro leadership that threw the Negro soldier into the military establishment, patriotic, in spite of Jim Crow, the mob and disfranchisement.

But twenty years ago there was no well organized Fifth Column in America. Today, with France subjugated and England tottering on her knees, people everywhere all over America can see men with white faces many of whom openly express love for, and interest in totalitarian forms. Just a few weeks ago this writer was in a government building. The night before hell had fallen from the skies on London. As we peered through the window where we were doing business with an employe of the government, we expressed our horror of what was happening.

Looking cautiously from one side to another to see if anyone was near, this employe of the government, with a white face, leaned over and whispered, "Yes, I'm glad of what is happening. I hope England will be whipped to her knees. I want Germany to win."

The man speaking to this writer was an American citizen. He spoke faultless English. He is a government employe. He is not alone by himself, but countless other white Americans are disaffected, dissatisfied and subversive. We have related this story in order to point out the grave danger that threatens, and the terrible load placed on the shoulders of Negro leadership in this hour, when treason is in the air.

Twenty years ago it was possible to properly guide Negro masses, but today with the men with white faces, many of them next door neighbors to Negroes they have known for years, talking treason, a menacing situation develops.. Negro leadership has another and more serious problem. If revolution and uprisings come in this country, the Negro is the largest minority group. It is foolish to assume that overtures will not be made to black citizens, Jim Crowed, lynched and set completely outside the social order.

The "I Am an American" committee, with its silly, stupid plans to segregate Negroes in a patriotic meeting, is contributing quite largely to the burden Negro leadership must carry. Everyone wants peace, tranquility and happiness, and what shall be the answer of the Negro leader when the masses become innoculated with the thought that some other form or social order may more quickly achieve their objectives?

I am an American. All the lime in my bones came from the soil of this nation. Father and mother are buried in this hallowed environment and the tender recollections of my childhood are treasured under the Stars and Stripes. It is useless for anyone to attempt to subvert my devotion from the vale of memories that reach back half a century, but this is not the picture one must draw of youth fighting for a place in the rising sun—youth that dares, and is willing to take a chance out on the plains of adventure.

Age is content with reminiscences, but vibrant youth is impatient and will fight, and this is the vexationus problem and trouble thrown into the lap of Negro leadership by those who offer lip service to patriotism, but who in actuality are intolerants who would destroy democratic processes and the realities of brotherhood.

The Union
Cincinnati, Ohio

Thinking Atty. Bowman, Belonged to the Great White Race,
He was sent an invitation
To occupy an honored place,
On a program of Christian kindness and love.
That gentleman's reply,
Showed up their mistake
So naught could they do
But his medicine take.

JUL 17 1941

We utilize this opportunity of publishing the following epistolary copy, "a gem of purest ray serene," which graphically and sarcastically, depicts conditions, unfortunately only too true, in many localities.—Dabney.

Columbus, O., July 14, 1941.

Mr. Robert E. Bolsen and
Mr. B. L. West, Jr.,
Y. M. C. A.,
Columbus, Ohio.

56k

Gentlemen: I received the inclosed invitation which I must decline for the reason that I chance to be a Christian of color and, according to your Mr. Spyker, and probably yourselves, white Christians? should have no dealings with colored Christians.

If our army and navy were not at this time so illy prepared I might have accepted your invitation, for I know it would be necessary to call them out in order that I might be able to avail myself of the facilities your invitation offers.

On second thought probably the POSSE COMITATUS might suffice, because in racial antipathy in this community, your Mr. Spyker occupies an evil eminence all his own.

JUL 17 1941

But after all, the weather is hot and I am busy getting ready for a little vacation, so, for the time being, I shall leave you Christians to enjoy the delectable luxury of your racial hatred.

Yours truly,
JOS. E. BOWMAN.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

VAST THRONG JAMS THE MALL TO CHEER AMERICAN DAY FETE

City's Greatest Patriotic Rally Draws Estimated 750,000 to Reaffirm Loyalty to U. S.

ICKES PLEADS FOR BRITAIN

Mayor Tells 'Adolf, Benito and Joe' That 'We Are Not Afraid to Defend Institutions'

By BYRON DARNTON

Along with the rest of the country New York City celebrated "I Am an American Day" yesterday. Locally the big attraction was on the Mall at Central Park, where hundreds of thousands of persons attended a mass meeting, officially designated as the greatest patriotic gathering the city has ever seen.

It was a double-message mass meeting. There were the usual serious speakers, who reminded their hearers that we live in dangerous times. And there were representatives of the lighter side of American life — lustry, shouting singers and comedians—who demonstrated most satisfactorily that to be an American is not merely a matter of grave responsibility but is also a lot of fun.

Bill Robinson, the Negro tap dancer, promised, for instance, that if Hitler ever started for Harlem he personally would guarantee that he'd never get past Yankee Stadium.

Eddie Cantor, his banjo eyes popping at the size of the crowd that spread before him, remarked that he hadn't seen so many people "since Ida's relatives came to live with us"—Ida being his wife, and the joke being a sure-fire producer of American laughs for several generations.

Mayor Has Busy Day

Mayor La Guardia grinned and sweated through a most enjoyable afternoon that included a speech, a spell as master of ceremonies and a couple of turns as leader of the band. One of the numbers he led was a Sousa march, and each time he heard the cymbals—and as it was Sousa, that was often—he laughed in utter glee. Then, with complete seriousness, he introduced Lieut. Gov. Charles Poletti, of Italian extraction like himself, as Carlo Poletti. The Mayor almost fell off the platform at that one.

By Nazi standards the mass meeting was a flop. Except for a few bands and some children's groups, nobody marched to it. Entering the park en route to the area of the Mall, where the ceremonies were held, people broke across barriers of benches and shockingly walked on the grass.

Those who found places in the 35,000 seats on the Mall crossed legs or slumped spinelessly, as they wished. There was scarcely an acre of uniforms, and they were police or veterans of the last war.

And there was some typically American disrespect for the amenities. Thus, when Bishop William T. Manning read the invocation, and those near the platform arose, there were shouts of "Sit down!" from backbenchers whose view was impaired. The amenities won, and the crowd stood.

Applause throughout the afternoon was frequent and loud—Eddie Cantor and Kate Smith got as big hands as anybody, and bigger ones than the serious speakers—but by any Nazi standards the expressions of approval would have been most inadequate. There were no chorused hurrahs to match even an inferior performance at the Kroll Opera House in Berlin.

100,000 at Chicago Fete

In Chicago the day was celebrated by a meeting at Soldiers Field, attended by an estimated 100,000 persons. William S. Knudsen, director of the Office of Production Management, the principal speaker, said that unless there was a stop to the "infamous practice" of bombing open cities and killing women and children "we will all be back living in holes in the ground."

In Washington speakers at several meetings and on radio programs observed the day, directing their remarks to the 300,000 aliens who have been naturalized in the last year and the more than 2,000,000 young Americans who became voters. Among the speakers were Vice President Wallace, Solicitor General Francis Biddle, Representative Sam Rayburn, Attorney General Robert A. Jackson and Justice Justin Miller of the United States Court of Appeals.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

"I Am An American Day"

Sunday, May 18, has been designated by the President of the United States, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, as "I AM AN AMERICAN DAY" throughout the nation.

The observance of this particular day is especially dedicated to those new citizens who have recently become of legal voting age; to those foreign-born who have just become naturalized Americans—and to all the other 130 millions who believe that citizenship in these United States of America is their most sacred possession.

About fourteen millions of America's most loyal citizens who dearly cherish AMERICA'S IDEALS OF LIBERTY AND JUSTICE TO ALL will resolve again with all the passion of their hearts, that the IDEALS OF DEMOCRACY on which this great Nation was founded shall survive forever—and never suffer by their thought or act.

Inspired with patriotic fervor and thrilled at the sight of waving flags, WE, TOO, WILL AGAIN PROUDLY REPEAT THE AMERICAN CREED:

"I believe in the United States of America as a government of the people, by the people, for the people, whose just powers are derived from the consent of the governed; a democracy in a republic; a sovereign nation of many sovereign states; a perfect union, one and inseparable, established on those principles of freedom, equality, justice and humanity for which American patriots sacrifced their lives and fortunes.

"I therefore believe it is my duty to my country to love it, to support its constitution, to obey its laws, to respect its flag and to defend it against all enemies."

THEN—no matter in which part of the great broad country one may be—some incident will send us to our knees to pray and utter in silence that other AMERICAN CREED:

"I, too, Sing America
I am the darker brother
They send me to eat in the kitchen
When company comes
But I laugh
And eat well
And grow strong.
To-morrow
I'll sit at the table
When company comes
Nobody'll dare
Say to me
"Eat in the kitchen"
Then.
Besides, they'll see how beautiful I am
And be ashamed.

I, TOO, AM AMERICA.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Fight for Negro Rights—A Fight for Democracy

New York, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Enclosed please find copy of a letter I sent to the Chicago Defender:

"I read your editorial in the Defender recently in which you express approval of the views of Rev. Harold Kingsley expressed in his letter to your paper dealing with the war and Negro people. Certainly there is need for clarity on this issue. For that reason I feel impelled to answer the 'progressive and learned' (as you call him) Dr. Kingsley.

"The worthy Doctor's major premise that 'it is sound wisdom that we fight both these battles at the same time—the battle for full citizenship and the battle for the ideal of America as presented in our foreign policy by President Roosevelt.' Is the 'learned and progressive' minister so naive as not to see that the battle for full citizenship of the Negro people is a battle against the Roosevelt foreign policy and its supporters. Is he so blind that he cannot see that Mr. Roosevelt and his foreign policy finds among its most hearty and consistent supporters the 'economic royalist' and the Southern Bourbon who wield the lynch rope around the necks of the Negro people.

"A fight for full citizenship, practical in its implications, including the right to work, decent housing, buoyant, health, freedom of person and from discrimination, is a fight against these people. The Roosevelt foreign policy receives its most consistent support from the chief enemies of the Negro people. Let the 'learned and progressive' Doctor look at the record of the poll tax Congressmen on every 'Roosevelt policy' that drives the country deeper and deeper into the war.

"Negroes are against the war. They have learned their lesson of 1917, even though privilege and philanthropy has many a henchman to whip up the war drums like the 'learned and progressive' Doctor. Negroes want real democracy, jobs and freedom. To get that they are learning that they have to fight against the Roosevelt foreign policies, Wall Street and Southern lynchers that they represent, the chief barriers that must be eliminated before Negroes will have full citizenship. Hence a fight against the war is a fight for Negro rights, a fight for democracy."

I. P. F.

56k-1941
Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

SPEAKING FOR ALL NEGROES

The other night a Negro speaking on a radio program with several prominent white people declared that Negroes are all behind the defense program and for aid to Britain.

Many Negroes are getting sick and tired of certain Negroes setting themselves up as spokesmen for the entire Negro group.

No Negro can speak for all the colored people in the United States, because there is as wide a variety of opinions among colored Americans as among white Americans.

There are Negroes in favor of the national defense program and there are Negroes who are not.

There are Negroes who favor aiding Britain and there are Negroes who would be jubilant if Britain fell under the Nazi onslaughts.

There are Negroes in favor of segregation and a policy of general appeasement and there are those who are not.

Nobody has taken a poll of Negro opinion to determine what Negroes think about anything, and until this is done it is impossible for anybody to truthfully state what Negroes think.

It would be a good policy if Negroes who are called upon to speak would speak for themselves, and not for thirteen million other citizens.

Unanimity of opinion is characteristic of barbarians.

It is no flattery of colored people for anybody to assert or imply that there are not wide differences of opinion among them on every imaginable question of the day.

Charlotte, N. C. Observer
March 3, 1941

2,000 NEGROES AT MASS MEET

Large Gathering Hears T. L. Kirkpatrick Expound Good Citizenship.

Approximately 2,000 Negroes yesterday afternoon attended a mass meeting held by the Religious Public Service association at the Armory-Auditorium.

Speaker was Col. T. L. Kirkpatrick, whose subject was "Americanism." Col. Kirkpatrick urged his listeners to be good citizens, make every effort to reduce crime, and co-operate with the police department and city administration.

A. W. Davis, secretary of the association, was in charge of the meeting. The meeting began at 12 o'clock with religious services conducted by Rev. G. W. Moore. A number of prominent Negro citizens also addressed the assemblage.

The Religious Public Service association was organized to encourage thrift among local Negroes, to help solve racial problems, and to assist domestic workers in obtaining better jobs.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

"WHAT CONSTITUTES AN AMERICAN?"

THE ABOVE QUESTION was asked by Hon. Harold L. Ickes, secretary of the Department of the Interior, as he addressed the 675,000 people in the "I Am An American Day" celebration in Central Park, New York, Sunday, May 18. Answering his own question, Secretary Ickes said:

"Not color nor race nor religion. Not the pedigree of his family nor the place of account. Not hih trade nor his profession. his birth. Not the coincidence of his citi- An American is one who loves justice and the coincidence of his citizenship. Not his social status nor his bank account. Not his trade nor his profession. An American is one who loves justice and believes in the dignity of man. An American is one who will fight for his freedom and that of his neighbor. An American is one who will sacrince property, ease and security in order that he and his children may retain the rights of free men. An American is one in whose heart is engraved the immortal second sentence of the Declaration of Independence."

Mr. Ickes by this definition, proves again that he has an eloquent as well as a sharp tongue, but to most people his definition of an American is an ideal to be attained at some remote future. The rights and perogatives guaranteed under the Declaration of Independence and our Constitution are limited, in their minds, to those Americans who happen to be of the Caucasian race. Until such a time as there is no reservation, mental or otherwise, as to the correctness of the above definition, our democracy will only appear as hypocrisy to the other nations of the world.

Bystander
Des Moines, Iowa

News Briefs From Far and Near

ALIENS "IN"-NEGROES "OUT"

New Orleans, La.—While Negroes of New Orleans were afforded opportunity to sit in the Tulane Auditorium on Thomas E. Dewey's discussion of recreational needs for draftees in various camps of the South, they could not be participants in the "I Am An American Day" celebration at the city auditorium Sunday.

The city auditorium has been a ticklish issue wherever Negroes are concerned. The use of it has been systmatically denied them in spite of the fact that they are tax payers.

MINNESOTA PASTOR BARRED FROM PULPIT

Minneapolis—After three weks of sensational rumors a meeting of the members of Bethesda Baptist church voted Tuesday night to bar Rev. W. E. Wadlington, its pastor for several years, from his pulpit pending investigation of charges preferred against him by Joseph Maxwell, an officer of the church.

Mr. Maxwell has openly charged Rev. Wadlington of misconduct with his wife, Mrs. Maxwell, three weeks ago at the Mavwell home, 1225 Hawthorne avenue, Minneapolis.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Asserts Whites Know Very Little About Negroes

Howard Trustee Says Race Only Wants Opportunity

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(SNS)—Dr. Guy B. Johnson, Howard Univeristy trustee and a member of the faculty at the University of North Carolina, stated in a radio address delivered recently, that the main thing the Negro wants from America is an opportunity which is not based on race or color.

According to the professor, the attitude of the Negro is "Give me an opportunity to make a decent living, to enjoy life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and I will take care of myself."

"In these critical times when our paramount aim is the defense of our democracy and our American way of life, we must be a united people," Dr. Johnson said, "Our 13,000,000 colored citizens are in many respects the most loyal and dyed-in-the-wool Americans in our whole nation. We have always had their loyalty and we must continue to have it, but the only way to keep it is to deserve it."

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REMARKABLE ACHIEVEMENTS

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"Suffice it to say that their achievements are no longer confined to music and pugilism, but extend into many fields, such as poetry, fiction, drama, painting, sculpture, mathematics, astronomy, physics, chemistry, metallurgy, aeronautics, architecture, law, medicine, biology, theology and religion. Yes, the Negro has made remarkable progress—in fact, the most remarkable progress that any group of people has ever made under similiar conditions."

In speaking of the Negro's handicaps, he stated:

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56k-1941

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh. Pa.

SPEAKING FOR ALL NEGROES

56K

The other night a Negro speaking on a radio program with several prominent white people declared that Negroes are all behind the defense program and for aid to Britain.

Many Negroes are getting sick and tired of certain Negroes setting themselves up as spokesmen for the entire Negro group.

FEB 15 1941

No Negro can speak for all the colored people in the United States, because there is as wide a variety of opinions among colored Americans as among white Americans.

There are Negroes in favor of the national defense program and there are Negroes who are not.

There are Negroes who favor aiding Britain and there are Negroes who would be jubilant if Britain fell under the Nazi onslaughts.

There are Negroes in favor of segregation and a policy of general appeasement and there are those who are not.

Nobody has taken a poll of Negro opinion to determine what Negroes think about anything, and until this is done it is impossible for anybody to truthfully state what Negroes think.

It would be a good policy if Negroes who are called upon to speak would speak for themselves, and not for thirteen million other citizens.

Unanimity of opinion is characteristic of barbarians.

It is no flattery of colored people for anybody to assert or imply that there are not wide differences of opinion among them on every imaginable question of the day.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

"WHAT CONSTITUTES AN AMERICAN?"

THE ABOVE QUESTION was asked by Hon. Harold L. Ickes, secretary of the Department of the Interior, as he addressed the 675,000 people in the "I Am An American Day" celebration in Central Park, New York, Sunday, May 18. Answering his own question, Secretary Ickes said:

MAY 31 1941

"Not color nor race nor religion. Not the pedigree of his family nor the place of account. Not hih trade nor his profession. his birth. Not the coincidence of his citi- An American is one who loves justice and the coincidence of his citizenship. Not his social status nor his bank account. Not his trade nor his profession. An American is one who loves justice and believes in the dignity of man. An American is one who will fight for his freedom and that of his neighbor. An American is one who will sacrifice property, ease and security in order that he and his children may retain the rights of free men. An American is one in whose heart is engraved the immortal second sentence of the Declaration of Independence."

MAY 31 1941

Mr. Ickes by this definition, proves again that he has an eloquent as well as a sharp tongue, but to most people his definition of an American is an ideal to be attained at some remote future. The rights and perogatives guaranteed under the Declaration of Independence and our Constitution are limited, in their minds, to those Americans who happen to be of the Caucasian race. Until such a time as there is no reservation, mental or otherwise, as to the correctness of the above definition, our democracy will only appear as hypocrisy to the other nations of the world.

Charlotte, N. C. Observer
March 3, 1941

2,000 NEGROES AT MASS MEET

Large Gathering Hears T. L. Kirkpatrick Expound Good Citizenship.

Approximately 2,000 Negroes yesterday afternoon attended a mass meeting held by the Religious Public Service association at the Armory-Auditorium.

Speaker was Col. T. L. Kirkpatrick, whose subject was "Americanism." Col. Kirkpatrick urged his listeners to be good citizens, make every effort to reduce crime, and co-operate with the police department and city administration.

A. W. Davis, secretary of the association, was in charge of the meeting. The meeting began at 12 o'clock with religious services conducted by Rev. G. W. Moore. A number of prominent Negro citizens also addressed the assemblage.

The Religious Public Service association was organized to encourage thrift among local Negroes, to help solve racial problems, and to assist domestic workers in obtaining better jobs.

Bystander
Des Moines, Iowa

News Briefs From Far and Near

ALIENS "IN"-NEGROES "OUT"

New Orleans, La.—While Negroes of New Orleans were afforded opportunity to sit in the Tulane Auditorium on Thomas E. Dewey's discussion of recreational needs for draftees in various camps of the South, they could not be participants in the "I Am An American Day" celebration at the city auditorium Sunday.

The city auditorium has been a ticklish issue wherever Negroes are concerned. The use of it has been systmatically denied them in spite of the fact that they are tax payers.

MINNESOTA PASTOR BARRED FROM PULPIT

Minneapolis—After three weks of sensational rumors a meeting of the members of Bethesda Baptist church voted Tuesday night to bar Rev. W. E. Wadlington, its pastor for several years, from his pulpit pending investigation of charges preferred against him by Joseph Maxwell, an officer of the church.

Mr. Maxwell has openly charged Rev. Wadlington of misconduct with his wife, Mrs. Maxwell, three weeks ago at the Mavwell home, 1225 Hawthorne avenue, Minneapolis.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Asserts Whites Know Very Little About Negroes

Howard Trustee Says Race Only Wants Opportunity

JUN 1 1941

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Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

"Where Do We Stand In National Emergency?" Asks Emmett Scott

MAR 1 1941

Deplores Attitude of Those Who Think Minorities Should Be Satisfied With Patch-Quilt Democracy In Face of Peril.

By EMMETT J. SCOTT

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27—"Where Do We Stand At This Time?", is a pertinent inquiry, as emergency preparations feverishly go forward to meet any and all contingencies that may arise affecting the well-being of the country and ourselves as the largest racial, minority group in the United States.

For many months now we have been registering protests against the legalization and imposition of the jim-crow status being forced upon colored citizens by various and sundry agencies of our government through jaundiced-eyed officials who are carrying their prejudices and race-discriminatory notions into National Defense efforts.

OTHER RACIAL GROUPS ESCAPE THIS HUMILIATION

Other racial groups are escaping this humiliation. No one is talking of setting up Greek, or Irish, or Jewish, or German, or Indian, or Italian, or Swedish, or Danish air-squadrons, combat units, or other emergency military groups. This humiliation is reserved for the Negro group on the assumption apparently that nothing can be done about it.

Also, in defense preparations in industry, the hard and fast lines of racial discrimination are being tightened and serve to deny to one group, almost alone, the full privileges and opportunities of employment, and disappoint its eager willingness to make patriotic contribution toward that readiness so necessary if we are to be ready for THE DAY.

DISHEARTENING, DISCOURAGING

All of this would not be so disheartening and discouraging if it were not in an atmosphere of hypocritical pretense that we are practicing the formulas of enlightened democracy in America, and preparing to maintain it throughout the world.

Estelle Sternberger, executive director of World Peaceways, New York, in a recent broadcast, paid her respects to that mistaken sense of patriotism which is proposing and enforcing a surrender of fundamental, democratic practices "in the interest of national efficiency and unity."

Unhappily and unfortunately, even among ourselves, there are those who are covertly, subtly and insinuatingly suggesting that we abandon our protests, take what is coming to us, and complain not.

This observer recently wrote that our house has not been set in order any more than it was in 1917 when we went forth to make the world safe for democracy, and that, the usual and continuing disabilities from which colored men and women suffer are not being abated or ameli

MAR 1 1941

CITIZENS' DESIRE COMPLETE DEMOCRACY

In contrast to those among us, and all others who take exception to these all-too-true statements, it is refreshing to note that substantial elements of our citizenship are in no way hesitant in expressing the same opinions—that this democracy of ours is not the thing it is usually cracked-up to be, and that the call of the hour is to meet the responsibilities of the hour by according to oppressed and suppressed minorities in America that justice and freedom and equality we are all but ready to go to war for the benefit of other nations—and to meet these responsibilities NOW.

Complete reply to such carping critics is to be found in the address made in New York City last week by John C. Winant, recently designated as American Ambassador to the Court of St. James, when he said:

"We could not expect—and we cannot expect—that a citizen with no share in the benefits of democracy will give his faith and his life for the empty promises of democracy."

MAR 1 1941

In the interest of the preservation of our civilization, our national unity, and our national security, the discriminations and prejudices now retarding the progress of democracy in America should be abandoned.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

National Unity

FEB 28 1941

Our President continues to call on the people for National Unity. Oneness of purpose and solidarity of action; to meet what his Excellency is pleased to call menaces threatening the overthrow of world democracy; and in substance, offers America to the world as the only arsenal to save democracy, a form of government that never has existed in truth or fact. He makes this call to his people, in teeth of the open fact that his administration at Washington encourages and acquisces in a policy of segregation and discrimination that defeast 13,000,000 of his home folks of the freedom he asks for oppressed people outside of America. If it is the aim of democracy our President is talking about for the Jews in Germany and the oppressed in other lands beyond the seas, why doesn't he move to give 13,000,000 Negroes in his homeland the same freedom of speech, freedom of press, and opportunity to work on our National Defense Program and to fight for their country along side of white soldiers in the Army and Navy?

Charity begins at home, though the ruling authority in America does not seem to recognize these principles of just government. Democracy has proven a myth all over the world; it has not as yet found an arsenal for its preservation, and never will until men learn to be just to one another. Democracy has always failed when the crisis came to its people, and cried to its people, we cannot protect ourselves; give us the power of the dictator and we can survive. Power thus granted temporarily to rulers of the people by the people never returned to the people; and democracy becomes permanently totalitarianism. We listen to the appeals of the President with patience and moderation; but we have a reasonable doubt of the sincerity of any appeal for national unity; that ignores and does not include 13,000,000 of its citizens in its national defense program because they are black, despite the fact that they are loyal citizens and taxpayers in common with white citizens.

FEB 28 1941

Total defense and all out aid to Britain means the best that all the people have to spare. Not white people, red people or black people, but all of the people. President Lincoln said: Government of the people; by the people, and for the people shall not perish from the earth. Jefferson said of democracy: God created all men equal and entitled to certain unalienable rights; and that there was no just government without the consent of the governed. He meant everybody that was governed by those in charge of the government, had to have their consent before the rulers would have the rights to rule over them. He did not mean that governors, presidents or whatnots could control either Negroes or white folks without their consent, or having a voice in selecting those chosen to rule or govern. Neither Jefferson nor Lincoln meant that when a crisis or emergency arose, that white men would do all the fighting; get all the work and control all labor projects to the exclusion of the Negro, and that the Negro would receive nothing in the line of [illegible] jobs as a white man needed a job. Neither did they mean that one set of men should organize and monopolize all public services, but that all the people according to qualifications should enjoy equal participation in whatever services or benefits the government provided for a livelihood for its citizens. We all are entitled to free speech, free press, a free ballot and a fair count of the votes placed in the ballot box, with every man represented by a person of his choice, that he might receive justice and equality at the ballot box. No country can be free or righteous until its citizens are just and fair to one another. The President's effort and expenditure of the taxpayer's money to give Jews and others in foreign lands freedom and protection, and at the same time denying these rights and privileges to his people at home, will not take well with the Creator that made all men equal, nor the Constitution of our country that offers an equality of rights and opportunity to all its citizens without regard to race, color or previous condition of servitude.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
February 26, 1941

COLORED MINISTER OFFERS GOOD ADVICE

Editor Constitution: A word of advice to the colored people, my race, the Negroes of the south:

Through the plans of God and our government, the colored people have the greatest opportunity presented to them now on the farms that has ever been presented to them, and I want to advise them to grasp this golden opportunity before it is too late.

Go back to the farm where you can raise and have plenty of fresh good food to eat and live happy; where you can get your houses free, gardens and water free, where you can raise good children and serve God.

Sin, vice and laziness are destroying the Negro race everywhere. The chaingang and penitentiaries are crowded with them.

Jobs are scarce in small cities. Farm production is much needed, and prices are good in war time. The government Farm Housing Project offers you anything you want. Will sell you a home, rent you a farm, let you have money, stock and give you 40 years to pay for it. Look how they are trying to help us. Giving us rental money, our old people's pension, good schools, free books, paying the teachers, adult schools, clinics, doctors and medicine. Fruits of all kind free to our school children.

Wake up and get on the job and help them and yourself. Fred Douglas and Booker T. Washington said once in a lecture to the colored people that if they wanted to be recognized as a race they must serve God, marry and raise good families, be good, trustworthy, truthful, honest citizens and work, be economical, save money and buy a home. Bishop Y. W. Bell and Dr. A. S. Clarke, two of the foremost race leaders of the south, in a lecture to the colored people this year advises them to work, be thrifty, economize and live good citizens, and the white race will surely help you.

Yours for peace and safety of all races.

REV. JUDSON DINKINS.
Cordele, Ga.

56k-1941
Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

The Negro's Course In the Crisis

BY WALTER LIVINGSTON WRIGHT
President, Lincoln (Pa.) University

(From baccalaureate address, June 1, at Lincoln University, Chester County, Pa., founded in 1854, the oldest institution in the United States for the higher education of Negro young men.)

The world is one. We shall best attain our desire at home in a world that moves toward the same ideals. In a world that denies righteous purposes of life and exalts their opposition, we cannot advance even if we survive. We shall do little to save democracy abroad if we neglect it at home. If we disclaim our interest in its survival elsewhere, we run the risk that in the face of organized might we lose the liberty we have so hardly won.

We, in America, are no longer a new nation as in former years. We inherit conditions and problems that have come down to us through three hundred years. Antagonisms have developed similar to those across the seas.

Racially we live in two worlds in America. We breathe the same air and eat the same food, yet the two races are far apart. What shall be done to bridge the gap? There is advice on every hand. Whom shall we follow?

TWO WORLDS IN U. S.

On the white side of the line few give thought to the racial situation. In general they assume the continuance of things as they are. We separate at every possible point and little attention is paid to the life the Negro faces. To us it is a thing apart, while to the Negro it affects his whole existence. He lives largely in a world circumscribed for him by the other race.

Inevitably he wants change. How should it be brought about, and how shall its beneficence be assured? Can he assume that the change necessarily means improvement? Things are not satisfactory. The temptation is to assume that any change will be for the better.

NEW SITUATIONS

From time to time new situations necessitate action. A crusade sweeps over the earth. The sword is red with human blood. The wealth of the world is poured out for implements of war. Men battle on land, sea, and air.

We in America sit on the sidelines. We are told on the one part that it is the siren's call luring us to the destruction of the life and ideals we have built up if we turn aside from our own life busy with the problems that press for solution within our own borders.

The nation as a whole, however, moves hesitatingly with slow measured steps into the belief that if we sit by and allow the new way of life to prevail in the rest of the world we shall not be bothered with our vexing problems, that there will be new controls partly from without and perhaps more from within if the Nazi way becomes the dominating, the successful way in the world.

VARIOUS POLICIES

The Negro has his own viewpoints as he tries to see his way through the dimly lighted future. His leaders advocate vitally different policies from which he must choose.

Some advocate a general movement with prevailing American sentiment, insisting that the Negro is first of all American, and that the most vital thing for him is that America should retain her freedom of action; that in the emergency the Negro should appeal first as a loyal American, with insistence on fair and equal treatment, but with no threat of disloyalty if these pleas are disregarded.

LEADERS DIFFER

A second leadership would reverse this order, insisting that justice to the Negro should precede his support of the defense of America, and the nation's danger is his opportunity—that his loyalty should be only to a democracy that gives him his full rights.

A third starts with the premise that, with the possible exception of America and Russia, all governments alike are bad, so far as the Negro is concerned, and therefore the present world struggle has little interest for him. Fascism and Nazism are bad, but so is British rule.

LITTLE CHOICE

All badnesses are alike. Imperialisms, British, German, or American, differ little. One or the other does not matter so far as the Negro's future is concerned.

JUN 14 1941

On the one side there is the statement from one leader in the public press that this was the opportune time because the government was most vulnerable and needed the Negro and all other citizens; that Negroes in order to secure their rights should embarrass the government in the same manner that the government has embarrassed them; that Negroes should use the same tactics against the government to attain their citizenship rights as organized laborers are using to obtain higher wages.

RACE WANTS TO SERVE

The other view is expressed by a Negro journal: "In America fourteen million Negoes march to offer their services to America, which despite its imperfections, is still the last outpost to constitutional freedom for all mankind in the civilized world. Throughout the nation a great minority surges forth in search of an opportunity to serve, without malice or grudge. All it seeks is a place in the productive schemes of a land long loved."

The student hears all these voices. Which shall he heed? Certainly he should follow neither without earnest effort to get the facts. Are all imperialisms alike? Do British, German, Italian, American control in Africa and the Islands mean the same thing so that there is no choice?

Excluding America, where he is nominally at least a member of the mother country, he is elsewhere a member of a colonial possession with the hope of ultimately gaining self-rule and control in areas historically his, and where his numbers exceed all other groups. With the two hopes ahead of ultimate independence and meanwhile a beneficent rule that will lead through educational and other development to this end, does he really see as much hope under one rule as another.

ALL NATIONS SIMILAR

If there is no difference, the world struggle is one he may well pass by. If not, it is surely the part of wisdom to aid the most favorable. British and American principles expresed and exemplified for good or ill in practice are open to his study, as are those of the Nazi and Fascist. Both have dealt and are dealing with minority groups, and their methods are known to all that have the will to investigate.

Turning to the United States, what course is wise? Loyalty and patriotic service with loyal pressure for recognition, or this only on condition that certain essential rights under the Constitution are granted before that service is rendered; or thirdly, cooperation with groups at home and abroad which see the Negro's future in an overthrow of existing forms of government, and the nation's present stress a favorable opportunity to bring this about?

CHOICE DOUBTFUL

The choice lies largely between the first two, and the individual will form his own conclusion either from careful study or emotionally following some appealing leader.

JUN 14 1941

What of the signs of promise under present skies granting a continuance of the existing way of life? What is the increasing effect of education where private philanthropy and state and national appropriation have brought educational opportunity?

The student will find mingled encouragement and discouragement. May I call your attention to some of the things that seem encouraging to one who believes that injustice to any man injures more in the long run him who gives than him who suffers; that the ultimate judgment of the white man in America may be based on the measure of justice he meets out to the other race he brought here: that in America the issue is "all men up, sir," or all down, to be succeeded by a better and wiser civilization.

ABILITY RECOGNIZED

The Negro's ability is being recognized as never before. In literature, science, music, and art the day is past when he attracts surprised attention from his racial origin.

With trained minds of both races and a fuller recognition of Christian principles, one may surely hope for progress as the problem becomes more that of the wider relationship of man to man, and the national problem is merged in that of mankind in general where the future existence of all seems to depend on the gradual diminution of hatred, malice, ill will, jealousy and seeking of self.

New Masses
New York, N. Y.

Beating Jim Crow

"I LOVE America but I do not love the poll tax, lynching, Jim-Crowism, job discrimination, unequal education, and oppression." In that statement by Roscoe Dunjee, militant Negro editor of the Oklahoma City *Black Dispatch,* is the briefest summary of the problems tackled by the Houston convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Within each category of things we "do not love" is a multitude of related problems taken up by the 300 delegates. There is not only the poll-tax denial of vote, for example, but the "white primary." There is not only night lynching but murder in open court. And besides the problems that press most heavily on Negroes there are those common to all oppressed people, black and white—the whole fight for jobs and wages, the right to organize, civil liberties. To the delegates these issues are, of course, anything but new; it was the NAACP's thirty-second annual convention, and the issues existed before the organization was born. But at this meeting, in the Jim Crow state of Martin Dies, were reflected the progress, the strength that comes from long years of working together for common advancement.

JUN 8 1941

A victory for all Negroes came during the course of the convention, with President Roosevelt's executive order against job discrimination in defense industries. The order is to be backed by a five-man enforcement board which must certainly include representatives of the Negro people. This, however, does not mark the end of the long campaign to abolish job discrimination. Negroes well know that no enforcement agency will be sufficient unless it is made, through pressure from the people, to function in accordance with its purpose. Surely the President's order was no real reason for A. Phillip Randolph, Negro Social Democrat, to call off the planned job march on Washington. This arbitrary action weakens the strongest weapon in the fight for Negro job equality—the weapon of demand and protest by which Negroes won the presidential decree in the first place.

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

Gene Wins, But Looks Like He's Going to Bite That Cigar In Half

DR. WALTER D. COCKING (left), dean of the school of Education at the University of Georgia, leaves the witness stand during a hearing at the capitol in Atlanta after denying charges by Gov. Eugene Talmadge (right) that the dean had advocated the teaching of white children and Negroes in the same schools. The state board of regents backed up Talmadge after the hearing by voting 10 to 5 against re-employing Dr. Cocking.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

The Negro Is Stereotyped

DAVID H. BRADFORD, of Kentucky State College, who writes a weekly column for the Courier-Journal, protested last week the fact that in the minds of many White people the Negro is stereotyped as a lazy, careless, inefficient, carefree individual. To many Whites that is the picture of the whole Negro Race despite evidences to the contrary to be found on every hand. Motion pictures have had a lot to do with keeping the happy-go-lucky, carefree Negro as THE NEGRO. The only virtue motion pictures allot to the Negro is a dog-like fidelity to his white people. Writers like Octavius Roy Cohen in the Saturday Evening Post and Roark Bradford in Collier's also help maintain this stereotype of what the Negro is supposed to be—lazy, shiftless, crapshooting, chicken-stealing, happy-go-lucky in the most serious trouble.

Books aud stories and pictures pay no attention—or very litttle—to the intelligent, upstanding, self-respecting Negro. He must be an Uncle Tom of the 1850's or they can't use him. So we are handicapped by this stereotype that is fixed in the minds of many whites—even intelligent whites. Talk of white business men advertising in Negro papers and immediately they visualize the whole Race as composed of some, dirty, unclean and foul Negroes they have contacted. White politicians are almost as bad. They want little or nothing to do with the intelligent, clean, serious-minded Negroes. They prefer to deal with the clowns and underworld of the Race and the pity is try to convince themselves all Negroes are alike.

Sunday's Courier-Journal Magazine had a full page of a busy day for Mayor Scholtz and apropos of nothing told a story of a big, half drunk Negro approaching the Mayor's car and asking His Honor for a dollar. All the rest of the article of how the Mayor's day is taken up was lost in that one story and no doubt many white readers pictured all Negroes of that type.

But white people know better despite their desire to picture the Negro as a good-for-nothing. They know there are great Negro men and women—inventors, artists, authors, orators, educators, artisans, laborers. They know that often the porters on trains, the waiters in dining-rooms, the bellboys in hotels, the butlers and maids in their homes—often have more education, more intelligence, more commonsense, more ability, more class and more character than the people they serve. Because men and women are Black, doors of opportunity are shut in their faces despite ability or character. White people know this and if they have the Negro stereotyped as "a lazy, careless, inefficient, wasteful, without a sense of responsibility" individual, as Mr. Bradford thinks, then it is willful and wishful thinking on their part. And it is a poor alibi for employers to turn Negroes down in defense work or in ordinary, everyday labor.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING EARNEST

The Chicago Tribune in a recent survey indicates that the Negroes of Harlem are more anxious to fight for this country against the German menace than are the whites of New York. This is all the more amazing when we consider that the largest city in America is the haven for the thousands of refugees from Hitlerian tyranny and that it is the greatest Jewish city in the world, supposedly ready to engage in the struggle alongside the British Empire and the Soviet at the drop of the proverbial hat.

Like "Sammie the Skunk" in Countee Cullen's "Lost Zoo," the Negro must formulate his protest against the discrimination contemplated against him by the other animals invited by Noah to join him in his little excursion on the Ark. White Americans of every European extraction are perfectly willing to enjoy the fruits of the enormous defense boom but are more than anxious to keep "Sammie the Skunk" on the outside of the American Ark.

How much more impressive, therefore, is this patriotism of the American Negro who in spite of the extraordinary discriminations practiced against him at this time is more anxious than his Hebrew or Russo-American brother to shoulder arms against the Great Dictator. To one who knows the Negro of the United States, however, this is an old story and works every time. "If you will just be patient and quiet during the emergency—we will adjust your claims after the emergency is over," has been the refrain ever since the Negro became a citizen of this republic.

It is time the Negro stopped kidding himself and realized that effective protest during emergency is infinitely more productive of results than ten times the effort during the periods of comparative normalcy. It is most important that the Negro become more earnest than he has ever been. It is time he dropped the satisfied air and bestirred himself to participate as never before in the affairs and the wealth of America and her Four Freedoms. We have had none; we will fight if we have some; nor will mere promises suffice. "Sammie the Skunk" has learned his lesson, we hope, and now that he knows how "to sit down with elegant company," he too wishes a cabin on the American Ark before the storm breaks overhead.

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

Gene Wins, But Looks Like He's Going to Bite That Cigar In Half

DR. WALTER D. COCKING (left), dean of the school of Education at the University of Georgia, leaves the witness stand during a hearing at the capitol in Atlanta after denying charges by Gov. Eugene Talmadge (right) that the dean had advocated the teaching of white children and Negroes in the same schools. The state board of regents backed up Talmadge after the hearing by voting 10 to 5 against re-employing Dr. Cocking.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

The Negro Is Stereotyped

DAVID H. BRADFORD, of Kentucky State College, who writes a weekly column for the Courier-Journal, protested last week the fact that in the minds of many White people the Negro is stereotyped as a lazy, careless, inefficient, carefree individual. To many Whites that is the picture of the whole Negro Race despite evidences to the contrary to be found on every hand. Motion pictures have had a lot to do with keeping the happy-go-lucky, carefree Negro as THE NEGRO. The only virtue motion pictures allot to the Negro is a dog-like fidelity to his white people. Writers like Octavius Roy Cohen in the Saturday Evening Post and Roark Bradford in Collier's also help maintain this stereotype of what the Negro is supposed to be—lazy, shiftless, crapshooting, chicken-stealing, happy-go-lucky in the most serious trouble.

Books aud stories and pictures pay no attention—or very litttle—to the intelligent, upstanding, self-respecting Negro. He must be an Uncle Tom of the 1850's or they can't use him. So we are handicapped by this stereotype that is fixed in the minds of many whites—even intelligent whites. Talk of white business men advertising in Negro papers and immediately they visualize the whole Race as composed of some, dirty, unclean and foul Negroes they have contacted. White politicians are alright as bad. They want little or nothing to do with the intelligent, clean, serious-minded Negroes. They prefer to deal with the clowns and underworld of the Race and the pity is try to convince themselves all Negroes are alike.

Sunday's Courier-Journal Magazine had a full page of a busy day for Mayor Scholtz and apropos of nothing told a story of a big, half drunk Negro approaching the Mayor's car and asking His Honor for a dollar. All the rest of the article of how the Mayor's day is taken up was lost in that one story and no doubt many white readers pictured all Negroes of that type.

But white people know better despite their desire to picture the Negro as a good-for-nothing. They know there are great Negro men and women—inventors, artists, authors, orators, educators, artisans, laborers. They know that often the porters on trains, the waiters in dining-rooms, the bellboys in hotels, the butlers and maids in their homes—often have more education, more intelligence, more commonsense, more ability, more class and more character than the people they serve. Because men and women are Black, doors of opportunity are shut in their faces despite ability or character. White people know this and if they have the Negro stereotyped as "a lazy, careless, inefficient, wasteful, without a sense of responsibility individual. as Mr. Bradford thinks, then it is willful and wishful thinking on their part. And it is a poor alibi for employers to turn Negroes down in defense work or in ordinary, everyday labor.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING EARNEST

The Chicago Tribune in a recent survey indicates that the Negroes of Harlem are more anxious to fight for this country against the German menace than are the whites of New York. This is all the more amazing when we consider that the largest city in America is the haven for the thousands of refugees from Hitlerian tyranny and that it is the greatest Jewish city in the world, supposedly ready to engage in the struggle alongside the British Empire and the Soviet at the drop of the proverbial hat.

Like "Sammie the Skunk" in Countee Cullen's "Lost Zoo," the Negro must formulate his protest against the discrimination contemplated against him by the other animals invited by Noah to join him in his little excursion on the Ark. White Americans of every European extraction are perfectly willing to enjoy the fruits of the enormous defense boom but are more than anxious to keep "Sammie the Skunk" on the outside of the American Ark.

How much more impressive, therefore, is this patriotism of the American Negro who in spite of the extraordinary discriminations practiced against him at this time is more anxious than his Hebrew or Russo-American brother to shoulder arms against the Great Dictator. To one who knows the Negro of the United States, however, this is an old story and works every time. "If you will just be patient and quiet during the emergency—we will adjust your claims after the emergency is over," has been the refrain ever since the Negro became a citizen of this republic.

It is time the Negro stopped kidding himself and realized that effective protest during emergency is infinitely more productive of results than ten times the effort during the periods of comparative normalcy. It is most important that the Negro become more earnest than he has ever been. It is time he dropped the satisfied air and bestirred himself to participate as never before in the affairs and the wealth of America and her Four Freedoms. We have had none; we will fight if we have some; nor will mere promises suffice. "Sammie the Skunk" has learned his lesson, we hope, and now that he knows how "to sit down with elegant company," he too wishes a cabin on the American Ark before the storm breaks overhead.

56k-1941

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

WALTER CHIVERS SAYS:

Some Types Of Southern Negro Leadership

By WALTER R. CHIVERS

THESE ARE TROUBLOUS times in which we live. That is putting it mildly. Minority groups both political and racial are being sorely tried. The mettle of these people is undergoing the severest tests to which human beings have ever been subjected. If these people are to maintain status they must have leadership born of the present crisis. They must support this leadership.

AUG 18 1941

The tragedy of the situation in the Old South is the refusal of a sizable minority of upper class Negroes to recognize such leadership. It is developing The soil which forms its basis is the "common people". These leaders then are "common people." They have become leaders of the masses because the "upper class" Negroes have refused to "see' the identity between themselves and the common people.

CHIVERS

GAP IS CREATED

The social forces which have created the "upper class" Negroes such as education, position, "white connections," luck, have made such a gap between them and the common people as to generate within them a feeling of social superiority. I fear that the self-adulation placed upon themselves by too many members of this "privileged" Negro group has convinced them definitely that they do not belong inseparably to the masses.

AUG 1 0 1941

The evidence supporting this statement may be found in the customary way that the "appointed" leaders lecture to the masses, prescribe for them, and blame them for the ills suffered by the upper classes. These "leaders" refuse to work with the "common folk" or to recognize that they have anything to contribute to better race relations, for instance, out of their life-experiences.

The leadership, however, that is developing effectively is evolving out of the common sufferings of the masses of Negroes. As I write I can see in action fearless, courageous intelligent (even though unschooled) Negroes rising up to become fighting labor leaders. They can do it because they are part of it. They have the feel of the exploitation. The lives of themselves, the future of their children are all tied up in the cause for which they are fighting.

MUST UNDERSTAND PROBLEMS

Regardless of how sincere a man or woman may be they can not become effective leaders of people to whose problems they are not sympathetically attuned. This is practically the same as saying that true leadership comes from members of various groups and classes, thereby becoming group or class leadership. In the true sense of the word there is no such thing as race leadership or nation-wide leadership.

The recent display of noisy, bawling "leadership" shown by several Negroes in Atlanta over the recent political flare-up which unfortunately and regrettably involved education and the race issue is a clear demonstration of the misleadership that must happen when the classes appoint themselves to lead the masses.

These folk have a strong inclination for mass meeting, resolving and dissolving. They mass meet too soon after a crisis to have time for careful analysis, reflection and solid planning. Sometimes I believe they fear such action because it might mean that one of these several "leaders" will not be featured at the mass meeting. These folk are not leaders of the masses but rank individualists. They react spontaneously to any possible racial crisis in keeping with "personal" ideas of "saving the race".

LABOR NOT CONSULTED

Who ever heard of such Negro leaders calling in representatives of Negro unskilled labor, domestic servants, skilled labor for a serious conference before the mass meeting is called. They are afraid of such a conference. They fear that those who really suffer might go farther than resolutions of "filing committee reports for information". The difference in the several types of leaders is that one has something to "lose" and the others have not.

AUG 1 0 1941

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

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The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

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AUG 17 1941

By Ann Rivington

Shocking evidences of white chauvinism in American history textbooks now being used in New York City public schools are exposed in a report just completed by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Forty-five texts now commonly used in both elementary and secondary schools form the basis for this report, according to which New York City school children—when they are taught anything at all about the Negro people—are subjected to texts marred by untrue statements and outright slanders.

The report's summary states, in surprisingly restrained terms, considering the nature of its findings: "Although no two authors selected or arranged their details in exactly the same way, there is, however, relatively general agreement on the treatment of the Negro in American history textbooks. . . ."

"A few authors do not even mention the Negro after the Reconstruction Period. **Characteristics are overwhelmingly those of unfavorable description, and are usually attributed to the group as a whole.** Illustrations emphasize field work during slavery. All of the authors do not offer reference on Negro life and history. . . ."

The summary concludes, "To the writers of textbooks in American history, the Negro figures, for the most part, as a passive factor in their own welfare."

A frequent slander found in the texts by the NAACP report is the old one that Negroes are inferior mentally, "childlike," or "simple."

This same author, according to the report, describes John Brown's famous raid as "the foolhardy scheme of an extremist," and constantly refers to Negroes as "illiterate." Discussing the Reconstruction Period, he says, "Many expected emancipation to place them on a level with their former masters. . . . Former slaveholders naturally resented the freedman's assumption of equality."

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Especially vicious are the attacks in nearly all of these books on the Negro people under Reconstruction. Harold U. Faulkner and Tyler Kepner, in a Senior High School text, "America, Its History and Its People," states that the newly-freed Negro slaves had "a swagger born of childish ignorance and the expectancy of a life of ease."

Willis M. and Ruth West, in "The Story of Our Country," used in this city's Junior High Schools, declare darkly that "many" of the freed men "enjoyed freedom in strange and alarming ways," and add, as an excuse for incitements by the Ku Klux Klan, "Southern whites feared disorders from the lawless bands of ex-slaves roaming about their homes."

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Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

Who Said 'Politics'?

SEP 1 - 1941

The current issue of The Statesman reproduces from The Columbia News, published at Harlen, a story which throws a world of light on the sinister influences behind the movement to bring about racial equality. It supports the contention this newspaper has always made that the Negro question is but one manifestation of this general purpose to destroy the American system of government.

Interwoven with this radical infiltration is the great game of politics as played by the New Deal in half a dozen states where the Negro vote is practically the balance of power.

When men like that glorified ward-heeler, Senator Joe Guffey, of Pennsylvania, read that Governor Talmadge is "playing politics" with the schools and colleges of Georgia he must have laughed so loud you could hear him a mile.

The plain truth of the matter is that Governor Talmadge, in preserving the traditional attitude of the South towards the Negro is rendering invaluable service by frustrating the most colossal system of political chicanery that every corruoted an electoral system.

SEP 1 - 1941

The Columbia News cites chapter and verse for the statement that in the summer of 1936 a great "religious" encampment was held at Blue Ridge, N. C. More than 40 university students were present from Georgia and other Southern states.

The meeting was presided over by a Georgia youth who has gained an unenviable notoriety as a radical leader since that time.

According to our Columbia contemporary, a resolution was introduced to invite Negro boys and girls to attend the conference in the following summer. Colored girls were to share rooms with white girls and Negro boys with white boys.

This Georgia youth warmly advocated the adoption of this resolution.

Quoting another Georgia youth who was present at this convention, The Columbia News says: "Nothing came of the movement, because it was found to be in conflict with the laws of North Carolina, but the flower of the white youth of the South," as represented in that convention "were willing."

SEP 1 - 1941

This Georgia boy was so indoctrinated with radical teachings that he later became president of the National Youth Congress, which has been exposed beyond question as one of the most active "fellow travelers' of the Communist party in the United States.

It was this youth who was removed from the visitors' gallery of the United States senate for creating "a vocal disturbance" in opposition to the lend-lease bill.

A Negro girl from Atlanta was induced to make application for admission to the University of Georgia, according to the Columbia News. But finally "the radicals decided to make a test case in Missouri—where the Negro vote is a tremendous factor—and certain Negroes applied for admission to the school of journalism and the law school of the university of that state.

SEP 1 - 1941

The show-down finally came on the Negro's demand for admission to the law school and in due course came a decision from the Supreme Court of the United States upholding the Negro's right. The court held, in substance, that where a law course was set up as part of the university system equal facilities must be provided for Negroes. Thus the university was confronted with the alternative of mingling the races in the law school classes or building a separate school for Negroes alone.

These same radical influences have been behind the challenge to election laws in Texas, Louisiana and other states.

The simple facts recited by The Columbia News expose to the source of much of this movement, a combination of radicalism and ward politics, in which the welfare of the Negro is the last thing under consideration.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Rights And Minorities

AUG 8 1941

People speak of the rights of minorities as if all minorities are alike and, what is still more important, as if all rights are alike. We have, for example, a very well-known American minority which rejects the whole art and science of medicine. Its members believe in healing through faith. They are minoritarians who indulge in no subversive activities, draw no pay from a foreign government, never dream of plotting the overthrow of the American government.

But how far do their rights run against the community? To promulgate their doctrines of healing by word of mouth and in print? Yes. To put their principles of healing into practice? With limitations. From time to time the law steps in to deal with parents who have allowed a child to die for lack of medical attendance. It would certainly be very odd to see a member of this particular faith at the head of the Department of Health or hold any important office in the municipal health service.

* * * *

The point is elementary, but it is all the time being overlooked. There is a gradation of rights. Our aliens are a very large minority. Their rights include protection in the elementary rights of life, liberty and property, but they have no right to vote. There are citizens, mostly women, who have the right to vote but have not the right, in certain cases, to hold office. There are citizens enjoying the right to hold office but not until after a certain age.

AUG 8 1941

There is a small American minority called the Communist party. Its sole doctrine and concern is the promotion of the interests of Soviet Russia. Of this there cannot be the slightest shadow of a doubt in the mind of any straight-thinking person, after the tragi-comic somersaults of Communist and near-Communist organizations during the last two years in an effort to keep up with the Communist party line in Russia.

Even so, our Communists who are citizens have the right to vote and run for office, for only in a few places has the Communist party been outlawed. For the most part the American people have been chary about pronouncing technical sentences of outlawry against political minorities. Does that mean that a Communist has the "right" to be appointed to office? Public opinion has been speaking out very definitely for the negative.—"Topics", in The New York Times.

Tide of Fortune for Negroes

By NAT Q. HENDERSON

When our great President made an appeal to all America on behalf of the nations of Europe being crushed under the iron heels of dictators he had no ears more responsive than those of negroes.

AUG 10 1941

Their conduct in all the wars in which this country was engaged, while they were even yet slaves, fully warrants this statement.

They feel the urge as all true Americans to do and dare much for the oppressed of other lands.

Houston Post

They stand ready and willing without any reservation whatever to bear arms and give their humble lives in any of the four corners of earth to uphold the honor of their native land.

Houston Tex.

Some one has said there is a tide in the affairs of men if taken at flood leads on to success.

Who knows but that a flood tide for negroes of these United States may be bound up in the world's present crisis if they will follow the footsteps of their forefathers.

Their forefathers' conduct during the Civil war won the admiration of the world. Brought to them friends where and when they needed friends most.

AUG 10 1941

This friendship is largely responsible for the progress in education and home ownership made by the race in the short span of 76 years. A record without any parallel in the history of mankind.

The writer would not seek to minimize the obstacles in the negroes' path.

The spirit that pervaded the Colored National Baptist Congress of Young People that met in this city in June this year gave evidence that this great church organization realized that the race had an opportuntiy to strengthen its cause in the public heart by endorsing every act of our President.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People which also met in this city last June was equally as enthusiastic in its endorsement of President Roosevelt's entire course in this world crisis and counselled that much good was in store for the race through its patriotism shown in every portion of our country.

AUG 10 1941

Every man, woman and child of these United States faces a direct personal challenge to do with their might their bit to lift the stifling gloom of dictators from off the face of the earth.

Argus
St. Louis, Missouri

Would Overthrow The White Race

AUG 10 1941

SAN DIEGO, Cal. — Because he advocated the uniting of the Negroes and Japanese to help overthrow the white race, John K. Larremore, an Indian-Negro, has been convicted and now faces a sentence of ten years in prison. Larremore, who claims to be Doctor of Metaphysics, was arrested June 30 after two United States sailors reported that they heard him discussing plans to overthrow the white race. Sentence was withheld by the United States District Judge following the conviction by the jury.

AUG 9 1941

56k-1941

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE STAGE IS SET

A famous military authority once remarked that "War is the extension of diplomacy," while another soldier declared that "Peace is only the interval between wars."

The United States is not yet formally at war but its diplomacy is undoubtedly leading to it, and we may as well be prepared for it.

AUG 2 1941

The aiding of one side and the hampering of the other, the "freezing" of funds of all Axis and Axis-dominated or invaded countries, the suspension of all foreign trade except with British territories and Latin America, the banishment of Axis consuls, the occupation of Iceland, the aggressive action toward Japan and the talk of occupying African bases with or without permission—all these actions have definitely set the stage for war.

It will not, can not, be long before actual shooting starts.

While the Senate Military Affairs Committee has put its foot down on the sending of draftees and National Guardsmen outside the Western Hemisphere, this may actually prove meaningless so far as its implied purpose is concerned, if and when hostilities begin.

The immediate effect of these steps into war should be an improvement in the status of Negroes in the United States, because this country, faced with the toughest conflict in its history, is not going to quibble too much about color lines at a time like this.

AUG 2 1941

Negroes will be integrated into industry and the various armed services and this process will be accelerated with the intensification of the world struggle.

Efforts will of course be made by reactionary elements to maintain the old social strata and economic discrimination, but Negroes can get what they want if they continue to fight against the color bar.

Recent history has proved beyond doubt that divided nations cannot survive; that victory in total war demands unity in total effort.

There can, of course, be no effective unity unless barriers are razed and the spirit of equality is unhampered.

AUG 9 1941

Karl Marx wrote that "Force is the midwife of progress," and while we who have been traditional victims of force may view war with apprehension, there is likelihood that we shall come out of this war with definitely important social and economic gains, as we have from each previous one.

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

Psychologists' Findings on Racial Differences Revealed

By the Rev. John Evans.

The question of racial differences or the inferiority of Negroes to others has at last been made the subject of careful psychological research. Findings thus far announced show that the differences existing are limited to the matter of opportunity and background.

AUG 10 1941

Herman G. Canady, professor of psychology at West Virginia State college, and chairman of the department of psychology of the American Teachers' association, in a recent paper declares that where studies have been made in various localities, Negro youth performance shows no inferiority to that of white youth. Moreover, Prof. Canady points to findings of army testers who discovered that Negro recruits from the north were superior, not only to Negroes from the south, but in some cases, actually superior as a group to white soldiers from the southern states.

• • •

The problem of psychological differences between the races has always been one of keen interest to the psychologist. Outworn and forgotten racial theories are being revived in an attempt to rationalize political, economic, and social actions and policies. Several industries, aircraft plants in particular, have refused to employ Negroes either because "they are not as intelligent as white workers," or they "lack mechanical aptitude," or both.

• • •

Contrary to popular opinion, tests measure, not native capacity, but ability as developed by environment and education. A low score does not indicate defective stock or irremovable racial handicaps, but chiefly lack of opportunity and training. Hence the folly of the present talk about Negroes lacking mechanical aptitude or being innately inferior to white people. This is pernicious propaganda and represents the sort of campaign Hitler carried on against the Jews in Germany to get their jobs and wealth for his followers.

At the 1938 meeting of the American Anthropological association a resolution was unanimously adopted in part as follows: "Anthropology provides no scientific basis for discrimination against any people on the ground of racial inferiority, religious affiliation, or linguistic heritage."

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The position of American anthropology and white specialists in racial psychology is thus clearly stated. It is that psychologists have not ascertained whether differences in mental or mechanical ability exist among the races or man. More specifically, the position would be that it is at present wholly unknown whether there are differences in intelligence or mechanical aptitude as related to race. However, slavery, segregation, discrimination and three centuries of anti-Negro propaganda thru every avenue of information has set Negroes apart from their white compatriots and given them certain psychological and sociological problems and group characteristics not possessed by the surrounding white people.

AUG 10 1941

Thus, the only conclusion that can be drawn at this time from the mass of available data is that there is no adequate scientific proof of fundamental Negro-white differences in intelligence or mechanical aptitudes and that those differences which are found are due to lack of opportunity, training, and other environmental factors.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Text and Pretext

By M. ASHBY JONES.

THE STORY OF A PREJUDICE.

Hebrew history was haunted by the prophetic promise of the coming of a divinely sent leader who would restore the glory of Israel's past and fulfill her dreams for the future. He was called the Messiah. In the

light of this hope is revealed two of the most charming figures in the national story. They were two brothers who were familiar with the sentiments, traditions and prophesies of their people. They had studied together and dreamed and prayed together for the coming of this national hero who was to restore the glory of their nation.

How they must have searched the face of every teacher who challenged the attention of people and listened with tense expectation to the voice of every Rabbi, for the fulfillment of their hopes. Then one day Nathaniel was stretched beneath the shade of a fig tree dreaming of the Coming One, when Phillip startles him with the exultant shout: "We have found Him—the One told of by Moses and the Prophets." With what alacrity Nathaniel leaps to his feet with the question, "Who?" Then comes the bitter disappointment in the reply: "Jesus of Nazareth." The light goes out of his face and the joy out of his voice, as in bitter disappointment, he utters the name in contempt: Nazareth. "Can any good come out of Nazareth?"

They had so often discussed the coming of the Messiah, the place and circumstances of his birth, and determined beyond any question that he could not come from such a place as Nazareth. Nazareth was prejudged as a place which could not produce a Messiah. It is necessary that we should rear standards by which we are to test truths and judge persons, otherwise we could never move forward. But when these standards are inflexible and our judgments are irreversible—when the mind is closed to new evidence—it is a prejudice which imprisons the mind.

A Good Juryman.

An overwhelming portion of the injustices of life are caused by prejudices. When a man is examined for the jury he is asked, can you give the accused a fair trail? Have you made up your mind before hearing the evidence? How necessary for each one of us when a person or an idea is presented before the bar of our judgment, that we ask the same question—can you give a fair trial? Is your mind closed? Often it is true that you may have fairly condemned some people who belong to a certain group—a race, a religion, a political party—but you make the false generalization that all of that group are to be con-

demned. Or equally unjust is the judgment, that because the group itself is to be condemned therefore each member is to be condemned without a hearing.

This attitude gives the conscienceless demagogue the power to use us to the hurt of others and ourselves. Knowing popular prejudices he does not have to prove specific charges against his opponent, but in order to damn him in public opinion, he needs only raise the suspicion that he belongs to a certain party, nationality, or race. He often succeeds in closing the minds of his public to all reasonable evidence by the insinuation of a name or a phrase. We in the south are particularly susceptible to this method of attack. We have built a wall of sectional consciousness around us in defense against alien and foreign ideas and customs. It is not necessary for a demagogue to prove that someone is guilty of trying to destroy some of our sacred standards in order to have him condemned, but he needs only to taint him with some prejudicial phrase, or smear him with association with some suspected alien group.

The Closed Mind.

After all, the deepest danger of a prejudice is not the injustice we do others, but the hurt we do ourselves. I repeat, the essence of a prejudice is not to be found in the fact that one has formed a judgment, but that it is fixed and final—the mind is closed. A closed mind is a prison. The mind is closed against certain races, creeds, schools, and places, so that nothing which is beautiful, good, or true, which comes from these sources can ever enter. Thus one limits the range of his mind and the reach of his soul so that he is, indeed, a prisoner within the circled walls of his prejudices.

This was so terribly true of the little town of Nazareth. All of Palestine rang with the fame of the words of Jesus, but when He came back to His native village, they said: "Is not this the carpenter's son? Whence hath he any wonderful works?" And in this atmosphere of skeptical prejudice, the spirit of this young Nazarene was paralyzed, and the record says: "He could do no wonderful works in their midst." And just here is the deadly danger which threatens our beloved state. If we build a wall of prejudice around Georgia, shutting out the light which may come from the four quarters of the world, we will create an atmosphere in which to rear our children, which will paralyze their spirits. "They can do no wonderful works in Nazareth."

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

THE "BACK TO AFRICA" MOVEMENT

THE BIG STORY of the week is an announcement that a group of New York Negroes is sponsoring a public meeting in Harlem to present Senator Theodore Bilbo of Mississippi, who will discuss his bill, now before Congress, for the return of American born Negroes to Africa. It's news to us because we never believed that any group of Negroes, knowing the attitude of Senator Bilbo on the race question, would listen or want to hear anything he has to say.

The Senator from Mississippi does not represent the Negroes of his own state, and does not attempt to hide the fact that he is opposed to Negroes exercising the right of franchise and other citizenship rights guaranteed them under the constitution. He considers the Emancipation Proclamation the biggest mistake any President ever made and would solve the race problem by deporting all Negroes to Africa. It therefore follows that Senator Bilbo is against the recent executive order of the President, barring discrimination because of race in defense industries. He favors the poll tax and "grandfather" clause and similar undemocratic laws.

We don't think the Senator's bill has much chance of passage and hope that the proposed meeting here will be so poorly attended that he will not be able to make political capital of it by pointing out that a large percentage of Negroes are in favor of the movement as evidenced by the attendance at this and other meetings he is planning in other Negro communities throughout the country.

Approval of the "back to Africa" movement is an admission that this is a "white man's country," and a surrender of the constitutional rights guaranteed us by the constitution. Many races contributed to the building of America and if over 300 years of residence and toil mean anything, it means that this is our home and we are entitled to share all the benefits enjoyed by other racial groups.

Senator Bilbo quotse extensively from the writings of Thomas Jefferson and other American statesmen to bear out his theory that the best solution of the race problem is the resettlement of American Negroes in Africa. He also boasted in a speech, delivered before Congress on April 24, 1939 that he had the signatures of 2,500,000 Negroes who had expressed a wish to leave this country. But the Senator gives a hint of why these Negroes signed the petition when included in the bill the provision that:

"The federal government appropriate a billion dollars to begin with to resettle these people in their native land. That is a very small consideration when we think that what the Negro race has contributed to this nation from the time the Negroes were in slavery even up to the present time, and it is small consideration when we consider what the Congress is year after year appropriating to carry several million of our American citizens on the relief rolls."

There are many shiftless Negroes who will sign most anything if they see in it an opportunity of getting some money, and the picture of a billion dollars to be distributed among the Negroes who voluntary return to their fatherland was evidently the bait that helped in securing the signatures.

Regarding the position taken by Thomas Jefferson and Daniel Webster, who held that two races, equally free, cannot live in the same government, has been proved false in the years that have elapsed since the statement was made. The French Canadians are still essentially French even though they have lived under English rule for more than a hundred years; Hebrews live a separate life and cling to their racial characteristics in the midst of other civilizations, and although the Negroes have more than redoubled their numbers since the Civil War there are proportionately less mixing of the races today than in the era just prior to that war.

The assumption that America is a "white man's" country is the error in the reasoning of the early American statesmen, as it is in Senator Bilbo's. The so-called Nordic races have no more claim to this country than have the Negroes; the Spanish or the Portugese.

Macon, Ga. Telegraph
August 15, 1941

Race Purity

Editor The Telegraph:

I am tired, and thousands of our people are tired, of listening to controversies and reading articles in newspapers about the race problem, which can be solved so very, very easily, if the leaders of both races will get together and talk common sense, instead of letting politics and politicians ruin everything that may be put before them that may help to solve this great problem.

I am going to offer a plan that will absolutely solve this race problem, based on another race which has shown to the world that what I am about to say here has already been done, and the colored race can do the very same thing and will do it if they only will quit listening to misleading politicians and do something for themselves, led by their own common-sense leaders.

I base the solving of this great problem on a race of people for whom I have the most profound regard. The most outstanding of these is the will to preserve their race. The Jews have preserved their race on down through the ages for more than 6,000 years. They still are Jews. The Almighty Creator intended that they should preserve their race and they have done so.

The Negro race can do that very same thing, preserve the colored race, as the Almighty Creator intended they should be colored or else they would not have been created black.

In this great nation of ours, where people are priviliged to live in towns and cities and are allowed to make their own laws and have their own schools and churches, this all could be done by the colored race. All the great funds which are donated for their welfare could be used to help them to get started on their way to preserve their race as the Jews have preserved their race down through the ages. I have lighted a torch, and I pass it on to Moses Lightfoot [colored] hoping he may grasp it firmly and carry it onward and be a second Booker T. Washington to his people.

Macon. C. W. COBB.

56k-1941

Macon Ga Telegraph
September 23, 1941

Negro History

Editor The Telegraph:

I wish to comment on the reply to my letter of August 20, by Mr. T. M. Jones of Finleyson, Georgia.

In my letter I criticized Governof Talmadge for his recent actions regarding Negro education in Georgia.

Mr. Jones was quite frank in expressing his opinion of the Negro, saying that the Negro's duty here is not to pursue a college education, but rather to serve as a stooge for the white man and "obey orders from some white man."

It is not my intention to change Mr. Jones' attitude toward the Negro or any other race of people, for it would be useless. I merely want to outline briefly a possible cause for such an attitude.

Lack of understanding of the Negro is a major factor which leads the white man to thinking that the Negro is an insignificant creature. And he doesn't hesitate to treat him so.

This misunderstanding may be attributed to mis-education. If more white people would study Negro history and note his contribution to this civilization there would be no doubt in their minds as to the possibilities of this minority group. They would no longer look upon it as being inferior. If white children were not deprived of this information through one-sided prejudiced text books they would grow up with a different attitude toward their black playmates. There would be little, if any, race clashes and riots.

If white parents would cease to instill into the minds of their children such superstitutions as were handed down to them by their slave-holding ancestors, unfavorable relationship between the two races would be far removed, and the barbaric practice of lynching would be abolished.

Indeed, the Negro possesses a history which is worthy of recognition by all other races. He has been, and still is, an asset to this country whether the white man realizes it or not. He has evidently done something else more important than grin in the white man's face and reply "yes sur, boss."

I would suggest that Mr. Jones become more broadminded in respect to human races by making a careful and extensive study of them before issuing such weak statements without foundation, or before forming a definite conclusion and putting them in a special "class."

JOSEPH W. FIELDS.

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

SEP 24 1941

White Man's Burden

Editor The Telegraph:

Through the centuries of history the Negro has been subservient. God or nature created him with instincts, laxities and idiosyncracies that have distinguished him from all men of the earth since his beginning. The founders of the American government did not consider him the equal of the white man, as a hundred subsequent years of his slavery proves; and the Civil war emancipation, the years of his freedom and education and all the laws of the land have not made him equal.

But the years of his freedom and education have made of the Negro the greatest burden ever put on the white man's back in any land . . . filling chain gangs by as high as 10 to one of the whites, and tainting something like 50 per cent of the Negroes with syphilis and a high rate of consumption; scattering these diseases even among the whites.

And, but for the Negro, the South could all but abolish criminal courts, close up eight out of every 10 penal institution, turn three-fourths of its jails into recreation centers, skeletonize its police forces and reduce taxation to a shadow of the all-time and increasing high. But for the Negro, murder in the nation would not have increased 15 per cent during the first three months of this year. By the records, 75 years of freedom and education with increasing earnings have not made the Negro healthier, or a better and more lawabiding citizen. Today the most lawabiding Negroes will be found in rural communities with less school facilities, where the Negro works from sun to sun for a living.

One wonder what would happen in the great state of California, where 200,000 Japanese have created such disturbance that California would bar the Japs from owning real estate, if three or four million Negroes moved into the state? The Jap is a better worker and more law-abiding than the Negro; there are less racial differences. Yet, California has loathed the Jap for years. And one wonders if the prudish heart of New England would warm up to the intolerant and narrow-minded white South, if New England's population was doubled by the influx of Negroes?

The Negro, as a Negro, has the helping hand of the white South, but as an equal, his way can lead only to strife. The Negroes of the South have earned more and lived better than the menials of any other nation; have been better off than 60 per cent of the world's people. Those thoughtless souls who sponsor equality, are the creators of racial prejudices, discord and hardships for the Negro.

J. B. KENDRICH.

Macon Ga Telegraph
September 16, 1941

Yankees to Blame

Editor The Telegraph:

I have a few words to say and a few questions to ask concerning the Negro question.

Why in the name of common sense does any white person want to degrade himself by putting himself down with the black race? Surely God knew His business when He put each nationality in a separate country, unmixed, and placed the Negro in Africa. But unfortunately a low-class of Yankees brought and sold the Negro to the South like so many animals and then in later years because the South was prospering the North declared war on the South in order to turn the enslaved Negroes into free people. I say the Yankees are to blame more than the Negro race for bringing them here in the first place.

God said He made male and female of every living thing and saw that it was good; and everything after its kind. Now those people that are teaching and are upholding mixed races ought to be sent back to Africa where they could enjoy a good Negro companion.

In regard to Emily Hearn of Dublin and Mrs. Williams of Abbeville, if they think Negroes are equal to them, they ought to know but we pure Anglo-Saxon people of blood and principle know that to be untrue.

The love of money put the Negro here and for the love of money they are trying to drag down the white supremacy in the South. But as long as we have a governor with the sense and the backbone to go ahead with what is right we are not uneasy about what Cocking, Pittman and McCain can do . . . or the Atlanta Slop-Bucket . . . that is the name the late Thomas E. Watson gave the Atlanta Constitution. You can always take the reverse of what that paper says and you will always be right.

I have believed for the past 40 years it is against all the democratic principles of our country . . ye know the tree by the fruit it bears.

I reckon those white skinned women who love the Negro so well might be able to get themselves a colored companion.

Oh, if we had a man in the White House with the principles and knowledge that we have in the governor's chair in Georgia what a change would be in 30 days. There would be ten million or more saved a day.

Well, we are not going to have mixed schools in the South. There are plenty of people who do not write to the paper that are solidly against it. No Brown America in Georgia. Yours for a better democracy than we have now.

B. L. DAVIS.

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
September 16, 1941

Books In Georgia

Thé most valuable source book in evistence about the South is "Southern Regions of the United States," by Howard W. Odum. It is not a book which could expect wide reading. A large part of it is composed of tables and charts, lists and maps. Some have found it dull reading, but every respectable student of Southern problems has found it indispensable.

It has been banned in Talmadge's Georgia.

There it has been put on a list of 23 books which have been proscribed in Georgia grade and high schools by the State School Board, which is composed of the Governor's puppets, on the grounds that these books are "subversive or opposed to Southern views on the Negro question and evolution."

The comparison with Nazi Germany's book burnings is obvious. Much closer to home, however, is the long adverse effect on the South of the suppression of books which seemed to the old South to teach improper views about slavery. When free speech was suppressed in behalf of that old economic interest in slaves the South began a period of intellectual stagnation which probably did the South as much harm as slavery itself. In books the South has not advanced far enough out of that old stagnation yet to risk such a resumption of it as Talmadge is trying to start in Georgia.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

SEP 56K

Movie Probers Squabble Over Racial Issue

No Confirmation Found For Tobey's Charge Against British

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—(AP)—Amid a confusion of shouted charges and counter-charges witnesses told the Senate movie investigating committee today that persons of German, Jewish or South Irish ancestry were not wanted as employes at the British purchasing agency here.

Senator McFarland (D), Arizona, promptly denounced their testimony as "hearsay," deplored the injection of a "racial prejudice" issue into the hearings and said it was done to "insinuate against one of our great fellow

countries. SEP 27 1941

Early in the day, McFarland read into the committee record letters from R. E. Campbell, acting British ambassador, denying Tobey's statements made yesterday by Tobey that the purchasing agency bars Jews, South Irish and Germans from its employment.

The principal witness was Charlotte Pairo Oehmann of the Boyd Secretarial School, which, she said, had sent the agency many employes. It was "true," she testified, that the school did not even send to the agency any young people of those extractions and that "such a policy" had been adopted at the "request of some one" in the purchasing office.

She made this statement in response to a question put by Senator Tobey (R), New Hampshire, but when McFarland cross-examined her, she testified that no one at the purchasing agency had told her directly that such was the case. SEP 27 1941

Nevertheless, she insisted that the agency wanted information as to whether prospective employes were of those ancestries.

The witness, known professionally, she said, as "Miss Black," and attired in black, was preceded by an employe of the school, Mrs. Penny Todd Adams, who said that in supplying the purchasing agency with 15 messengers recently, she had been told to inquire whether the applicants were of German, Jewish or South Irish ancestry.

When McFarland persisted in denouncing what he called the injection of racial issues into the hearing, Tobey, who had brought the matter up, pointed at Wendel L. Willkie, counsel for the motion picture industry, and said that he had injected the racial issue on the opening day of the hearing. SEP 27 1941

Willkie promptly interrupted the proceedings to roar:

"Senator Tobey, that's amusing. I'll suggest that I lend you Darryl Zanuck to put on a real comedy."

Zanuck had been on the stand earlier in the day in the subcommittee's hearings to determine whether there should be an investigation of charges that the motion picture industry has been turning out propaganda movies designed to lead this country into the war.

In addition to Miss Oehmann and Mrs. Adams, one of Senator Tobey's secretaries, Robert T. Heureaux, testified that he had brought the matter to the senator's attention originally. He is a neighbor of Mr. and Mrs. Adams, he said, and got the story originally from them.

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

Nye Denies Prejudice As to Races

SEP 27 1941

NEW YORK, [AP] — Senator Gerald P. Nye [R-ND], Monday night accused Wendell L. Willkie and interventionists of "dragging into this war controversy that cheap, wholly unAmerican issue called Anti-Semitism."

Speaking before an American First Committee rally in Brooklyn, guarded by 423 policemen, the isolationist senator said that "this attempt to paint the cause of non-intervention as an anti-Semitic cause has been about the meanest, smallest, rat-like thing that I have ever experienced in my contact with American politics."

"No one has contributed to the dragging of this red-herring into this controversy so largely as has one Wendell Willkie—the "me too" man of the 1940 presidential campaign—the man who helped arrange things so that there could be no chance in that presidential campaign for the American people to voice themselves clearly and openly in this issue of intervention," Nye said. "Mr. Willkie has done his utmost to smear the cause of non-intervention with this anti-Semitic stick.

HITS PREJUDICE

"Racial prejudice has brought to Europe consequences we cannot escape seeing. If we are going to adopt racial prejudice in our American thinking and planning we only contribute to the bringing of that experience, which has befallen others, to our own country.

"The interventionists are doing the gravest kind of injustice to their country and especially to those of the Jewish faith when they persist in dragging this red-herring into the controversy. First, with a view to blinding people to the real issues and challenges confronting us today and second, with a view to dividing and breaking up the non-intervention front."

Nye said he knew by reason of close and intimate contact that "there is not a shred of anti-Semitic spirit in the mind and heart of Charles A. Lindbergh or of Senator Burton K. Wheeler.

"In the meanwhile let no non-interventionist, let no America firster be misled or deceived by the Wendell Willkies into believing that they are associated with anything so completely unAmerican as is anti-Semitism."

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

Letters to the Editor

SEP 26 1941

Debt to the Negro

Editor The Telegraph:

The Bible speaks of having the poor with us always. We the Afro-American Negroes feel poor in spirit sometimes because we are talked about by other nations. While they talk we bend our knees to God. If we didn't do this we would be as a lost gobbler in a wide open field.

Some hands have done us an injustice during our stay in America, but these same hands have driven us to Jesus. Negroes have cleared your wooded forest, dug gold from your rich mines, cultivated your plantations, and helped to make the South the greatest cotton market in the world. SEP 26 1941

If President Monroe could arise on the scene, he would tell you the boots that were worn by him on his inauguration were made by a Negro bootmaker. A Negro mechanic laid the tiling in the home of Thomas Jefferson. President George Washington appointed Benjamin Benneker, a Negro astronomer, to help plan the city of Washington, D. C. A Negro named Matzelinger invented a machine on which boots and shoes could be shaped. George Washington Carver, scientist, made the sweet potato and peanut crop valuable by producing 300 products from the peanut, 185 from the potato. Some of these products are axil greese, flour, candy, face powder, ink and road building material. Negro labor has helped to build America. SEP 26 1941

The Negro has taught you to laugh at a hard life in this unfriendly world. The Negro works and sings in the rain like the birds who take every day for Sunday, leaning on God. The Negro laughs at trouble and lives one day at a time, thanks God for that day and says he may not need any thing for tomorrow, hence he is happy. Claude McKay, Countee Cullen, Paul Lawrence Dunbar, Phyllis Wheatly, and Langston Hughes, all Negroes, have made a large contribution in the gift of literature. All through the years of toil and struggle the Negroes have clung to the gift of fun-making in order to live more peacefully with another nation in America. By the Negro's example America is richer for this gift.

With all that has been said about the Negro in former years, right now you are eating ham, eggs, hot buck wheat cakes, syrup, toast, biscuits, waffles, chicken, hot rolls, barbecue, stake, lemon pies, and food of all descriptions prepared by Negro hands. Your children are being nursed, your clothes being laundered by Negro hands.

Negroes have shed rich blood, running through their black bodies to make America safe for something white. Negroes promise to show this spirit of loyalty at any time to make America safe. The half has never been told about the many good characteristics of the Negro. If he has accomplished so much good, away from Africa, his native home uneducated and got other nations wearing shoes, what do you suppose he will do if you help to educate him during his stay in your country?

The Negro did all this inventing feeling one-half his time, like a motherless child. If he did that with a depressed feeling, imagine the good he can do if you loose him and let him go to higher heights in the educational realm. Not among colleges for white people but just fix up Georgia Baptist College in East Macon and put it in Grade A for your Macon Negroes especially, and it will come back bread cast on the water, but not the same bread. It will come back a chicken sandwich. There is so much good in the worst of us until the Negro deserves being put on trial for more inventions.

Will you help him by making every knock a boost? The Negro declares he is on his way to God's heaven. I know every body talking about heaven is not going there, but the Negro's bended knee to God I believe he is going. So how will nations manage flying with wings touching against a Negro's wing and long white robe?

We may as well live in union because the same dirt that covers up a Negro is used to cover every nation.

Watchman, tell us of the night. It is too far spent already, living in glass houses and still throwing stones. The Negro is a valuable asset, from the governor's mansion in Atlanta to Jordan river, thank our governor for our public school books.

CLARA SEARCY REID.

Macon.

Macon, Ga., Telegraph
September 19, 1941

Negro's Rights

Editor The Telegraph:

Sometimes I wonder what the President means when he says, "we're all Americans . . . education for all," et cetera. Does he mean white people only or colored and white? I was just thinking of T. M. Jones, who is so down on the Negro race, and who wants to dish out so many orders. I am under the impression that this is a free country and that one is not obligated to take orders from any one, except a superior officer in the service, regardless of color.

The idea of not wanting the Negroes to attend college is simply absurd.

If we are all Americans and are to live, fight and die as Americans then why shouldn't all enjoy the same American creed which was established upon these principles of freedom, equality, justice and humanity . . . principles which white as well as colored people fought to preserve.

And why is it that other races come to America and enjoy those rights and the Negro, who has labored since he was brought to America, is denied them? The white race should desire rather that the Negro race should be educated, intelligent and ambitious because it certainly is to the advantage of the country as a whole. How can it be possible for a human being to attain his full stature of greatness when he attempts to hold another race in subjection?

M. HUDSON.

56k-1941

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Boss Crump Kills Tennessee Franchise Bill

JA

JAN 20 1941

Southern Organizations Push Drive Despite Senate Action

(Special to the Daily Worker)

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 19.—Defying the corrupt Boss Crump political machine which yesterday killed a bill in the State Senate to abolish the poll tax, the Southern Conference for Human Welfare today speeded a statewide campaign to restore free suffrage in Tennessee.

In the face of demands for repeal of the poll tax from the Tennessee CIO, the AFL, the Railroad Brotherhoods, the League of Women Voters and numerous other organizations, the Crump-controlled legislature effected a coup by refusing to allow public hearings on the repeal bill. Less than an hour was allowed for discussion of the bill, which was supported by every leading newspaper in the state.

As the legislators voted on the poll tax repeal measure, strawbosses of the Crump machine circulated about the room giving instructions to those members who appeared shaky. The vote was 21 to 11 against the bill.

Speaking in support of his poll tax repeal Senator White declared: "The senate is supposed to represent the people of Tennessee— fairly, honestly and loyally. And it has been estimated that between 80 and 95 per cent of the people in this state want the poll tax repealed. So why dont we do it? Then we would have a real majority rule and not a minority one as at the present time."

JAN 20 1941

MOCKING DEMOCRACY

"We're just kidding ourselves," he continued, "if we think we have a true democracy when we put a tax on voting. And if we continue to trample the people like this we will cause them to be blinded to democracy and the decent thing in life."

"Heaven help you," he concluded, "when you get back home and run for office again after breaking a campaign promise on such a vital issue."

Speaking against the repeal bill a member of the Crump bloc declared, "if a fellow isn't good enough to pay $2 regardless of who he is, than he should not be allowed that great American privilege of voting."

Immediately after the Senate vote killing the poll tax repeal bill, representatives of more than thirty civic and labor organizations met to map out plans to defeat at the polls every legislator who voted against restoring the suffrage to the people.

Guest speaker at the meeting, Jennings Perry, editorial writer of the Nashville Tennessean, declared that it was now clear that we must go out into the counties and precincts and organize the people to pay the poll tax one more time in order to elect men to office who would kill the iniquitous tax. "If this doesn't work," he concluded, "a second American revolution will be necessary to bring us freedom."

Opening gun in the Southern Conference fight to repeal the poll tax and to protect civil liberties in Tennessee was a letter sent to clergymen throughout the State calling on them to preach on "The Poll Tax as a Moral Issue." Labor, civic and women's organizations are being asked to enlist in the campaign.

Negro Labor News
Houston, Texas

Memphis Reign of Terror May Be Investigated

JAN 4 1941

NEW YORK CITY—United States Attorney General Robert Jackson was asked by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to bring the forces of the Justice Department to bear in an investigation of the open terror being meted out to Negroes in Memphis, Tennessee, by politicians and the local police force of Memphis.

The complete text of a telegram signed by Walter White and sent to Jackson recently by the association follows:

"The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People protests vigorously against abrogation of fredom of press by Chief of Police of Memphis, Tennessee, who has called in two Negro editors and threatened them if they did not print the kind of news matter and editorials to which he could give his approval regarding general racial situations in the United States. According to widely circulated news stories Negro business men in Memphis are being harassed by police and a score of more prominent Memphis Negro citizens have been threatened with being driven out of town. A threat of machine gun warfare is said to have been made by police Chief Boyle. It is alleged that this entire situation has grown out of the fact that some Memphis Negro citizens in the last election chose to support the candidate not favored by the political boss, Ed Crump. We believe the situation is grave and calls for immediate investigation and vigorous action by the Department of Justice in all its phases particularly the threat against the freedom of the press."

Memphis, Tenn. Com'rcial Appeal
January 6, 1941

Reveal These Trouble Makers

Someone, with motives not hard to guess, circulated a report among Memphis negroes that police had banned certain types of clothing. The report spread until it was actually affecting the business of merchants who complained to Mayor Chandler. The Police Department, in turn, was placed in a position of either dignifying a ridiculous report by denying it, or ignoring it and coincidentally taking a chance on the spreading of further agitation. That is what it is—agitation. If it had represented a single, isolated incident, it might have been ignored, but it didn't. Its immediate predecessor was a widespread report that negroes would not be permitted to witness the Spirit of Christmas parade —that the parade was not for them and they were not wanted.

Intelligent negro leaders know better, of course. Unfortunately, all do not take the trouble to think through reports of that type and before they can be checked the damage has been done. We have this suggestion to make—that in the future wher reports of similar nature are heard that thinking negroes report them immediately to the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the Sterick Building, or to Police Headquarters. Both bureaus are open 24 hours a day for just such purposes. The earlier such reports are made the easier it will be to trace them to their subversive source.

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
September 18, 1941

To Be No "Bleached South"

A gentleman recently returned to Charleston after many years absence has remarked that the negroes seem to be blacker than they used to be. He was particularly struck by seeing very few mulatto children along the country roads.

If his observations are warranted by the facts, it may point to an unexpected solution of a question of tremendous importance to the South and to the whole United States.

History shows that in every country, such as Egypt, where there has been an infiltration of negro blood, the people have deteriorated in strength, and have eventually lost their place among the nations of the Earth. It has been feared by many that this country in the long run would absorb all the negroes and in the course of the centuries would become peopled by a mongrel race like some of our Latin Americans.

If so-called "race prejudice", both on the part of the negroes and on the part of the Southern whites, is going to result in the absorption by the darker people of the mulattoes in this part of the country, it may be that in the course of years we shall have two pure races, one black and one white, living side by side in harmony and mutual understanding, and that it will be in our sister states of the North, where this prejudice is decried, that the people will be looked upon with suspicion as having had "a touch of the tar brush".

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Minority Treatment A Cause For Crisis Says Hampton Prexy

DEC 29 1941

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va.—President Malcolm S. McLean of Hampton Institute said that if there is a major underlying cause for the present crisis, it is the misunderstanding and mistreatment of our minority groups in the world.

In a statement released October 21, in connection with National "Americans All" Week, the Hampton Institute educator said:

"America must learn with breathless rapidiy to enfold, absorb and make use of, and profit by all her minorities, her foreign-born, her Jews, her Negroes, her people of Mexican, Spanish, Japanese, Chinese, European and other Asiatic descent."

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

Memphis Citizens Ask For Aid From The President To Maintain American Rights

1941 JAN 4 AM

Howard Lee Writes Letter To Roosevelt For Immediate Action

JAN 4 1941

Race Riot Is Looming

The Southern Conference for Human Welfare today requested "immediate intervention of federal authorities and the Department of Justice to maintain order and elementary American rights in Memphis."

In a letter to President Roosevelt. Howard Lee. Conference Secretary, charged that "a race riot situation is being fanned by the authorities of Memphis . . . in a systematic campaign of intimidation against the Negro citizens because some of them dared to vote for a presidential candidate other than one dictated to them by Ed Crump."

(Full text of letter follows:)

* * *

Dear Mr. President:

During the past several weeks a systematic campaign of intimidation against the Negro people of Memphis has been carried on by Ed H. Crump, the political dictator and tyrant of that city. During the presidential campaign, some Negro leaders in Memphis dared to express their elementary American right to vote for a presidential candidate other than one dictated to them by Ed Crump.

(1) In retaliation the police department has, under a guise of a "drive against crime," stationed policemen in front of the business establishment of Dr. J. B. Martin These policemen have searched prospective customers entering this and other establishments and otherwise conducted themselves in such a way as to effectively drive J. B. Martin and other Negro business men out of business.

(2) A score or more of prominent Negro citizens have been identified and threatened with being run out of town by Police Commissioner Joe Boyle. Negro newspaper editors are being harassed and likewise threatened with similar treatment if they do not cease printing news articles and editorials concerning the situation in Memphis.

JAN 4 1941

(3) Negro citizens are being arrested by the scores on the charges of "loitering," etc.

(4) On clearly segregated Jim Crow street cars, Negro citizens are being provoked, apparently to incite some action as a pretext for wholesale violence on the part of the police.

(5) Authorities in Memphis have announced that enough submachine guns are on hand to care for the "situation." This is in keeping with the tradition of shooting Negro citizens in Memphis at the hands of the police.

(6) Leaders of an interracial religious conference have decided to cancel a meeting scheduled for Memphis December 27-31 because of "reliable" evidence that a build-up is being made for a race riot to intimidate the Negro population and to discredit and terrorize the groups doing constructive work, especially the C. I. O.

These conditions do evidence that a race riot situation is being fanned by the authorities of Memphis, including Ed H. Crump. As to what reasons lie behind this series of arrests, threats and intimidations, we are not clear. We do know that Police Commissioner Joe Boyle has stated, as reported in the Memphis Press Scimitar of December 11, 1940: "We have a large Negro population. Many who have come to Memphis from the farms would be better off to return to them, for there isn't enough work for the unskilled labor now in Memphis."

Mr. Crump is apparently fearful that the abolition of the poll tax system in the South will bring a measure of freedom and independence to the citizens of Memphis and make it more difficult for his machine to attempt to herd the voters to the polls to vote for his candidates. He is evidently determined to stamp out any movement for independence in Memphis.

On behalf of the Firestone Rubber Company, E. H. Crump and the city administration of Memphis are inciting race prejudice and intimidation of Negro people in order to violate the federal labor laws and prevent organization in Memphis by the Congress of Industrial Organization.

By these means Ed Crump and the city administration of Memphis which he controls, are seeking to establish an "efficient dictatorship" which could be used as a pattern to undermine democracy in other parts of the United States, especially in the South.

This situation in Memphis calls for the immediate intervention of federal authorities and the Department of Justice to maintain order and elementary American rights in Memphis. We expect that you will use your high authority to intervene in Memphis to maintain order and preserve peace and liberty for the people of Memphis.

Winona, Miss. Times
February 21, 1941

Communism and the Negroes

An Associated Press disatch quotes Chairman Martin Dies of the House un-American activities committee as saying that the Communist arty in the South had made very little headway in what he termed efforts to stir up "racial hatred" among the negroes. He charged that paid agents of the Soviet government were spreading Communistic propaganda in the Southern States, especially among the negroes. But, he added:

"It is a tribute to the negroes, that they have withstood for the most part the work of these agents." He declared there was less subversive activity prevailent in the South than any other part of the nation, despite the use of "paid" Communistic agents.

There are two good reasons for the above. The South is the least non-American section of the country, her population being composed largely of either native-born, straight-out Americans or their direct descendants; and the negroes of the South as a rule being better satisfied with their condition and treatment than are the negroes of the North Any Southern negro, who behaves himself, works and attends to his business without meddling in politics, is sure of plenty of work and a living among congenial surroundings.

When the mealy-mouthed politciians from the North talks to negroes about their place in politics, their equal social rights and privileges, it is then that the trouble begins and the negro alienates himself from his best friends, the white people of the South. Communism has no chance among a satisfied people.

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

'White Only'

JAN 25 1941

Are you native, white, reliable, and intelligent?

If you are, there may be a job for you in the war industries. If you are native, *black*, reliable, and intelligent there is none. National policy has been established: the great corporations which are receiving billions of dollars in orders for war in "defense of democracy" have adopted Jim Crow as their own.

Proof? Millions of Negro workers are unemployed. Millions are trying to find work in plants now producing aircraft, machine tools, motors, steel, ships—building cantonments, roads, making uniforms.

With few and unimportant exceptions, the sign is out: "WHITE ONLY."

In Henry R. Luce's weekly magazine *Time*, issue of November 25, a full page advertisemen. of the United Gas Line Co. invited industrialists to build new plants in the gulf states of Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, Alabama, and Florida. Labor, said the ad, was available . . . "native, white, reliable, intelligent." The inference is plain that Negro labor is unreliable and unintelligent. The National Urban League, which acts as an agency for obtaining jobs for Negroes, protested to *Time* to United Gas Pipe, to the National Association of Manufacturers, and to the United States Chamber of Commerce.

Only the Chamber of Commerce replied. It evasively declared that it could not discuss the policy of a member organization. JAN 25 1941

NATIONAL JIM CROW

Jim Crow polcy is not sectional in scope. Giant industries of the North which are receiving war order largesse from the administration deny jobs to Negroes in East, North, and West as well as South. No war industry jobs are open to Negroes in New York City, according to organizations which are seeking to defend the Negroes' right to work. In New York City the case load of Negroes on relief has risen from 21 percent in 1937 to 25 percent in 1940—depite a drop in the number of white workers on relief. No Negro works in the aircraft, aircraft equipment, ship-building, chemical, munitions, machine tool, motor, steel and iron, and other war industries of the East unless he accepts heavy, unskilled, stevedore jobs. There has been no decrease in Negro unemployment in the Pittsburgh area, although the steel mills are working at 98 percent of capacity. Except where CIO contracts provide against discrimination in motors and aircraft—as at Vultee—very few jobs are open to Negroes in Detroit, Chicago, Los Angeles, Seattle.

JAMES MORISON IN NEW MASSES.

56k-1941

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

RACE ISSUE SCORED IN HAWAII STEVEDORE PLAN

APR 24 1941

General Short Blamed For Raising Question

NEW YORK CITY—(S N S)—A protest against the injection of the race issue into a plan by the War department to send a labor battalion to Honolulu, T.H., was voiced in a letter to Secretary of War Stimson by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The NAACP protested against a statement of Lt. General Walter Short which seemed to emphasize and express regret for the proposed plan of the War department to send 600 members of a Negro labor battalion to Honolulu to handle Army and Navy cargo.

The NAACP cited clippings from Honolulu newspapers indicating that civic organizations had taken the cue from Lt. General Short and had filed protests on the basis of race.

Union labor representatives in Honolulu, however, were reported in Honolulu papers as issuing the following statement:

"It should be clear that we resent the explanation of Lt. General Walter Short, commanding the Hawaiian department of the Army, for its implications that our protest is because Negro laborers are the soldiers involved. Our protest has no racial connotation whatsoever; it is against all forced or militarized labd. The general seems to say that he is sorry it is necessary to bring Negro workers. If workers are needed we would welcome Negroes as we would all races, creeds and colors."

The NAACP letter to Secretary

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Is There A "Negro Problem"

By RUTH TAYLOR

MAY 13 1941

Read the papers carefully today and somewhere, in some connection, you will find the words "Negro problem."

Little incidents are played up. Whenever a Negro commits a crime—his being a Negro is stressed—and so the ball grows. Discrimination, injustice, and a gradual fanning of the flames have kept it growing.

What is back of this raising of the cry—Negro problem? Who is fanning the fires of hatred and blind and senseless race prejudice? Who is it that benefits by the application of the slogan "Divide—and conquer"?

Negroes in America are citizens of the United States—subject to the same Constitution as other citizens, entitled to the same right, and responsible for the same obligations. That is the law of the land—regardless of how selfish and self-interested individuals may interpret it.

MAY 13 1941

The existing status of Negroes is one for both races to change. The totalitarian states have solved it by relegating the Negro to a state of lowest inferiority. They believe in driving him all the way down. Faulty though the application of democratic principles may be unjust and unfair though many of the restrictions and discriminations are, the trend of our democracy is to raise the Negro to the full stature of citizenship. Consider the gains that have been made over the years. Negroes have gained their rights far more rapidly than the women of the nation did theirs.

The larger responsibility for the solution of the problem lies with the majority but what is needed is a common denominator by which both groups can live in the same country and respect the rights of both—honoring the individual as a man.

There are ways in which Negroes may greatly aid in bringing a better day in race relations. Let them strive to sttand out and be counted as individuals. Let them show by every act and word that they are citizens in full cooperation with their government. Let them publicize the good their leaders have done and do—even more than the injustices done them. George Washington Carver has done much for Negro advancement by being the man that he is.

MAY 13 1941

Let every Negro count himself as an American—and live up to that high standard in every way. By the force of his own intitiative and integrity—he can compel the respect and acceptance he desires and the equality as a citizen that is his under the Constitution.

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

Nazis and Communists Preferred Over Negro On U. S. Troop Ship

MAY 10 1941

By EMMETT J. SCOTT

A few weeks ago, Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., Republican leader in the U.S. House of Representatives, and chairman of the Republican National Committee, called upon Republicans in Industry and in Politics to help widen opportunities for the employment of Colored citizens without discrimination and, also, to see that greater opportunities and recognition are provided for them in public service.

Last week, in a discussion of the utterly mad carnival of ghastly mass murder and destruction now going on between nations, he realistically pointed out the menacing dangers and potentialities that may affect this country, especially the youth of the land.

These young people, he said, are entitled to a chance to be educated, to get positions in which there is an opportunity to advance, a chance not only to live but also to be happy while living, to enjoy the advantages and comforts of life, and to contribute their share toward making this a better land to live in.

In calling for complete unity for strong national defense so as to strengthen the security of the American people, he emphasized the fact that this could only come through honest cooperation and fair-dealing on the part of the Roosevelt Administration. Particularly, he spoke out against "giving any one group in our country special consideration over any other group."

MAY 10 1941

The Negro's Complaint

Right here is where the complaint of the Negro people becomes pertinent. The catalogue of injustices to which they have been subjected is a continuing and lengthening one. No one in the Roosevelt Administration, it seems, gives a hoot, or seriously considers their claims to equal justice and fair-play.

During these trying days, when thoughtful men and women of the country are deeply concerned with respect to a sustained, inspired and stirred morale, and full support of all Governmest efforts in defense preparation by all elements of our country's population, it is discouraging, day by day, to note that practically nothing of a definitely affirmative sharacter is being done by the Roosevelt Administration to cure the evils of which Negro newspapers, Negro leaders and Negro organizatioins, and many whites as well, have complained, and are continuing to complain.

As Chairman Martin declared:

"All groups are expected to pay the taxes for defense; all groups are required to send men into the draft; all groups are expected to fight and, if necessary, to die for the country. All groups should have an equal chance for work."

The Army, Nazis and Communists

Let's take the United States Army. It is reported that ,in taking over ships as troop transports, it is now engaged in weeding out men in civilian crews suspected of being Nazis and Communists. Already, it has been learned, there has been a "purge" on one large troop-ship, the SS Washington, recently taken over by the Army from the U. S. Lines. After an investigation of the sailing crew, 70 men were discharged. No one knows how many remain.

In one case, it was found, a Communist employee sent a telegram to Earl Browder, after the latter's conviction, praising him as a great leader of American working classes. The message was sent to Browder, it is stated, "from a Government-owned and operated ship whose crew is being paid with Federal-Government funds."

And, during all this period, Secretary of the Navy Knox is still declaring: "No Negroes will be

employed except as mess-men"—as scullions, and waiters and personal servants for officers. And the Army is following suit on these troop-ships.

No traitorous group of black men has ever disgraced the Army uniform, and the same holds for the Navy during the period, years before the Roosevelt Administration, when they could aspire to and efficiently serve with distinction and with high and deserved praise.

MAY 10 1941

Is it too much to ask a country, oriled and striving to preserve the principles of Americansm, to have more consideration for loyal, efficient black men than for the tainted, alien, transmission belts of Naziism, Facism and Communism now incorporated in Army and Navy personnel?

Glaring Discrimination

With such glaring instances of discriminations, as here described, what incentive is there for wholehearted and enthusiastic support of a program shot thorugh with prejudices, suspicions, hatreds—based on color distinction, with out regard to character, efficiency, or loyalty?

These prejudices are not in industry and the Army and Navy only. Colored stenographers and others who have successfully passed Civil Service examinations for technical and higher positions are constantly being turned down and shuttled around and denied positions to which they are certified by Federal bureaucrats practically each week of the year.

Sydney Hillman is issuing weasel- word manifestos, with no teeth in them, while the merry-go-round of dodging and evasion continues to deny opportunities to Colored applicants for employment in defense programs work which the Federal Government is putting up its Billions of Doliars.

Washington, the Capital of the Nation, the Citadel of Power, reeks with this sort of thing. How are we to preserve and perpetuate our form of Government, while denying and defying the precepts and principles of the Federal Constitution, the Bill of Rights, and all that Freedom and Democracy mean and stand for?

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa

Democracy, Half Slave, Half Free, No Match For Totalitarian Forces

MAY 8 - 1941

GOVERNOR JAMES, speaking before the Chamber of Commerce of Pittsburgh, pointed out that "up to April first Pennsylvania had been awarded a billion dollars worth of contracts. The United States total is more than thirteen and a half billion dollars."

Then he asks this significant question: "These are vast sums of money. But do they guarantee our security? They do not!"

"Would a hundred billion dollars of defense orders guarantee our security? It would not. NOTHING WILL GUARANTEE OUR SECURITY BUT THE ACTUAL PHYSICAL MEANS OF DEFENSE IN THE HANDS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES."

Governor James is absolutely correct as far as he goes. But how are the actual physical means of defense to get in the hands of the Army and Navy? MEN AND WOMEN MUST PRODUCE THEM. But there are some people more interested in WHO will produce the defense materials than in the ACTUAL PRODUCTION.

If America is threatened, and those in high office claim that there is great danger, then all hands, black and white, should be put to work at once.

MAY 8 - 1941

A young colored architectural draftsman with years of experience was turned down when he answered an advertisement urging men so trained to apply for jobs. The personnel manager refused to hire him because of his color. The builders are engaged in erecting a building for a defense project. The attitude appears to be that if colored workmen are necessary to complete the structure on schedule, rather than employ them, delay the building.

But since dollars, even billions of them, are not sufficient to defend America successfully, neither are munitions of war in the hands of the Army and Navy equal to the task. America needs unity. There must be one great common cause with all free men giving not only of their material resources but of their spirit and heart.

Nations crumble and fall not only for the lack of preparedness in bombs, guns, tanks and battleships but because of internal dissatisfaction. It has happened before and it can happen again — free men fighting for a great cause can, with inferior equipment, beat the "stuffings" out of a mechanically perfect Army.

The great trouble in the present conflict is not alone that Hitler has a perfect war machine, but those who are opposing him are not so sure what they are fighting for.

When the rulers of America say that we are fighting for democracy, there are those who doubt the statement. Organized labor woud never strike if the leaders were positive that their way of life was seriously threatened. If they tied up war industries and at the same time believed that their security was in jeopardy, they would be fools.

Colored Americans are not so sure that the democracy for which Great Britain is fighting includes the colored peoples of the world. The history of the British Empire proves the opposite.

And here in America colored citizens must even fight their government for an opportunity to fight for their country.

MAY 8 - 1941

Despite Hitler's victories, in face of the great successes of the German army, this newspaper believes the United States of America can defeat him any time it makes up its mind to turn loose the full force of democracy. This must include things spiritual as well as material.

It may sound foolish in face of what is happening in 1941 to say that men with their hearts in their jobs can produce more and fight harder than men who do not have their souls in their job. But we believe it with all of our soul and heart. Give Americans their full and equal opportunity and even though the gates of hell come against them the enemy will be crushed.

But democracy can not combat the evil forces of the world half slave and half free.

New Masses
New York, N. Y.

Pie in the Sky

AS IN the spring of 1917, the Negro people are being wooed with promises of a golden future in return for sacrifice on the battlefield. To 12,000,000 Negroes, Jim Crowed in the army, segregated in decaying tenements, denied job opportunities and civil rights, the sudden talk of "democracy" has a particularly hollow sound. In no area of American life is there such a gap between the facts and the pretenses of this war. The function of the sixty merchants of alibis who signed a statement last week in behalf of Negroes in defense industries is to bridge this gap with glittering words.

MAY 26 1941

The release of this statement, and its wide publicity in the press, indicates the terrific pressure from both the Negro and white masses which the war leaders must somehow deflect. Yet how clumsy is the technique, how blatant the hypocrisy. For example, Marshall Field, one of the signers, is himself the scion of a family which refuses to employ Negroes in its large Chicago store. Mr. Field's newspaper, *PM,* forgets to note this fact in its uncontrollable hysteria. Similarly, the New York *Times* and *Herald Tribune,* which hailed the statement as evidence of an era of good feeling, omitted the news that not a single member of their own editorial and reporting staffs is a Negro. Chancellor Harry Woodburn Chase of New York University, another signatory, will have difficulty explaining how he reconciles his fine phrases with the discrimination against Negro athletes in his university and the recent suspension of seven students for protesting such discrimination. Among the other signers were two publishers of Southern Jim Crow newspapers, the president of a university which bars admission to Negro students, and the champion of intolerance in the AFL, Matthew Woll.

Few will be deceived by phrases this time. There is a deepening appreciation of the fact that Jim Crowism is imbedded in the very fabric of capitalist relations. While every effort should be made to bring about equality of job opportunities in the defense industries, and in other trades and professions, it should never for a moment be forgotten that the powers thrusting us deeper into the war are the very ones which created and seek to perpetuate the oppression of Negroes and national minorities.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

THIS MORNING

by JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES II

Ever since this column began criticizing Walter White, of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, for using this crisis to stir up the black man against the white in course of otherwise proper protests against discrimination in defense jobs, we have received bitter and abusive letters from certain Negroes along with a blessedly larger number of approving ones. And ever since, more recently, we began taking cracks at Gov. Talmadge for agitating the white man against the black at a time like this, we have had equally bitter letters from certain white men, including several who in spite of their literacy seemed totally unaware of the fact that we had written much more against White than against the Georgia governor. In such a crossfire it was pleasant to read in a recent issue of The Weekly Review (for Negroes) the following comment in the editor's name: "Neither Mr. Talmadge with all his Hitlerism nor Walter White with all his vengeance can ever move me to surrender my light and determination to do unto all people as I would have them do unto me."

56k-1941

The Plaindealer
Kansas City, Kan.

300 Negro Flyers May Join Canadian Air Force

JAN 2

CHICAGO (ANP)—According to A. L. Foster, executive secretary of the Chicago Urban League, approximately 300 Chicago youths who have the required two years college training and the physical quadifications for acceptance as flying cadets in the army are seriously considering enlistment in the Royal Canadian Air Force.

Already several of the young men have made plans to go to Canada. One, who finished third in a flying course at the University of Minnesota, has been approached by the British consul here with an offer that he accept full expenses to the nearest Canadian recruiting station, Foster said.

"Our boys have grown mistrustful of the administration,' he said. "Too many promises made just before election time still remain unfilled".

The Urban League head referred to President Roosevelt's announcement last October 9 that, as part of his expanded defense setup, he would maintain the strength of the Negro personnel of the army on a proportionate population basis; establish Negro organizations in each major branch of the service; accelerate the training of Negroes as pilots, mechanics, and technicians in aviation, and form Negro aviation units.

"The administration has made nothing but empty gestures thus far," said Foster. "In an attempt to pacify us it gave us a fine Waco training plane at the Harlem airport. (The Civil Aeronautics Bureau and the army air corps jointly conduct a special flight instruction project for Negroes there). This is the same type of training plane used at the flying fields for white boys. We appreciate having it. But thus far only 20 boys have been accepted to use it.

And even then the boys accepted for this special project undergo many hardships, Foster said. They do not receive the $75 monthly paid to flying cadets at other fields, they are not supplied with uniforms or other flying equipment, and they are deprived of the advantages of medical and dental attention, board, and lodging, he said.

"All of the boys at the Harlem air field wear the same flying suit," he said. "Training flights are delayed while one boy takes off an outfit and another one gets into it".

The large percentage of Negroes on Chicago's relief rolls was cited as the best argument for accepting more youths at the recruiting offices. The Chicago Relief Administration reported Thursday that 27 per cent of the city's Negro population is on relief, compared with 3 per cent of the white population.

Globe and
Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

JAN 17 1941

A WHITE MAN'S COUNTRY

The challenge that America is a white man's country has been thrown in the face of the Negro by the white South since President Lincoln freed the slaves January 1, 1863. And since the New Deal under the leadership of President Roosevelt has used every power of his administration to make this challenge a fact, why not the Negro accept the challenge and make the most of it? By every rule of just and honest government, the United States of America is the land of the free and the home of the brave, and the Negro recognizes no taint of race or color on the title of his homeland. He yields to no man or race, what he bought with his blood, tears and heart-rending sacrifice and suffering, without an uncompromising struggle unto death. The fight that all liberty loving Negroes are going to make to preserve the freedom and rights that Lincoln gave them, and the Constitution of the United States vouchsafed unto them forever, will never cease until the white man confesses by deed and action that the United States of America is owned by every American citizen, whether he is law-abiding or not, and race, color nor previous condition of servitude cuts no figure in the galaxy of what men do.

The present administration at Washington has been just as determined to make our country a white man's country as it has been wasteful and extravagant in spending the taxpayers' money, to no avail except to keep control of the government in New Deal hands. It is the duty of every individual to defend his country right or wrong when danger from without or within, threatens its overthrow. But when the constituted authority tells a part of the citizens, that the government will neither use them for service, or consent you in the army and navy as part of the combating force of the nations; such a government tells you that the country belongs to those who are permitted to fight to protect the flag and those who are not permitted to fight, have no part or title to the land of the free and the home of the brave. By this action your government tells you that this is a white man's country and we have no part in it. The Federal Constitution and its amendments to the contrary notwithstanding. When your government tells you through its constituted authority, that it is not the policy of its administration to integrate Negroes into the regular army, your government means, you are no part of its man power, and you are not expected to fight for a white man's country. When the head of the government tells you that it favors laws to protect your life and property from the fury of the mob, but cannot do it because the white South objects to it; and I need the South to carry out the policies of my administration; your government tells you again that this is a white man's country, and that you have no right that a white man objects to having. This policy plainly tells the Negro that he is in a white man's country and that he has no country, yet he is taxed without representation to support a white man's country.

Every time a Negro is discriminated against, segregated or disfranchised, he is told that this is a white man's country, and that the Negro is simply here by the tolerance of the white man. You have the right to fight for your own country because God and the Constitution gave you as much title to this country as they gave the white man. On relief we do not receive aid as a right but as an object of charity by the white man. The white man does not see relief to the Negro as a care of the government, but as a gift from him to a inferior class of people, entitled only to what a white man gives the Negro as a favor. White men of us look upon relief as a blessing, it is a means of taking the spirit of manhood and inspiratio

JAN 17 1941

Globe and
Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

Negro People Oppose Jim Crow

APR 25 1941

NEW YORK, April 14.—The Negro people of America, together with thousands of their fellow Americans, workers in coal, auto, steel, and in the ranks of organized youth, have, in increasing numbers, boldly challenged the right of the Roosevelt government to establish Jim Crowism as a National Policy in the armed forces, the job life and the political life of the country," according to a declaration issued by the American Peoples Meeting held here at Mecca Temple, Sunday, April 6.

The declaration, a million copies of which will be circulated throughout the country within the next fortnight, represents the expression of five thousand delegates, including 600 Negro delegates, from forty-three states, who met here last week, under the auspices of the American Peace Mobilization, to "take the steps to mobilize the people for peace, liberty and the common welfare."

APR 25 1941

"Neither German Fascism nor British imperialism can bring a just peace to subjugated peoples of Europe, Ireland, India, Asia and Africa," the declaration said. "Our goal for ourselves and for the peoples of the world is a democratic people's peace.

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
September 7, 1941

White Man's Pattern

The Kinston Free Press records a remark, made by its aging janitor emeritus, advising a younger janitor which was overheard in the paper's press room:

"Don't follow the white man—follow the Lord."

The editor of *The Free Press* feels that there "was food for thought in the admonition, at least." Most Southern white men will agree. Obviously in the eyes of this religious old Negro no human, white or black, is a sufficiently satisfactory model. But where there is a tendency on the part of Negroes to emulate the behavior of white people, the white man has a duty to recognize how often and how far he does fall short of being even a satisfactory human leader. The faults of the Negro are often discussed, sometimes with sharpness, oftener with amusement, in regions where there are large Negro populations. But there is nothing amusing about the frequent failure of the white man to set a pattern which aspiring Negroes might wisely follow.

"Don't follow the white man—follow the Lord," is a statement based on the old Negro's strong religious faith. It is also a statement based on practical wisdom which deserves at least as much attention from the white people as from the colored people beside them.

SOUTHERNER IN LINE FOR HIGH COURT POSITION

NAACP Cites Anti-Negro Record of South Carolina Senator

FEB 1 1941

NEW YORK—A long and bitter fight, reminiscent of the campaign waged against Judge John J. Parker, that kept the North Carolina jurist off the United States Supreme Court in 1930, will be conducted against Senator James Byrnes, if President Roosevelt nominates the South Carolina representative to fill the post left vacant by retiring Justice James C. McReynolds, officials of the NAACP said this week.

The announcement came on the heels of newspaper reports from Washington indicating that Senator Byrnes, one of the President's chief aides in the fight to pass the lease-lend bill, had the inside track on the appointment, and quoting the President as saying that he had already chosen the man who would succeed McReynolds, although he did not intend to make known the name for several weeks.

At the same time the association made public a telegram sent to Roosevelt Saturday, January 25, in which reasons for the opposition to Byrnes were stated. These reasons were summed up with the statement that Byrnes "has been absolutely consistent in opposing any and every effort to give to Negro citizens the protection of the United States Constitution."

Fights Lynch Bill

Byrnes has consistently fought passage of the federal Anti-lynching bill, the statement said.

In 1935, as chairman of the Senate audit and control committee, he refused to permit consideration of the appropriation of $7,500 to investigate fourteen lynchings that had taken place since May 1, when the Senate filibuster halted action on the then pending Costigan-Wagner anti-lynching bill.

Byrnes did this despite the fact that the Senate Judiciary Committee had reported out favorably a resolution offered by Senator Frederick Van Nuys calling for the investigation, and authorizing the expenditure of $7,500 to conduct it.

NAACP officials pointed out that it is not without significance that the three Senators who are pressing Roosevelt to name Byrnes: Carter Glass, of Va.; Harrison, of Miss., and Alben Barkley, of Kentucky, are without exception, opponents of federal anti-lynching legislation.

Senator Glass, the NAACP officials said, is the father of disfranchisement laws for Negroes in Virginia, about which he has frequently boasted.

Urges Mass Protest

The association urged organizations and citizens to send telegrams, post cards and letters to President Roosevelt at once, urging him not to nominate Byrnes for the Supreme Court post.

The complete text of the association's program to Roosevelt follows:

"We very sincerely hope that newspaper reports are incorrect that you are seriously considering the nomination of Senator James F. Byrnes as a member of United States Supreme Court to succeed Mr. Justice McReynolds. Senator Byrnes' record has been absolutely consistent in opposing any and every effort to give to Negro citizens the protection of the United States Constitution. The United Supreme Court has been the one tribunal to which minorities have been able to appeal in defense of their citizenship rights. One holding the views which Senator Byrnes has espoused on the floor of the United States Senate and elsewhere jeojardizes democracy at a time when we must put forth every effort to safeguard and extend it. We urge that Senator Byrnes or any other person sharing his views not be considered for this high post."

Negroes On Bahamas Governing Groups Retain Seats On Public Boards

FEB 1 1941

NASSAU, Bahamas, Jan. 30—(ANP)—The New Year's announcements of committee and public board appointments have just been issued by Acting Colonial Secretary Charles P. Bethel. Among those appointed were: Dr. G. S. Worrell, J. P.; Etienne Dupuch, M.H.A.; T. A. Toote, J.P., and A. F. Adderly, M.L.C.

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

James Crow and Uncle Tom

FEB 1 1941

As long as Mr. James Crow walks the length and breadth of these United States of America, Uncle Tom will skulk in his shadow. Seventy-five years of education have not stamped out the species. The crop may show some decrease, but the ignorance and servility continue typical.

And so we had a jim crow inaugural concert. The righteous indignation of those colored citizens who do their own thinking and usually think straight denounced those of both races who arranged the concert. Their protest did not alter the plans for the first separate inaugural entertainment which the government has ever sponsored for colored citizens.

But that protest did bring about the modification of the previously announced line of march of the inaugural parade. As quiet as the Democrats have tried to keep it, it has leaked out that on just the day before the inauguration, the Recorder of Deeds was invited to occupy one of the three official cars which virtually led the parade. As far as we have been able to learn not a single daily or weekly mentioned the participation of Dr. Thompkins and his family. His name had not appeared previously in the lists released to the press. Did the enterprising reporters covering the parade remain ignorant as to the identity of the occupants of that third Lincoln Zephyr? Or did the inaugural committee suggest the suppression of that very significant news item for a very special reason?

Maybe protests of intelligent colored leaders are not in vain. But maybe it is not good politics to let them know that. Maybe that is why the Recorder's presence in the parade drew no comment via press or radio.

But to return to the subject of the protest. The incident revealed some of our most prominent citizens in a strange, new light. "We accept separate schools," they say. "So why not a separate concert?"

Thus they yield to the very feeling of inferiority which the separate school system is intended to breed and nurture to full growth. That is the only excuse for a dual school system. The existence of that system was the basis for denial of Constitution Hall and Central High School to Marian Anderson. When the school board declared against that concert on the ground that it was a commercial affair and, there, the school rules would not permit it, facts were found at variance with the rule. There was another contention that schools could not be used by groups composed of both races. Facts gave the lie to that argument. Then the opposition fell back on the dual school system as the reason to deny use of Central. In a lenghty legalistic report the D.A.R. president upheld the DAR ban for the same reason—local practice.

If then our leading citizens contend that because we accept the separate schools which are set up by law, we must complacently accept discrimination and segregation elsewhere, why don't some of the gentlemen propose that the N.A.A.C.P. and kindred organizations shut up shop?

Negro Labor News
Houston, Texas

RACE RELATIONS IN CAPITAL SAID TO BE UNHEALTHY

MAR 8 1941

WASHINGTON, D. C. —(ANP)— Casual observances in the capital reveal a situation unhealthy in the extreme as far as racial relations go. The general opinion is that discrimination is practiced in the governmental departments against Negroes only—which in viey of recent revelations, has proved a fallacy. There is a strong anti-Semitic current alive in Washington with the Jews catching plenty of the same treatment accorded Negroes.

An administrative official in one of the bigger bureaus here in an interview said:

"Not only do Negroes bear the burden of discriminatory practices, but the Jews in my department are also under continual fire. Southerners accuse me of being partial to the Jewish workers. They claim the Jewish workers are held on longer than others. This is true because of the high efficiency rating the Jewish workers achieve.

"One Southern woman told me she did not want to sit in a wing of the building where she could look out of the window to see Negro clerks at work.

MAR 8 1941

"Another refused to enter the building because of Jews and Negroes.

"So you can see it is not a pleasant task to administer the affairs of a department like this where you have thousands of workers of various nationalities, races, creeds and colors."

And in other departments, the same thing persists. Although open opposition to the Negro is practises, the subtle undercurrent uses the Negro question to get over its hatred of the Jews especially in one department where there is a large number of the latter working in the higher brackets.

The average Southerner working in the government accepts the job as a routine matter and goes about his duties in a manner to which he has been accustomed in his native environment. But with others, the job becomes something live and keen interest is taken in it, making other slower workers seem like slouches. This, and the ambitions to rise in to non-whites and non-Christians in the service, have proven hinderances the departments and officials, as well as workers, have permitted this condition to grow until it is reaching alarming proportions in the various departments.

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Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

'MINORITY GROUPS SHOULD PONDER PRIVILEGES OF CITIZENSHIP,' SCOTT

OCT 4 1941

Taking a Cue from the Jews, Negroes Are Not Renouncing Citizen Rights—Some Congressmen Spread Seeds of Disunity.

By EMMET. J. SCOTT

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 2.—Two notable sentences appear in the recent Message issued by the American Jewish Congress to its co-religionists:

That, "American Jews intend to stand four-square for the defense of the American way of life whatever the consequence may be" . . . and,

That, "American Jews will neither be bribed nor blackmailed into renouncing their just and equal status as citizens of the United States" . . .

Another minority group in the United States can well afford to ponder the second of these pronouncements.

As for the first, Negroes have always defended the American way of life as defined in the Constitution of the United States and the Bill of Rights.

ALWAYS FOUGHT FOR AMERICA

From Revolutionary days, they have fought for the defense of America in every war of the Republic, down to and through World War No. 1, and are equally loyal and devoted to the best interests of the nation as it stands on the brink of World War, No. II. Of this there is no dispute in any well-informed circle.

During all the years which have followed the adoption by the Congress of the United States of the Civil War Amendments to the Constitution, conferring freedom and citizenship upon the Negro people, they have been the victims of an organized conspiracy to deny them that human freedom to which, as citizens they are entitled.

ACTS OF INTOLERANCE

These reflections are prompted by widespread acts of intolerance against racial groups in many parts of our country. So strong have they become that the Council Against Intolerance In America is sponsoring a nationwide celebration, marking the 150th anniversary of the adoption of the Bill of Rights, which is presumed to underlie the cornerstone upon which American principles of freetom, tolerance and equality rest.

As the Council sugests: We need to stress the duties that Americans have in upholding the principles which this document (The Bill of Rights) enunciates . . . It is not enough to give lip-service to the principles contained therein . . . We must fight, particularly in these perilous times, to carry them out.

Macon, Ga., Telegraph
September 26, 1941

Letters to the Editor

Debt to the Negro

Editor The Telegraph:

The Bible speaks of having the poor with us always. We the Afro-American Negroes feel poor in spirit sometimes because we are talked about by other nations. While they talk we bend our knees to God. If we didn't do this we would be as a lost gobbler in a wide open field.

Some hands have done us an injustice during our stay in America, but these same hands have driven us to Jesus. Negroes have cleared your wooded forest, dug gold from your rich mines, cultivated your plantations, and helped to make the South the greatest cotton market in the world.

If President Monroe could arise on the scene, he would tell you the boots that were worn by him on his inauguration were made by a Negro bootmaker. A Negro mechanic laid the tiling in the home of Thomas Jefferson. President George Washington appointed Benjamin Benneker, a Negro astronomer, to help plan the city of Washington, D. C. A Negro named Matzelinger invented a machine on which boots and shoes could be shaped. George Washington Carver, scientist, made the sweet potato and peanut crop valuable by producing 300 products from the peanut, 185 from the potato. Some of these products are axil greese, flour, candy, face powder, ink and road building material. Negro labor has helped to build America.

The Negro has taught you to laugh at a hard life in this unfriendly world. The Negro works and sings in the rain like the birds who take every day for Sunday, leaning on God. The Negro laughs at trouble and, lives one day at a time, thanks God for that day and says he may not need any thing for tomorrow, hence he is happy. Claude McKay, Countee Cullen, Paul Lawrence Dunbar, Phyllis Wheatly, and Langston Hughes, all Negroes, have made a large contribution in the gift of literature. All through the years of toil and struggle the Negroes have clung to the gift of funmaking in order to live more peacefully with another nation in America. By the Negro's example America is richer for this gift.

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With all that has been said about the Negro in former years right now you are eating ham eggs, hot buck wheat cakes, syrup toast, biscuits, waffles, chicken hot rolls, barbecue, stake, lemon pies, and food of all descriptions prepared by Negro hands. Your children are being nursed, your clothes being laundered by Negro hands.

Negroes have shed rich blood running through their black bodies to make America safe for something white. Negroes promise to show this spirit of loyalty at any time to make America safe. The half has never been told about the many good characteristics of the Negro. If he has accomplished so much good, away from Africa, his native home uneducated and got other nations wearing shoes, what do you suppose he will do if you help to educate him during his stay in your country?

The Negro did all this inventing feeling one-half his time, like a motherless child. If he did that with a depressed feeling, imagine the good he can do if you loose him and let him go to higher heights in the educational realm. Not among colleges for white people but just fix up Georgia Baptist College in East Macon and put it in Grade A for your Macon Negroes especially, and it will come back bread cast on the water, but not the same bread. It will come back a chicken sandwich. There is so much good in the worst of us until the Negro deserves being put on trial for more inventions.

Will you help him by making every knock a boost? The Negro declares he is on his way to God's heaven. I know every body talking about heaven is not going there, but the Negro's bended knee to God I believe he is going. So how will nations manage flying with wings touching against a Negro's wing and long white robe?

We may as well live in union because the same dirt that covers up a Negro is used to cover every nation.

Watchman, tell us of the night. It is too far spent already, living in glass houses and still throwing stones. The Negro is a valuable asset, from the governor's mansion in Atlanta to Jordan river, thank our governor for our public school books.

CLARA SEARCY REID.

Macon.

Macon, Ga., Telegraph
September 27, 1941

In His Place

Editor The Telegraph:

Pooh to Margaret Roberts, who seems to be a senior in some Georgia college. She said that she was white but it is hard to believe that a white woman could defend a Negro so devoutly.

I have traveled over the entire United States and Georgia is the only state I have been in that keeps the Negro race in its place so effectively. I hope that Georgia will never follow the example that some states have set.

The only good Negroes are the ones that are under the white man's management.

I just can't imagine sitting by a Negro in school or church. Can you Miss Thompson? I was in California during 1938 and when I first arrived there I noticed that the white and colored people mixed freely. I went to a show the first week out there and presently a big black Negro came in and sat beside me.

I asked him if he wasn't out of place—he looked at me as if he thought I was crazy. I left.

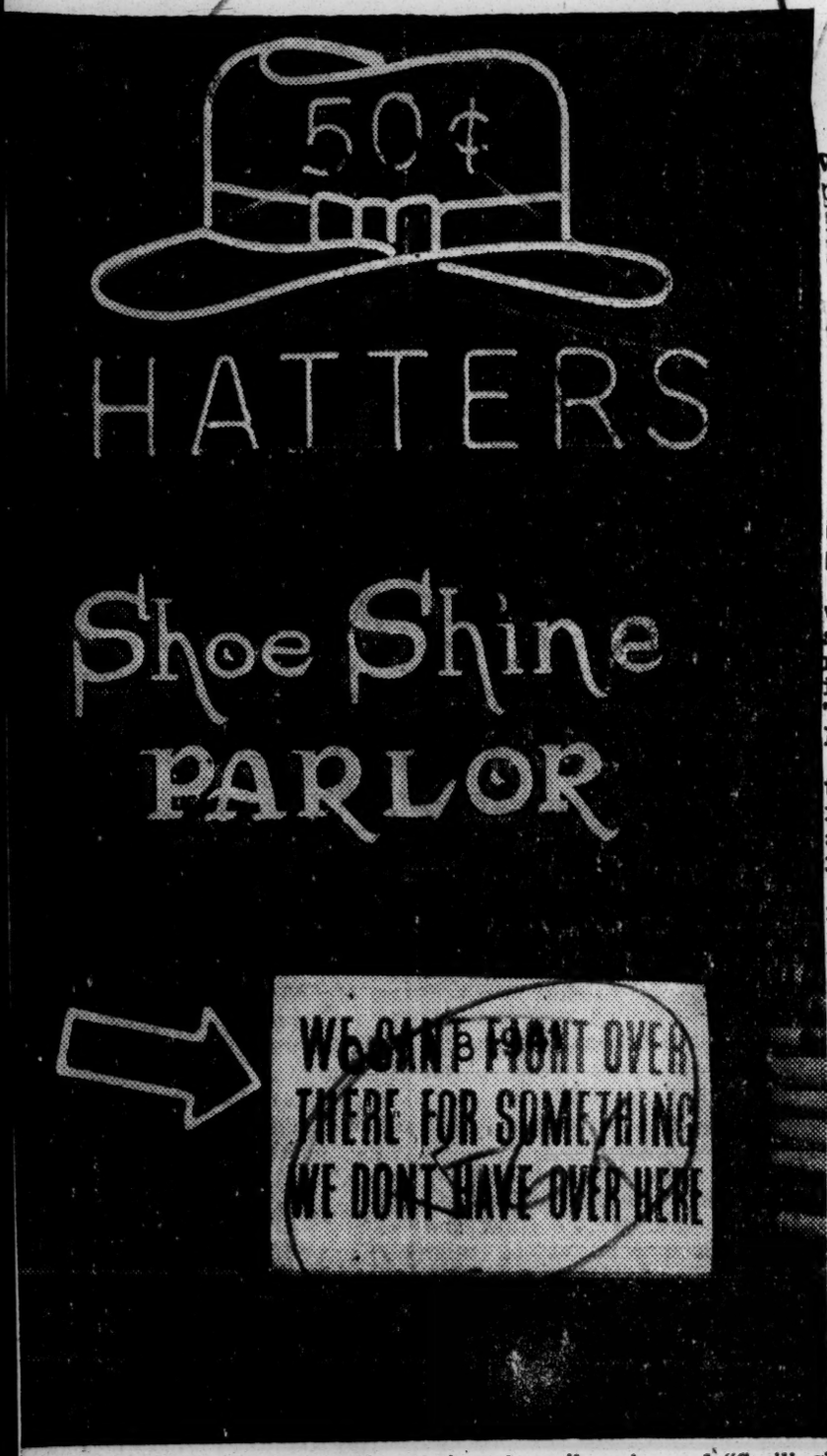
I think our governor is a very wise and thoughtful man. May the Negroes always stay in the fields of Georgia.

M. L. SCHOFIELD.

Ft. Valley, Ga.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

WANTS DEMOCRACY HERE



For over three months people passing the tailor shop of "Smiling" Al James, 12 East 35th street, have noticed a sign in the window which says: "We can't fight over there for something we don't have over here." This statement is the unexpressed thought of almost every Negro who is called upon to serve in the army. Mr. James is subject to call by his draft board and states that the words of his sign will be on his tongue when he is called.

OCT 8 1941

Council Probers Charge Racial Discrimination And Neglect of Poor

World Telegram
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The report, to be submitted to City Council tomorrow, stated the deaths occured in the gynecological (women's disease) and phthalmological (eye disease) services.

OCT 8 - 1941

Expert Testimony.

The committee states its finding is based on expert medical testimony.

Further, the report states, a case was found where a patient was subjected to an avoidable and unnecessary second major operation immediately following the first. The patient survived, "fortunately," according to the report.

The committee declared two of the physicians involved were offered an opportunity to explain and justify the methods used, but refused.

Also it is stated that the committee extended a general invitation to all involved to be heard, but only two who were subpoenaed appeared.

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Retaliation Charged.

Other charges are:

That the hospital's medical board discriminated against members of the Lincoln Hospital Alumni Assn. in promotions and appointments, and employed punitive tactics in dismissing five alumni "who rendered a signal public service in exposing these conditions."

That Dr. Edward J. Davin, director of obstetrics and gynecology at the institution, permitted his "personal prejudices" to disrupt the gynecological service of the hospital. (At a hearing June 11 Dr. Davin denied anti-Semitic feeling was responsible for failure to promote Jewish interns.)

That Dr. S. S. Goldwater, former Commissioner of Hospitals, avoided responsibility for the conduct of the medical board while commissioner, and hindered the inquiry by refusing to permit access to what he termed "private case records" of the hospital.

Charge Poor Neglected.

That the indigent sick of the Bronx have been prevented from obtaining the best possible physicians because of discrimination.

That the institution's clinics have been mismanaged.

The committee recommended reorganization of the hospital's medical board—which it called unfit to administer the affairs of a municipal institution—and also the staff. It urged appointment by the Commissioner of Hospitals of a committee of reputable Bronx physicians to recommend appointments to the new board.

The committee was headed by Councilman Louis Cohen, Bronx Democrat and a former deputy commissioner of hospitals. Other members were Councilmen Walter R. Hart and John M. Christensen of Brooklyn, Alfred E. Smith, Jr., of Manhattan, and Frederick Schick of Richmond.

Between The Lines

Nazism Next Door

By GORDON B. HANCOCK
(ANP Feature Writer)

When Lindburgh sets upon the Jews he is coming dangerously near the Negroes. Nazism thrives on race hatreds and well might the Negroes tremble when the race persecution comes to the Jews, for then is it next door to the Negroes.

Only a fortuitous circumstance saved the Negroes from great persecution when Ku Klux Klan was directed wholly against Negroes the revised form of the movement included Jews, Catholics and Negroes, and therein was the Negroes' salvation. Had the Klan not mistakenly lined up against these other two elements in their nation, great would have been the tribulation of Negroes. But the Jews and Catholics could take care of themselves and incidentally they took care of the Negroes.

It is most fortunate for Negroes that the Nazism in this country is making its initial racial assault on the Jews; and we only hope that the Catholics will come next as this will give the Negroes a breathing spell. Lindbergh has indirectly mitigated any wrath Nazism may be inclined to mete out to the Negro race; and there is such wrath, though latent, it is potent; and we must not deceive ourselves on this point. When the attack on the Jews comes, it brings trouble next door to the Negroes of the country.

We may as well be warned that unless Hitlerism is defeated great tribulation awaits our haidpressed race. For every reason Negroes had for fighting in past wards, there are many reasons for fighting in this one The threat against the Negro is more dire than ever and with the possibility of a world-wide conquest, those minority groups that are subjugated until they are annihilated. That is to say, if Nazism wins world-wide dominion with its persecution complex, minority groups will be doomed perhaps unto their final extermination.

The democratic and Christian ideology has been the only redeeming hope of the interracial situation throughout the world. When democracy perishes from the earth the hopes and fortunes of the darker race will also perish. Then will Christianity be so emasculated that it cannot function in saving appressed groups.

OCT 6 1941

It must not be forgotten that there are those in this country committed to the proposition that in order that this country may reach its destiny, it must be relieved of its darker population The movement that springs up ever and anon to have the Negro repatriated in Africa is merely a symptom of an underlying social disorder that will call for more attention as the years go by. There is a threat in this recurring movement that Negroes have never fully appreciation. Under Hitlerism the repatriation of Negroes in Africa would be speedily consummated.

OCT 6 1941

Today we have a press in this nation that has a conscience; under Nazism the press would have none. Today the Negro can make his protest vocal; under Nazism his voice of protest would be silenced. Today the Negro's dark outlook gives hope of a brighter tomorrow; under Nazism there would be no tomorrow. One of the most disquieting symptoms of this whole situation here in the United States is the sympathetic way in which Lindberghism is treated. Until his outburst against the Jews he was tolerated in a way that was most distressing. Instead of regarding him as a pro-German and Hitlerite and Nazi of deepest hue, he was regarded in far too many circles as a patriot zealous of his country's good.

It was disheartening to see how reverently the higher-ups regarded Wheeler and how slow the press was to brand him the pro-Hitler satrap that many believe him to be. The press of the nation has been entirely too sympathetic and "tender" in its handling of such men as Wheeler and Lindbergh and their vest-pocket satellites. In other words, Lindbergh and Wheeler have gotten away with "murder" in this country That there are those to help them over is significant. The Nazi sympathizers are strong in this country and this strength is a dangerous threat to Negroes everywhere. Negroes may not be able to do much about it; but they should know what is taking place under their very eyes—next door. The purport of this release to emphasize the necessity of the Negroes "all out" efforts in support of the Roosevelt administration. The fortunes of no minority group are being weighed more certainly and dangerously than that of the Negro race. The trouble next door is our trouble. Nazism next door bears

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

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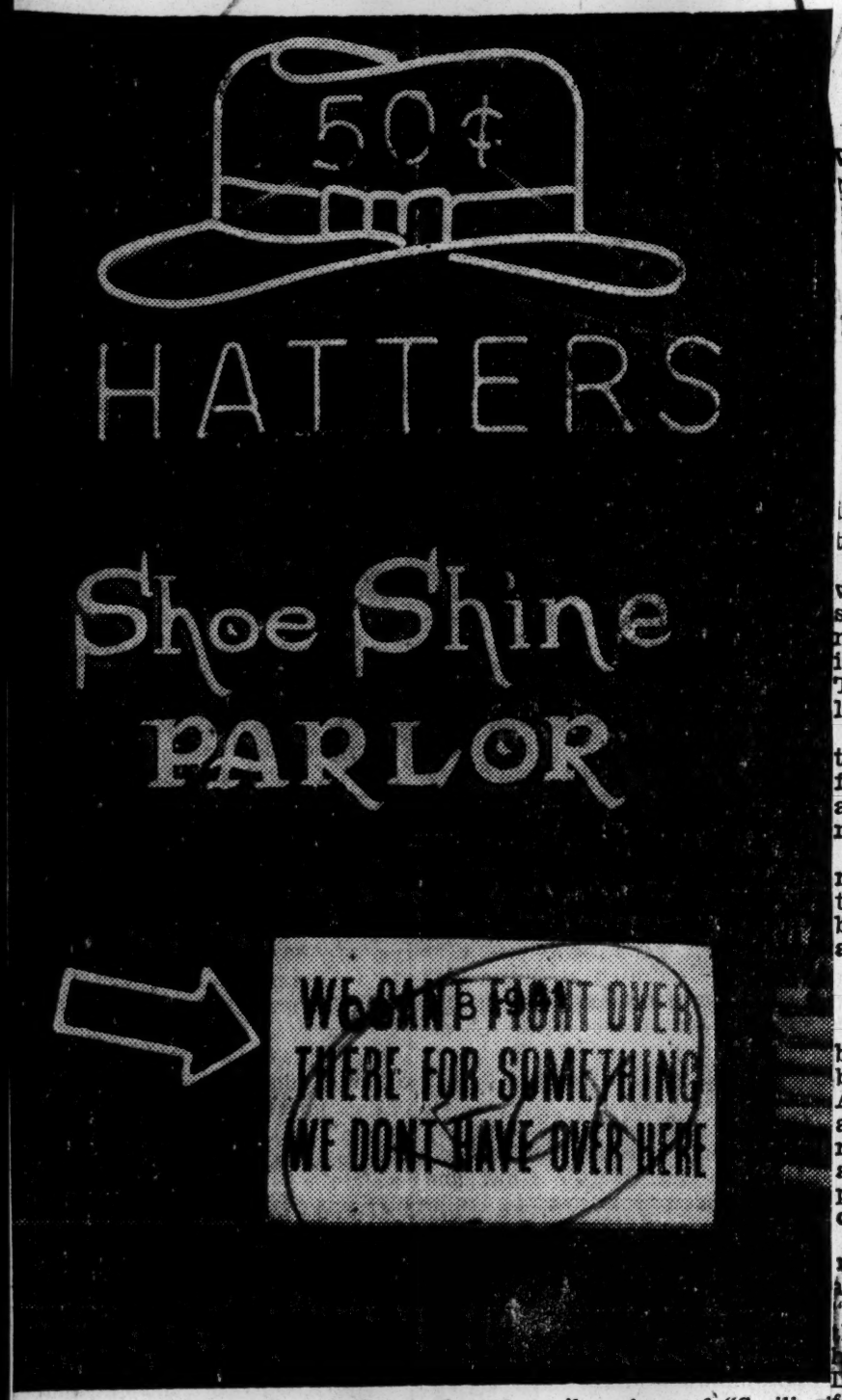

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56k-1941
Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Which of These Types Best Describes You?

Dr. Channing Tobias, National YMCA Secretary, Classifies Us and Asks Which Type America Will Heed; No National Unity With Double Standard, He Says

By DR. CHANNING H. TOBIAS
National Secretary, YMCA

MAR 2 2 1941

There are four types of colored persons from which America may make choice today as the one to whom America will take heed.

The first is that type who comes

The Yes Man

fawning, bending obsequiously, and lying about conditions and what is in his own heart because he believes that is the thing to do to get what he wants.

The second is a rapidly vanishing type, sometimes bewailed and bemoaned for his passing because he is lovable, but, nevertheless, a type overcome by conditions, over-awed by what he sees, into believing himself inferior.

Then there is the ultra-radical type who does not expect what he asks to be granted and would be disappointed if it were granted because it would then deprive him of the one thing for which he lives, namely, agitation for agitation's sake.

Here's Fourth Type

Then there is a fourth type who will co-operate, but only on the basis of self-respect and truth, and who will not lie about conditions and what is in his own heart. It is that last man to whom America would do well to listen today.

I want to quote a word from an article that appeared in a recent issue of a popular magazine on this question of national unity. "We might as well be frank. This country will not achieve national unity, certainly not the kind we want in a democracy, by the easy and relatively painless way of making speeches about it."

Of course, we can simulate the appearance of solidarity by merely turning loose upon the public enough speakers chanting in unison to fill the air and the newspapers with synthetic programs. Mass meetings serve some purpose in calling attention to the end that we seek. They cannot give us the reality. What is it that we seek?

It is, I think, a climate for the spirit that will be as free and sunny, as yielding and invigorating as a day in early spring. A climate in which men may grow strong in themsleves and in the race. From strong and free nations come strong and free men just as a great forest is not a mass of weak, starved and stunted trees but one in which all the trees have grown large and strong.

MAR 2 2 1941

You Can't Have Both

Once I heard a notable address on racial prejudice by the great Dr. Thomas Glover of Cambridge University in which he said this: "You may have race prejudice if you want it or you may have Christ if you want Him, but you cannot have both." It may seem like over-simplification of the issue but I think it is equally to the point to say that we may have a double standard of education in America if we want it, or we may have national unity if we want it but we cannot have both.

Really, I believe that if the members of the United States Senate that filibustered the anti-lynching bill out of existence could have been exposed to the thought of the people of other nations of the world, out of sheer respect for their nation, to say nothing of what it would have meant to us, they would have voted the law outlawing mob violence.

I recall an incident quite vivid to me concerning the late Maharajah of India. Four years ago when I was in his city in India he honored me with an interview of half an hour in his palace. I shall never forget that occasion.

What About Lynching?

He met me at the door, after I had gone up four floors on a private elevator, met me at his audience chamber door and escorted me in. No sooner had he taken his seat and turned to me to make an introductory remark than this question came from him. "Have you people in America no way to organize to protect yourselves against the savage crime of lynching?"

That was the beginning of a half-hour interview. Wherever I went in the Orient and had interviews with newspapermen—that was in practically every country visited—invariably this question would arise. It wasn't because they were critical of America. Most of them looked to America for hope and light and leading, and rejoice in the great achievements of America in the field of engineering and other sciences in which we excel, but they simply could not harmonize the crime of lynching with the spirit of a country like America.

MAR 2 2 1941

Blot Out Mob Violence

So I say that in order that our national unity may mean something to the rest of the world, we owe it to ourselves to blot out mob violence. And then, of course, it will serve to remove fear from the hearts of millions of people and release them to the work of national defense.

Regarding the industries that are now engaged in national defense, not only is it the just thing to give colored people the opportunity to participate in the work of the various factories now engaged in the construction of defense material, but I would add that it is safe to use colored people in national defense.

No black Jim Jenkins or Tom Jones or Henry Smith has ever et off a fuse in a factory or in n armory for purposes of sabo-ge and destruction.

1917 Recalled

I would hate to think that America would want to continue to witness what it has been wit-

The Uncle Tom

nessing in recent weeks before awakening to the fact that was recognized in the last war at the very beginning when the first separate battalion of the District of Columbia at the very time that war was declared was the battalion called to guard the White House for the simple reason that there was not a shadow of suspicion resting upon the loyalty of any single member of that battalion.

Remove racial discrimination from government. It's bad enough to have to endure it when it is privately imposed, but it breaks the morale of the people completely to have their government discriminate against them.

U.S. Must Take Stand

It is impossible to achieve hemisphere unity without taking a firm stand on racial discrimination in our own United States government.

Reference has been made already to the fact that South America and the West Indies are predominantly non-white, that the defense bases purchased from Great Britain are predominately populated by non-white people, and I ask if it is not in line with sound reason for the cultivation of hemisphere unity to pay as much attention to bringing about these adjustments within our own

Soapbox Communist

government as it is to send our emissaries from time to time to South America and to the West Indies?

It seems to me just as important to give deliberate time and attention to bringing about these adjustments in relationships here at home not only for the effect that it will have on the morale of colored people themselves here in America but for the effect that it may have on the non-white populations of the other parts of the Western Hemisphere, who will have large questions in their minds about the sincerity of American approaches to them as long as it comes with this stigma on its hands.

MAR 2 2 1941

Must Hear 13,000,000

America cannot afford to ignore the claims of 13,000,000 colored people because they are a minority group. What would have been the cour followed by the British Empire several decades ago if it could have foreseen then as it clearly sees now the strategic position that Ireland occupies in the battle of Britain? It may well turn out that wha Ireland decides to do within the next few weeks or months may determine the issue of the war.

In all that I have said, there has been no intention to intimate any threat of disloyalty, even if America failed to do these things. But I do say that it will make a tremendous difference in the spirit in which that loyalty is expressed whether or not America does make these adjustments. Charlie Chaplin, in his most recent picture, "The Great Dictator," has been criticized by some of the dramatic writers because he turned to a serious discourse at the close of the picture. I

Mr. Self Respect

Guardian
Boston, Mass.

What Is Segregation?

MAY 10 1941

"Segregation is the special American means of branding Colored Americans as the inferiors of inferiors in public status.

"When the white South found itself confronted with the federal status of equality for Colored people, the former slaves—equality of citizenship, of freedom, of franchise rights, backed by the national government—it selected the denial of presence and of service in places opened for public patronage as the one great way to brand Colored people as having been a slave race and make them forever the scorn of civil society.

MAY 10 1941

"It is a very effective measure. Colored people are traitors to themselves to aid and abet the idea by self-segregation."

—W. M. TROTTER.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Mothers Throughout U. S. to Demonstrate for Peace Sunday

"The best gift I could get this Mothers' Day would be a guarantee that my boy wouldn't have to go to war." That's the way one New York mother worded her answer to the question: "What does this Mothers' Day mean to you?" asked by an American Peace Mobilization staff photographer.

MAY 10 1941

Mothers all over America, alarmed by the war drive of the administration, as emphasized by Secretary Stimson's call for convoys, agree with her. APM officials stated that reports coming into the APM office indicate American mothers are determined that there shall be no AEF, no convoys.

They are rallying on this Mothers' Day, May 11, in cities from coast to coast. In Washington, a delegation of mothers from the eastern states are planning Mothers' Day services; in Boston, an anti-convoy rally will be held on historic Boston Common.

In New York, women representing the warring and subjugated nations, will speak at a mass meeting; in Milwaukee, mothers will march on a picket line; in Cleveland and Detroit thousands will turn out in a Mothers' Day Peace parade.

MRS. SARAH MARKHAM (Leader in the Women's Auxiliary of the Transport Workers Union): To me, Mother's Day this year is the saddest in twenty years. Just when our boys get out of school, they're rushed away to camp. First they talked about one year. Now they're talking about convoys. The President said convoys mean shooting and shooting means war. If we let them convoy, our boys will soon be going to war.

MRS. ELEASE OSBORNE (Second Vice President of the Domestic Workers Union): My mother wants peace on Mother's Day, and so do I. So far as she and I are concerned, we're ready to send our boys to fight for democracy any time—right here in America. There's been enough heartache for mothers in the world so far. Why can't we get together and put a stop to it now? I surely hope we can do it this time.

Mrs. DORA JONES (Executive Secretary of the Domestic Workers Union): Mother's Day this year is the most important one of all, especially for Negro women. In the last war we sent our boys over, thinking we would get democracy for our people. We got the same old segregation instead. Now we're busy trying to see that the same thing won't happen to our people again. That's why I'm in the APM.

MRS. NETTIE R. BRENNER (of the Manhattan Council for Civil Rights): Every mother wants to keep America out of the war and her boy at her side. My boy is eighteen years old, and soon the Government will be trying to draft the boys eighteen years old. The best present I could get this Mother's Day is a guarantee that my boy won't be sent to war. I make sure of that by getting people into the American Peace Mobilization.

MRS. BOBBIE PATRICK (Member of the Domestic Workers' Union, poet, student at the Writers' School of the League of American Writers): This Mother's Day is quite a confusing one. Mothers never know if their boys will be with them the next day or off in a camp miles from home or maybe even in a ship bound for some foreign country. I think all mothers need to be organized to stop this war.

MRS. JULIA CHURCH KOLAR (Member of Descendents of the American Revolution, prominent in the American Labor Party): I lived through the last war; it's tragic that I've seen war year after year since then. We've got to protest against this war. The way to protest is through the American Peace Mobilization, the strongest force in America against this war. If the Administration had listened to what the people say, this would be a happier Mother's Day.

56k-1941

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okl

Black Mammy's Tit But Not Black Mammy's Blood

SEP 13 1941

Latest evidence of race prejudice in the American army developed last week when Miss Wanda Douglass, Baltimore, answering a call of the American Red Cross Medical Service for "blood donations" to be preserved for army use, was turned down because Miss Douglass is a Negro.

When Miss Douglass presented herself she was refused with the explanation that white donors were the only ones who were being accepted. When questioned about the matter, Dr. William DeKline, head of the Medical Service Bureau, said that the army's surgeon general and the corresponding medical officer in the navy had issued instructions stating that only the blood of white people was to be collected. There is a "psychological barrier" involved, Dr. DeKline said, which made the rule feasible.

Despite this ridiculous ruling science has many times determined that there is not only no difference between the blood of black and white people, but there is no difference between the blood of human beings and that in lower animal life.

We suppose there are still many prominent Southerners who "according to the lie they tell," sucked a black mammy's tit, but this same assinine crowd stampede at the idea of a blood transfusion coming from a black body. The Black Dispatch is not fully advised as to the fundamental difference between milk and blood.

But, if our memory serves us right the blood is only canal fluid through which vital substances are passed to build animal tissue. $n other words, milk builds human tissue and becomes a definite part of the structure of an individual. Blood is only a fluid carrier of tissue building substances. Our silly "tit suckers" find themselves in a very untenable position when they admit for centuries their flesh and bones were constructed out of substances coming from a BLACK mammy's breast while in the same breath objecting to the use of black plasma which does not in actuality enter into tissue building.

We suppose there were some yellow and brown tits our noted white people sucked, but all whom we have heard proudly discuss this sacred matter have loudly proclaimed the tit they sucked was black.

Black mammy's tit was all right but the blood of black mammy's son and daughter is all wrong. It should be kept in mind that not even white blood is accepted by the army unless it has been proved through many tests to be pure. Negro blood is turned down simply because it comes from a black hide.

SEP 13 1941

A million mullatoes, however, scattered all over the South, put to route the sincerity of those who talk about separation of white and black blood. The difference between the army procedure when blood is purified, stored and canned, and the alley procedure, when mullatoes are being spawned, is vested in the fact that in the alley no account is taken of impurities of the blood when the mullatoes come to life in the environment of lust.

In Oklahoma white lawmakers have converted the Indian into a legal white person. No account has been taken of the fact that the Indian almost from the moment that the black man came to American shores has been fusing his blood with the Negro. Thomas Jefferson said before he died that there was not a Pawmunkey Indian in Virginia who was not mixed with black blood.

In Oklahoma for a half century before statehood, Choctaws, Seminoles, Creeks and Chickasaws intermarried freely with the blacks. Even though this is true, when white encroachment began in the Indian country whites quickly saw the property advantage coming through intermarriage with rich Indians. In 1907, when statehood came, there was much lamentation and gnashing of teeth among non-whites when laws were passed prohibiting Indians and black to intermarry. It is said that around Atoka public meetings were held by blacks and Indians denouncing this legal bar to a relationship which had been going on for more than a century.

SEP 13 1941

This writer has a fi[illegible] who has been lost in the white race for twenty-[illegible] and [illegible] first cousin's son has also been swallowe[illegible]ite race. Similarly, there are tens of thousa[illegible]f-white human beings, who because they wan[illegible]er ,opportunity, emolument and privilege, have stepp[illegible] over into the white race. In fact we read an article writ[illegible]n several years ago by a West Coast white writer in which the allegation was made that ten thousand mullato Negroes step over into the white race and become lost every year.

who lives now in California, recently told this writer that every day she reads in the newspapers of Los Angeles about activities of a certain "white" family she named while talking. This family is one of the most socially prominent on the West Coast. This family has the same quantum of black blood as the girl from Ponca City. This girl's father came to Kansas in 1849; the brother of her father went to California in the gold rush of 1849. The brother who went to California cut his family bridges behind him and is today classified as white. The brother at Ponca City stayed with that portion of his blood classified at black.

All over America those who can think two jumps ahead of a land terrapin know that amalgamation of a low, immoral, unclean, syphiletic nature rages and festers in black and white life. People only wink at this horrible condition and cast knowing, uplifted eyes as they pass, but when army science decides to separate the plasma from the blood cells, skims, purifies and cans the capillary substances of black folk, these same imbibers of black mammy's tit nourishment get terribly excited. They refuse to give such blood transfusion to a dying white soldier. What fools we mortals be!

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

The Telegram's Sly Defense of Anti-Semitism

SEP 20 1941

In an editorial pretending to attack the anti-Semitism of Lindbergh and Nye, the World-Telegram actually condemns the people for opposing anti-Semitism.

The Ku Klux Klan was the "harvest of the Civil War" and not of the slave-owners who wanted to keep the Negro people in bondage, according to the Telegram the other day. Likewise, anti-Semitism and racial hatred are just "by-products of the war." Thus such Nazi-minded appeasers as Lindbergh and Nye are relieved of all responsibility for the promotion of this Hitler poison against the country.

Further, the Telegram says:

"Others have joined in, and still others, opposed (to anti-Semitism—Ed.), have taken up the fight. It follows that all that remains necessary is to hurl TNT back and forth for a short while—and we will have the explosion."

In other words, the American people who have shouted their revulsion and denunciation of Lindbergh and Nye are equally guilty because they fight anti-Semitism. The Telegram is here following the most insidious form of anti-Semitism, by saying that this scourge is due to the fact that the Jewish people and other democratic citizens fight it.

The necessity for fighting anti-Semitism lies upon every American who loathes Hitlerism and who wants to defeat this America First tactic of splitting national unity. That is why the Telegram editorial does not mention that anti-Semitism is used by Hitler to weaken all his intended victims. The Telegram is an appeaser newspaper, as are the Daily News and the Hearst press.

SEP 20 1941

Anti-Semitism violates the Bill of Rights and other laws of the land. It is the duty of the Senate to stop the scandalous racial incitements of the so-called movie "probers." Those Senators like Nye who ape this dangerous Goebbels doctrine should be impeached.

Southern Educators To Fight Racial Misconception Evils

Propose Six-Point Program For Ridding South Of Racial Misconceptions.

BLUE RIDGE, N. C., Sept. 18.—(ANP)—A group of 100 educators, representing every state in the south except Georgia, in attendance, at the Conference of Education for Southern Citizenship which ended last Sunday, instituted a six-point proposal for the promotion of better understanding between whites and Negroes in southern schools.

The recommendations made were: That every important college in the south carry a special course of study on race problems; that this subject be dealt with objectively also in college course in sociology, social problems, that it be treated constructively in college and public school teaching of geography, history, civics, literature, music; that programs and materials on adult education be expanded to include a broader understanding of positive racial relations; school libraries seek to provide books and supplementary materials necessary for such study; that teachers' colleges make every effort to prepare teachers in training for wise and effective work along these lines with the millions of future citizens who will be committed to their charge.

The conference was sponsored by the Conference on Education and Race Relations, and saw heads of departments of teachers colleges and representatives of state departments of education present. Among these were Dr. Arthur Raper, author, sociologist and resaerch worker for the government, Atlanta; who charged that Negroes are discriminated against in the making and administering of laws, and that the police system in the south is often used to protect the existing feudal system.

Speaking on the subject of "The Negro and the Law," Dr. Raper stated that the function of the race line in the United States is to provide a wholesale way of enforcing permanent class restrictions, in violation of the democratic principles upon which the country is founded. He averred that discriminiation against Negroes begins with the laws themselves, that there was discrimination in the administering of the laws, and that other pressures were applied in addition to and in spite of the laws.

From facts gathered recently by him for the Carnegie foundation, he told of police chiefs in southern towns in which investigations were carried on, who boasted of the fact that they were helping to curb potential criminals by the practice of policemen helping children across the street on their way to school. Although police saw the benefits of making friends with white children, they seldom carried out the practice of helping Negro children. Arrests are not made on basis of justice alone. The desire for fines, prestige of the arrested person, the politics—all determine arrests of Negroes. Patrolmen are expected to keep up their weekly quota of arrests for the sake of revenue brought in, he said.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

PHILODEMIC COUNCIL TO FOSTER UNITY

An organization of Gentiles, Negroes and Jews formed for the purpose of creating better relations between various racial groups recently went into formal organization at the International House. The group is called the Philodemic Council.

The group, composed of members from the Chicago City-Wide Forum, the Sinai Seniors which is a group of young people of the Jewish faith between the ages of 21 and 35; and members of the First Presbyterian church of Chicago, is studying two projects to carry out its purpose. One project will be a play to be given in the form of a court trial in which the "Trial of Prejudice" will be the subject. Authorities in various fields will serve as expert witnesses to "prosecute" prejudice and intolerance. Another project is under investigation to give assistance to one of the community houses on the South Side.

The Philodemic Council consists of thirty members.

The Interracial Fellowship of Philadelphia is a group similar to the Philodemic Council but is much older. It consists of 100 members fifty of which are Negroes and twenty-five Gentiles and a like number of persons of the Jewish faith.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Vice President Defends Negro

Wallace Denounces Intolerance In Fordham Talk

Vice President Henry A. Wallace Tuesday night raised his voice on behalf of the Negro, when he denounced racial intolerance at the hundredth anniversary dinner of Fordham University at the Hotel Waldorf Astoria.

In the course of his speech, which was believed to be aimed at the address of Charles A. Lindbergh at Des Moines last weekend in which the flier charged the Jew among other groups as heading the nation into a shooting war, Vice President Wallace said:

"No true Christian can speak bitterly against the Jew, the Negro or the yellow man." He also said that the faith of Americans that they lived in a land "chosen for a high destiny of service," was "totally different from believing in the inherent superiority of one race over all other races, and one scientific godless culture over all other cultures."

It is said to be a significant and noteworthy act on the part of the American Vice President in mentioning the Negro among those so-called racial minorities which should not be maligned. Ever since the Lindbergh statement branding the Jews, the British and Washington Administration leaders as war-mongers, several prominent persons have denounced the former colonel for raising the race issue, but not a single one of them mentioned the Negro, who, traditionally, suffers most from racial intolerance and discrimination within the borders of the American Commonwealth.

Macon, Ga., Telegraph
August 12, 1941

Letters to the Editor

Political Gag

Editor The Telegraph:

With all due consideration, I am hoping the race question won't be a political gag always. I remember when so much was stirred up about the noted Negro educator, Booker T. Washington, dining at the White House.

We have the Negro here to stay, and the time is almost here when, if we get a real day's work, we must hire a Negro to do it.

As to social equality—that is, eating and sleeping together—it is a long, long ways off. Our Southern Negro doesn't want to mix with whites—the best class of them don't, and if they did they would go somewhere else to do so.

Now, as to Brown America. It may come, but there's no inclination in that direction down here in the piney woods, wiregrass section.

We deal with the Negro in the way he should be dealt with, but we haven't had a lynching in several years. Let us hope the political bees will discontinue harping on the Negro question.

I was on a bus recently between Cordele and Moultrie and when I went in a well-dressed Kentucky woman was back of the driver—my favorite place. Well, I went on back and the whole back part was loaded with Negroes.

* * *

I came on back to the aforementioned place and in an apologizing tone remarked: "Well, the seats behind are either beside a Negro or are full and I am a Georgia cracker and have my way and those around me do likewise," so I sat down beside her. She said: "I am so glad my Master didn't put my soul in a black skin. I'll git beside them." She asked me if we didn't think there would be Negroes in Heaven? I saw I was in for a Christian reproof so I arose and offered to let her go back in the back with the precious darling little black angels if she wished.

Let all who want to associate with them, but I am not if I have to stay alone and if all the cheapskate whites do so, I'll still believe in white supremacy and won't forget the bloody struggle that caused my foreparents financial ruin. My grandfather whipped a Negro woman after he returned from the war and, of course, he ran for his life. My grandmother was carried to Hawkinsville to jail, and later on he was murdered by a traitor. Part of Sherman's army robbed his home of all that was of any value. They stole the fowls, cows and took fresh horses and left the worthless ones. Could anyone with any human element expect me to like the Negro after they caused all this?

* * *

We have separate churches, baseball games and all phases of life has the Negro in it but only the poor white trash so much discussed by noted people ever spend any time around the Negroes' homes, churches, schools, baseball games, etc.

They have their place to fill. We have ours, and let us fill ours so elegantly, gracefully and steadfastly they won't have any room to doubt our veracity in anything we do.

If the political, spiritual and educational agitators will let the Negro question alone we can manage it much more easily. We are going to deal fairly and justly with the Negroes among ourselves, but the Negro must be dealt with as the cause demands, and we who have been raised with them know it is true that: "A little learning is a dangerous thing. Drink deep or taste not of the Pierian Spring." And this applies to a Negro exactly. For once they get a smart idea of race equality they can't stay down in Wilcox county with it. They must go North or somewhere and they know it.

CLAUDIA BENNETT.

Rochelle.

56k-1941

Florence, S. C., Morning News
April 13, 1941

SHADES OF GEORGIA

That the North has a negro problem as well as the South is the opinion of Jonathan Daniels writing recently for one of the nation's leading magazines. We had thought that this was one problem unique to the South, since the negro population of the North was not sufficiently large to create a problem that could not be solved without publicity.

More than that, Mr. Daniels names Connecticut, that sophisticated state in the East, as the Georgia of the North, and compares conditions in New Haven with those in the backwoods of Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama, North Cartlina, and Virginia. At least, there is some virtue in not being alone.

A portion of the Daniels statement will interest Southern readers:

"I have traveled over Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama, and in the backwoods of North Carolina and Virginia,' he said, 'and have seen the deplorable Negro homes there. But when I came to New Haven I was amazed to see terrible homes for Negroes here too. I inquired what Negroes pay for such 'homes' and felt that one of the cleverest pieces of robbery that has ever been perperated upon a people was the rent asked for these old fire-traps.'

"The shepherd in the land where 'the grass is green ant the hills are soft and round' went on: 'Who cares how Negroes live! That seems to be the attitude of most people. As to a living wage for Negroes, apparently no one wants them to have enough money to better their conditions. Everyone knows that Negroes are paid less than any other racial group. But when the cost of living rises, they must pay just as much as anyone else. It is sad, but many regard Connecticut as the Georgia of the North as far as Negroes are concerned.'

"It is a long way from Georgia to Connecticut and not all the roads are planted with grass and trees But the Negroes have been coming for a long time. The Reverend Mr. Foster's church was established in 1820. Ed Whitney was living in New Haven then. He had already been to Georgia and tightened the ties of slavery with his machine. Mr. Foster's church must have been one of the first havens for the escaped. They could shout hallelujah for freedom at the top of their lungs till the hallelujahs came back resounding from all Connecticut's little hills. That was when the road on which Negroes came to the North and to freedom ran underground. Now it has four lanes, and shrubs and spruce trees and grass are prettily planted beside it. A Negro can run on it as fast as a taxpayer. And if he has any wind left at the end of his journey he can sing hallelujah still in the A. M. E. Zion Church

"Within the sound of any such singing it seems to me that Connecticut itself might begin to contrast a tax policy designed to catch millionaires with its inability or unwillingness to provide decent living conditions for Negroes Such a conflict in state attitudes of promise to some and performance to others may not be the American dream but too often has seemed the American plan."

Things even up. In 1933, business men said to the government: "Only you can save us." Now the government says it to business men.

A fashionable resort is a place where you can live as cheaply as you do at home, provided you are a native.

Richmond Va. Times-Dispatch
April 7, 1941

Negroes Under the Nazis

THOSE of our Negro friends who are trying to make it appear that the Negro is no better treated in the United States than he would be under the Nazis, get a deserved rebuke from the editors of the *Nation* in the April 5 issue. Commenting upon a letter to the magazine from GEORGE S. SCHUYLER, a leader among the Negro intellectuals, the editors of this magazine which constantly champions Negro rights, say:

"What strikes us . . . is how a responsible Negro . . . can permit himself to draw such dangerously misleading parallels. If the 'American plan for Negroes' were anything like the Nazi plan. . . . MR. SCHUYLER would be in no position to complain about it in American magazines, nor would any editor dare to publish his complaint. It seems too bad that the unquestioned ill-treatment of Negroes in this country should drive men like MR. SCHUYLER to equate it with a far greater evil."

The current issue of the *Crisis*, organ of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, contains an editorial which also promulgates the thesis that the Nazi attitude toward the Negro is similar to the American attitude. There are various reasons for regarding the thesis as absurd, one of which could be the series of articles recently published in the Pittsburgh *Courier* from R. WALTER MERGUSON, a Negro who has lived in France for many years. These articles declare that more than 500,000 black troops in the French Army have been murdered by the Nazis, and that "at no time in the history of the world have so many men . . . been murdered in so short a time." We cannot vouch for this report, of course, and it sounds fantastic, on its face, but the fact that it is published in one of the foremost Negro newspapers should impress the *Crisis* with the thought that the total number of Negroes lynched in the United States since 1882 is 3,404. That is 3,404 too many, of course, but it is very different from the slaying of half a million in less than a year—the horrible crime which the correspondent of the Pittsburgh paper charges against the Nazis.

It is interesting to note, too, that JONATHAN DANIELS, in the April 5 *Nation*, quotes a prominent New Haven Negro as saying:

"I have traveled over Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama, and in the backwoods of North Carolina and Virginia, and I have seen the deplorable Negro homes there. But when I came to New Haven I was amazed to see terrible homes for Negroes here, too. I inquired what Negroes pay for such 'homes,' and felt that one of the cleverest pieces of robbery that has ever been perpetrated upon a people was the rent asked for these old firetraps."

Again, we say, the fact that this happens in the North doesn't make it right. It *does* throw light on the reliability of those Northerners who create the impression that the only sins committed against the Negroes are committed below the Potomac. And even though such facts as these should cause some soul-searching on the part of Americans, they are far from validating the thesis that the Negroes of this country would be just as fortunately situated under a Nazi regime.

Nashville Tenn Banner
April 15, 1941

The Negro's Part

To the Editor of THE BANNER:

Mr. Claude J. Bell's letter in Wednesday's Forum was highly inspirational, complimentary and hopeful for we Negroes. It expresses the attitude of the majority of our honest, right-thinking white friends.

The Negro's future in America and America's future with the Negro, especially in these critical times, is a major issue. It is being met with facts as real as the issue itself. As evidence, the one-hour radio program Sunday afternoon in behalf of the Negro in national defense, the commendable attitude of leading, influntial white citizens toward us and our government doing it's best under existing conditions to put us in positions of trust and responsibility in the government and national defense.

We realize these things can't be done overnight, therefore we are patient and have faith in the fact that every God-fearing, righteous white man and woman is doing his or her part to give us our chance to show our loyal and devoted gratitude and appreciation by doing our bit in helping run the Government we reverence and defend the country we love.

Now, more than ever, America is using her opportunity to set an example for this bewildered world by showing how effective and constructive democracy can be even where a minority race is involved. We, as that minority race are proud to show the world how sweet is the American way of life.

GEORGE N. BUNTIN.
503 Fourth Avenue, North.

Florence, S. C., Morning News
April 27, 1941

JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES II —Immense strides have been made by the Negro in America. Some of the biggest ones have been made in recent yars. Others are even now in process. With all the poverty, discrimination and injustice, the Negro in America is better off and lives in better premise than anywhere else in the world. Especially is he better off than he or any of the rest of us can hope to be if Hitler is permitted to put England down and to dominate this world's way of life. The average Negro responds to these facts in spite of what white agitators say and what Negro agitators want him to do. There is as much patriotism per capita among the Negro people of the South as among the white— and that, take it from Doctor Gallup, is a lot of patriotism.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Lawmakers Say No To 'Mr., Mrs.' For Negro

APR 17 1941

AUSTIN, Tex. (ANP) — At a meeting of the Texas Legislature Monday, the house investigating committee submitted a report in which it asked that department of welfare workers be instructed that it is not necessary in interviewing Negroes to call them 'Mr. and Mrs.'

APR 17 1941

Claiming that a white relief worker had so addressed some of his clients in Fort Worth, this committee suggested that such treatment was making Negroes "uppity", and that it should be stopped. The report was tabled for further study by the legislature.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Story Plot

APR 23 1941

There's a ton or so of food for thought in a classified adv. in the Albany Herald:

"WANTED — Colored boy to teach playboy how to plow."

You would-be writers who can't think up a plot for a story, what's the matter with that?

All I know about it is the above line.

APR 23 1941

Who is that "playboy?" Son of a farmer who'd rather drive a roadster from juke to juke than tackle a furrow?

Graduate of an agricultural college who prefers writing poetry to wielding a hoe? Young subversionist who thinks Communism has something on the ball, say what you will?

I don't know. But there's a lot of meat in that little classified adv.:

"WANTED — Colored boy to teach playboy how to plow."

APR 23 1941

George Hitt, bedridden for years from arthritis, contributes a few paragraphs to his home-town paper, the Toccoa Record. This is one of them: APR 23 1941

"Toccoa is sure growing—the other day two fellows up on the corner passing the time of day as it was too wet to plow, were watching traffic. One, after spitting tobacco juice in the gutter, turned to his neighbor and remarked, 'I'll declare, it's a gettin' more like New York ever' day!'"

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

All Dressed Up.

Negro boy rode up to our house the other evening to deliver a carton of cigarets. He was on a motorcycle.

APR 23 1941

I think he, and not his boss, the druggist, owns the motor bike. Because it was decorated like nothing since Solomon's temple.

It had 11 lights and three horns and brass knobs and a beaverboard windshield and mudguards and a cutout which would announce its arrival for three miles away.

APR 23 1941

I liked that. Pride of ownership. If this boy had owned a yacht he'd have dressed it up in correct style. If he'd owned a 12-cylinder roadster it would have had everything on it that could be bought—in installments.

But he didn't own a yacht or a roadster. All he had was a third-hand motorcycle. But he loved it and dressed it up. And why not?

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

EQUALITY WHERE?

MAY 2 - 1941

By Pearl S. Buck

We have twelve million Americans of African origin who are depressed economically and socially even though they may have the vote, and who, merely because of their race, are barred from equality with other Americans. They are not a subject people as India is—they do not live in another country across the sea. They live in this country and are a part of it, they speak our common language, they belong here. Yet how can we blame them if when we cry liberty and equality, they ask, Whose liberty? Equality, where?

—Opportunity Magazine.

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

Southern 'Democracy'

APR 26 1941

In these days when the United States Government is spending billions of dollars (extracted in taxes from all of the people of this country), to aid the so-called "democracies of Europe" in their resistance against Nazi and Fascist aggression and heinousness, we have the amazing anachronism of ten States of the Union petitioning, by way of an intervening procedure in a pending case, the United States Supreme Court to deny to dark-skinned American citizens their constitutional rights in the matter of accommodations on passenger trains!

These ten States are: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia—States which up to this day have had only the mere semblance of democracy and democracy's connotations of liberty and justice. These are States which for more than two hundred and fifty years held dark-skinned human beings in a ruthless slavery, depriving them not only of their liberty but also robbing them of the fruits of their endless toil, and waged a four-years' rebellion against the Government of the United States of America in a futile effort to perpetuate that slavery!

APR 26 1941

They are States which today deprive dark-skinned citizens of our so-called "democracy" of their suffrage rights, of justice in their State courts, of the right to work for a living, of the right to live in decency, and that impose on dark-skinned and loyal citizens all kinds of restrictions of their rights as citizens!

They are States whose representatives in the August Senate of the United States of America have repeatedly said, by way of filibuster, that it is all right and democratic to murder, by mob action, dark-skinned American citizens and to rob them of the enfranchisement which has cost this country so frightfully in blood and treasure!

Now these ten States brazenly enter the United States Supreme Court to intimidate its judges to decide that discriminative laws and customs of their States "were enacted for the purpose of promoting the welfare, comfort, peace, and safety of the people of both races." Ye gods!

What a diabolically preposterous proposition in this year of Our Lord 1941, and nearly 165 years since this country's democratic Declaration of Independence from the tyranny of the same Great Britain which our Government is at present straining every possible power (short of war), to save from Nazi and Fascist menace!

Will the judges in this Temple of Justice — which bears on the columnar-supported pediment above its portals the sublime legend: "Equal Justice Before the Law" — yield to the demands of these dictator States, whose representatives in the United States Congress only a short time since were vehement in denouncing any "packing" of the United States Supreme Court? Will they?

From: The Nation

May 24, 1941

In The Wind pp. 613

Toledo, Ohio, has in recent months been the center of an anti-Negro campaign. A Negro Applicant for a teaching license was officially forbidden to take the examinations on the ground that a Negro could under no circumstances get a teaching appointment.

The Toledo school board has proposed the erection of a Jim Crow high school. A committee of the National Association for the Protection of Colored People sent out a questionnaire to thirty-one employers asking whether they would employ skilled Negro help in defense production. Only one replied, and he said no.

56k-1941

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Ed Lawson Refutes Hutchins' Speech

FEB 5 1941

NEW YORK, N. Y.—(SNS)—Speaking on a nation-wide network broadcast emanating from New York on Thursday night, Edward Lawson, managing editor of OPPORTUNITY Magazine, pointedly refuted the implication contained in a speech made by Dr. Robert Hutchins of the University of Chicago over the same network the week before, that Negroes and members of other minority groups are not whole-heartedly behind the national defense program.

"As we struggle for our own complete emancipation from the forces of darkness and destruction, we remember that the people of Great Britain likewise struggle to maintain the freedom that they won at so great a cost," Mr. Lawson said. "And because we believe the cause of democracy is indivisible, we support them now with all our hearts."

ONE OF FIVE SPEAKERS

Mr. Lawson was one of five speakers on the program, which was especially arranged by the National Broadcasting Company Among others who spoke were Maury Maverick, Mayor of San Antonio, Texas; Barry Bingham, publisher of the Louisville Courier-Journal; Dorothy Overlock, executive secretary of the Student Defenders of Democracy, and Beatrice Martin, of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union.

Mr. Lawson prefaced his remarks by saying that Negroes know, better than members of any other minority group, that a more perfect democracy can and must be built right here in America.

"But we know too," he added, "that if the fires of racial oppression and hatred which have swept over Europe with such devastating effect in the past few years ever reach the shores of this our native land, whatever hope we have for the attainment of full status here, whatever faith we hold in the promise of the future, must soon disintegrate."

PRAISES FIRST LADY

Mr. Lawson fully agreed with Dr. Hutchins in labeling the Marian Anderson affair "a travesty upon our pretensions to democracy."

"But let us not forget," he went on, "that it was an official of the democratic United States government, and the wife of its President, who arranged for Miss Anderson to sing on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial, before an audience of 75,000 Negro and white Americans. And on the evening before the President's third inauguration, a quartet of Negro singers did appear in Constitution Hall. That was democratic progress within one year."

FEB 5 1941

American Negroes know fascism at first hand, Mr Lawson said, because they have seen it practiced right here in America by groups whose primary purpose was "to keep the Negro in his place"

"We are not blind to discrimination," he concluded. "We everlastingly oppose it, and we glory in our right to do so. We resent the segregated status that is so often forced upon us. We are fighting it, and glad that we can fight. We know that even in the current great defense program we are the last to be considered when a job is to be done. But we are seeking economic justice in the knowledge that our pleas will not go unheard.

"In other words, we realize that insofar as we are concerned, our American brand of democracy has its shortcomings. But we feel that even such imperfect democracy is far better than any way of life under a totalitarian regime."

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

The Negro And National Defense

FEB 5 1941

FLINT, Mich.—(SNS)—Much has been said about the Negro in National Defense, but few facts have been published portraying his plight. The NAACP, in its efforts to have the Negro completely integrated into every phase of the defense program, needs the aid of an enlightened public. Sunday, January 26, has been designated as a day of nation-wide meetings to present the facts from pulpits, rostrums, and in public meetings. The Association sets down in this brief manner a few of the discriminatory facts uncovered by its investigations and interviews.

THE NAVY

"After many years of experience the policy of not enlisting men of the colored race for any branch of the naval service except the messmen's branch, was adopted to meet the best interests of general ship efficiency."

C. W. Nimitz, Chief of Bureau Navy Dept., Bureau of Navigation.

Several Negro mess attendants who wrote letters complaining about the discriminatory tactics practiced against them by Navy officials were dishonorably discharged by the Navy Department.

No Negro has ever been graduated from Annapolis and only two Negroes during the past seventy years have been permitted to enter it.

FEB 5 1941

THE ARMY

"The War Department will provide training for Negro officers if proper progress of such individuals is shown." What is meant by "proper progress" is not known.

Negro volunteers are taken only for service in Negro regiments. No Negro has ever served either as an officer or as an enlisted man in the Marine Corps.

During the past thirty years one Negro has been graduated from West Point. At present there are five Negro officers in the regular army, three of them are chaplains and two are combat officers.

There are five hundred Negro officers in the Army Reserve. Up to the middle of September not one of these Reserve Officers had been called for service or training.

Negro regiments of the regular army are employed chiefly as grooms and horse attendants for officers and cadets at West Point or various forts.

THE AIR CORPS

Typical letters sent to Negro applicants for the Air Corps are as follows:

"Applications from colored persons for flying cadet appointments or for enlistment in the Air Corps are not being accepted."

"Your interest in flying is appreciated and your application has been recorded for further consideration in the event facilities become available for training of colored flying cadet officers."

Last year the airport at Glenview, Ill., was designated as a training spot for Negroes in the Army Air Corps, but not a single Negro has been enlisted in the Army Air Corps and sent to Glenview for this training. A few Negro students have been given the most elementary training in aviation by the Civilian Aeronautics Board at five Negro colleges but none has been permitted to enlist for further training in the air corps.

SELECTIVE SERVICE

"The Act says there is to be no discrimination. But the Act also says that no man may come into the Army who is not acceptable to the Army. What good will it do us to take men to an induction place if the Army will not take them—I regret this state, but unfortunately, the Army gets the final say. What we are doing of course, is simply transferring discrimination from everyday life into the Army. Men who make up the Army staff have the same ideas as they did before they went into the Army."

General Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service Administration.

NATIONAL DEFENSE JOBS

Very little evidence is at hand to prove that Negroes are being given jobs either in army arsenals or in the thousands of industrial plants which have been given large contracts for National Defense.

Negro carpenters are being refused employment on construction projects now going forward at Fort Dix, N. J., Ft. Riley, Kan., and Ft. Lee, Va., and Negro skilled and unskilled workers are barred from working at the United States government air fields now under construction in three cities in Florida.

Very acute is the situation in the Boeing Aircraft Plant in Seattle, Wash., where it was recently revealed that a large number of Nazi Bundists are not only employed but occupy strategic positions in the plant, while Negroes, whatever their qualifications, are denied jobs in the plant because of the attitude of the plant management.

Westinghouse has government contracts for radio apparatus totaling over eight million dollars. In its Baltimore plant, 800 persons are employed, but of this normally three are Negroes. They are laborers and porters, No skilled Negroes are hired. But there is no ban on the employment of Negroes, according to the company.

The Virginia Engineering Company at Norfolk has contracts for more than thirteen million dollars. It employs 1,500 persons, of which perhaps 500 are Negroes. All of them are unskilled laborers.

Glenn R. Martin and Company in Baltimore, employs more than 10,000 workers, most of them on government orders, but has never employed a Negro.

Negroes have been turned away from the Colt Arms Company, of Hartford, Conn., with the assertion, "We are not hiring any Negroes today."

In Cleveland, neither General Motors nor the White Motor Company, both of which are working on government contracts, employs Negroes.

These facts can be multiplied many, many times. The Association merely lists here a few examples of the more flagrant instances of discrimination and segregation in the nation's defense program.

N. B.—Branches may make additional copies of the memorandum for complete community distribution.

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 69 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

A Challenge to Mississippi

SPEAKING ON the National Defense program at Lanier High school last Thursday night, Major Campbell Johnson, U. S. Army, Executive Assistant to the Director of Selective Service (Draft), Washington, D. C., in words spoken without rancor or passion, made a great and significant challenge to the State of Mississippi.

FEB 6 1941

After pointing to the equal division of the white and colored people of the state, a situation existing only in the State of Mississippi, he said, that Mississippi could lead the way, and show to America and the world a realistic demonstration of the working of the democratic ideals and principles which the nation is now preparing to defend by giving a larger share of the jobs and opportunities being created by the National Defense and Industrial preparedness program to its Negro citizens.

Let no person raise the question of social equality here, because Major Johnson's challenge was made in his firm belief that what he was talking about can be effected to the great moral and spiritual good of Mississippi and of the whole nation within the framework of the philosophy of the great Negro educator Booker T. Washington printed at the top of this page.

Major Johnson has made his challenge. only Mississippi can answer.

Greenville, S. C. News
January 19, 1941

Chairman Is Selected For Service Unit

Mrs. Warren King will head the Service Bureau of Greenville Girl Scout organization during the present year, having been appointed chairman of that bureau by Mrs. Jack Keys, chairman of the program committee.

A number of new activities are being lined up for the service bureau. The purpose of this work is to serve organizations in the city and it is felt that when the new activities get under way, residents of the city will become increasingly conscious of the work which is being done by Girl Scouts in the city.

Because there are many things, often discarded in the home that would be of use to others, the beginning of 1941 finds the Scouts particularly interested in collecting certain articles.

Bundles for Britain need shoes to send to England, especially children's and women's shoes, so the girls will undertake collecting these. Brownie Scouts are being asked to collect tinfoil for Shrine hospital, as well as newspapers, along with their big sisters the Scouts, for the County Public health department. Some shut-ins can use cloth scraps to make quilts, and the ends of men's ties to make cushions, so the Scouts will be glad to collect these and distribute them to the places requested. Magazines will be collected and distributed to the jail, county home, negro and charity wards in the hospitals. Until the girls are organized to make these collections, if anyone has a supply which they would like to have called for, please telephone the Scout office, 671, or Mrs. King, 4538.

McMinnville, Tenn. Standard
January 24, 1941

Colored Draftee Named By Warren Draft Board

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Richard Etta Solomon has been selected as Shockley's alternate, who will go in his stead in the event illness prevents, or in the event Shockley is rejected for physical disability after arriving at camp for examination.

The selection of Shockley makes two from the colored race called to service from Warren county. Thirteen white men are now in camp from this county, making a ratio of 13 to 2 between the two races at the present time.

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

Fixing the Blame

Editor The Telegraph:

Please publish the following open letter to Collier's Weekly:

There are plenty of intelligent white people in Georgia, and intelligent Negroes, too [which you fail to mention] — more than plenty to see through the despicable propaganda machine of The Atlanta Constitution and The Atlanta Journal in their campaigns to discredit Gov. Eugene Talmadge in the state of Georgia.

You and 47 states are tragically misguided in believing whatever these two newspapers report as the true happenings in this state.

It embarrassed me and others of the intelligent white people of Georgia to see Collier's stick her neck out so far — the Collier's which is usually so erudite and so sure.

But, in a way you don't know of your open letter was 98 per cent correct. Your error lies in placing the dirty work [and it was not very gentlemanly the way you did it] at the feet of Talmadge. It is not Governor Talmadge who is our shame. Our shame is the "great and noble" newspapers, The Atlanta Constitution and The Atlanta Journal. They are responsible for putting on the wires the propaganda, the lies, which have caused you to believe of us the things you believe.

If Governor Talmadge is "an unattractive little sourpuss who is making us look foolish" it is The Atlanta Constitution and The Atlanta Journal who have made him the goat and made him appear to you that way.

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OCT 27 1941

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[MRS. T. B.]

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Article by German Refugee Insulting

FEB 1 5 1941

By MERCER COOK

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The two boys detest each other; the English lad considers the Frenchmen "quitters" and "Nazis," while the French youth feels that the British left their allies in the lurch.

Fear "Black Menace"

One day, however, they are waiting in a parked car on a side street in Harlem. Some colored children crowd around the automobile and an argument ensues. In the face of this supposed "black menace," the two refugees become reconciled.

More important, therefore, than the disparaging appellations which Mr. Ashton applies to the young Harlemites is the damnable philosphy that white men—whether they be English, French, Americans, or Nazis—must form a solid front before the "rising tide of color."

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Perhaps this was not the idea which Mr. Ashton meant to convey, but it is certainly implied in his story.

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Argus
St. Louis, Missour

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JAN 1 7 1941

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OCT 2 1941

OCT 27 1941

56k-1941

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

DON'T INSULT JEWS

BY JOSEPH D. BIBB

MORE STRENGTH IN NUMBERS OF DOLLARS THAN NUMBERS OF PEOPLE

WHEN Colonel Lindbergh stated a few days ago that the Roosevelt administration, the British and the Jews were seeking to catapault this nation into war, he caused a tirade of criticism to be unleashed against him. What he said about the British and the Administration was not the provoking issue, but because the "Lone Eagle" had the brazen effrontery and the bold audacity to specify the Jews, he stirred up a hornet's nest. Lindbergh is now being bitterly reviled, severely castigated and held up to the world by pulpit, public forum and press in opprobium and contempt. What he had previously enunciated about "white supremacy," "white ramparts," and "white fronts" elicited no widespread disapproval while his contemptous disregard for the many millions of colored Americans aroused little indignation. We outnumber the Jews in this country almost four to one, then, why do our interests carry so little weight and why is such little respect given for our tender consideration?

Mr. Bibb

WE ARE INSULTED WITH IMPUNITY

While we outnumber the Jews in this country by more than four to one, they outnumber us in inconceivable proportion in wealth. True enough, there is STRENGTH in numbers, but there is also unlimited POWER in money. We have a great number of people, while the Jews carry far more weight than ours. Gentiles can say anything they want to about us with impunity and without fear of reprisal. They cannot do that to the Jews.

THE Jews have power. Wendell Willkie, the "barefoot" boy from Indiana, who, in his Hoosier drawl, once said: "Money is power," is now objecting to the introduction of racial issues in the Movie Propaganda Probe. He has said nothing since his ill-fated Presidential campaign against our pathetic plight in the Army, Navy and war-time industries. He has taken a stand for the Jews for they have wealth and money. Such is a glowing tribute to the "almighty dollar."

WE ARE A WASTREL PEOPLE

Colored people are now "blowing in" almost everything that they earn in peacock struting. In the black belts, they have become the constituents of "Cafe Society." They guzzle their beer, sip their cocktails and gulp their liquor in every "friendly tavern" in the land. Indeed, they are "swanky" in their social affairs, lavish in their "entertaining," and prodigal in wasting their substance. They have no wealth and therefore can be insulted and booted without sympathy or concern. Lamentable and depressing, indeed, is the jolting realization that we are doing with the returns from new-found jobs exactly as we did in the past. The colored people in America have wasted the fortunes that they earned in the hotels, "on the road," and with the "private families." We have been a wanton, wastrel people, diametrically different from the Jews.

WE fully appreciate that the Jews are members of the white race, and that the economic barriers that bar us do not hinder them. But we also know that when four and a half million people who are reviled because of history and religion can garner such wealth and marshal such tremendous power, that indeed is a terrible reflection upon the colored people with millions more. In money, there is power. The long-range program for the American colored man must be the acquisition of wealth. Frugality, rigid economy, and careful budgeting will aid with what we are already receiving and will lay the foundation for building up. The Jewish people will be driven to help by just such people as Lindbergh, but they too must be clear in their thinking.

WE MUST HAVE MONEY

The Jewish people should not be beguiled and lulled into false security by the public condemnation of Colonel Lindbergh's dictum. They will be compelled to face the grim reality that there is a rising tide of anti-Semitism in America, and that there are countless thousands who say under their breath that Hitler is right, even though they dare not express their inner thoughts. They must be realistic enough in their thinking to know that bigotry, intolerance and hypocrisy are the tools of prejudice and racial animosities. The hatred for them, while it may seem dormant, is seething throughout this land. It is checked in eruption only by the might and power of money. WE MUST HAVE IT to check the hatreds against us.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

D.C. Whites Form Volunteer Corps Aimed at Negroes

WASHINGTON. Sept. 25 — (ANP)— Nearby Virginia through its governor, James H. Price has officially disapproved the organization in Fairfax county, adjacent to the district, of a so-called volunteer police force whose members carry pickax handles to keep Washington refugees moving "in event of a bombing or race riot at the capital."

With a white membership, the group was recently organized and had attempted to enlist memberships from the farmers and business men in the county.

Gov. Price declared the organization unnecessary and potentially dangerous, further stating that in the event the regular police and enforcement officers needed supplementing, it should come from appropriate public agencies.

The "commander" of the group states that he has about 200 white men in various units in towns near Washington, and he thought the courts could be persuaded to grant authority for the organization known as the "White Hands," to carry firearms.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

The Public Forum

The President has submitted to the Office of Education a request for the study of plans to originate public assemblies by developing a nation-wide program in which the people should be encouraged to gather freely in public assemblies together and discuss their common problems.

It is acknowledged that the plan works out an expression of the traditional independence and freedom of our public schools system. And that this freedom of action must be preserved because only through this sort of freedom can the nation expect that the judgment of the people will be soundly based upon a clear understanding of the rights of the other man and their verdict be based upon a just and fair consideration of the law and the evidence to sustain these rights.

It is desired that this program should make provision for integrating the project with that of the public schools and should become a factual part of the work of those schools with the idea that the people can be encouraged to assemble in such public places and freely discuss their local problems as a part of their education for citizenship.

Therefore this plan, as proposed by the President, is recognized to work out an expression of the traditional independence and freedom of our public school system through its preservation of that freedom of action only through which can this nation expect the judgment of its people to be soundly based, and it must be confessed with greater emphasis that such forums, if not interrupted by thoughtless actions or destroyed by insidious spirits, will do much toward giving the other races a much broader understanding of the life and times of our own race.

Nor, if its effectiveness is to be far reaching, should these forums be limited to implication in the public school system only, but should rather become a component part of a general civic system which should be as much a part of citizenship as the privilege of becoming an elector.

It would work out so well in giving all peoples a better acquaintance with their neighbors, and probably result in minimizing the friction which the present situation seems to suffer from, and bring about a delightful situation in which all races in this country would enjoy that right of public assembly and discussion which now seems to be claimed by a select few.

Having still in mind the result of an attempt of some of our race at Elaine, Arkansas, to assemble publicly for the very purpose, when hundreds were willed for attempting to discuss their forlorn situation, our race is awaiting with anxiety for the development of some sort of a plan which will gradually unfold that freedom of assembly and that freedom of speech as can be most effectively adapted to this especial situation in the South.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

BRITISH HISTORIAN ASSAILS COLOR BAR

(By Our London Correspondent)

LONDON (censored) Sept. 25—"When the historian of the future looks for examples of the worst result of the capitalist system of society, where avarice allied with racial pride and domination showed least signs of shame, where the common people were most despised and poorest, where the law was least regarded and loyalty least possible, he will point to South Africa and Kenya."

In these words, Dr. Norman Leys, the English Colonial authority sums up the race and color problem under British Colonial administration in Africa.

Dr. Leys, a former government medical officer in East Africa, is the author of several books dealing with the treatment of the native races in Kenya colony, the British possession next door to Abyssinia.

In a book published here this week, entitled: "The Color Bar In East Africa," Dr. Leys says that in East Africa the British insures the education of all white children at the cost of L.23 per head per annum. Such education is provided in well-equipped school buildings, board free up to university standard. The black children, however, receive no free education. African parents must pay fees out of an average annual income of L.3.

Education for natives finishes at Standard VI. The average cost to the government is L.6 per child per annum!

The majority of African children attend schools conducted by missionaries where the chief subject taught is religion. The majority of African graduates from such schools, reach a standard of education English children of ten and under receive. Dr. Leys assert that the black children who do not reach standard III frequently forget to read, write and count after leaving school.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Lindbergh is Leaning

CHARLES A. LINDBERGH put a strange quirk in the case of the non-interventionists when he told the nation that the Jews were one of the groups interested in catapulting this country into war. He has just about split that movement in two and has embarrassed a number of people who sincerely believe that our foreign policy is not designated to establish or maintain peace.

The nation now knows that Lindbergh is a dangerous man. He is dangerous because he has anti-semetic leanings that bespeak his fascist sympathies. His sincerity toward keeping this country out of war as an end in itself cannot be subjected to a test without revealing a deceptive and manifestly false attitude.

If the cause of the isolationists must go on it must be without the flyer who scorned the Negro that found his dead child and whose decorations from the German government is paying to fascist tendencies good dividends.

He is sowing seeds of hate. He is advocating the things that America hopes to avoid. He is bringing to our shores the very ideologies that we are preparing to combat He is the symbol of intolerance.

Experience has shown that it is probably a good thing to have a non-interventionist movement to guard our steps toward entering the European conflict. That movement cannot benefit by any speeches or support from Lindbergh. He will only disgrace its cause and divert it to a tool for the totalitarian influence that is rapidly attracting the attention of a good many people in this country.

Lindbergh is not only leaning toward fascism but he is, from all appearances, a leader of fascism in America.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Negro Rights and The Appeasers

OCT 3 1941

• J. Finley Wilson, leader of the Elks, largest Negro fraternal organization in the country, has made a stirring condemnation of Charles Lindbergh for his fascist attack upon the Jewish people.

The Negro fraternal leader declared that Lindbergh's anti-Semitism proves him to be an "enemy of all oppressed people, including our own colored people who are the farthest down."

While assailing discrimination against the Negro and upholding assistance to all nations fighting Hitlerism, Mr. Wilson said: "I cannot, at a time like this, do anything that will give aid and comfort to the twin brutes of Europe: Hitler and Mussolini, by dropping a monkey wrench into the President's machinery for national defense."

Mr. Wilson's statement focuses attention upon the sentiment of the Negro people, their hatred of Hitlerism and appeasement, their desire that jim-crowism be abolished that they may contribute fully to their country's security.

OCT 3 1941

Pres. Roosevelt has issued executive orders against job discrimination in industry and government service. But too little has been done to give them effect. Moreover, jim-crowism is still rife in the armed forces. Employers who practice discrimination must be dealt with as sabotaging defense.

The failure to enact the anti-lynch and anti-poll tax bills, the failure to take appropriate action with reference to such tinhorn Hitlers as Gov. Talmadge amount to concessions to the appeasers. The America First outfit already makes demagogic use of these concessions in order to attack national unity against Hitler. The elimination of racial discrimination from defense and our national life is an inseparable part of the fight against Hitler and his friends in the United States.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Marshall Field Insults Negroes

Marshall Field and company carried an advertisement in the Chicago Tribune Tuesday whose only excuse for being was that it held the colored race up to scorn and ridicule and was calculated to degrade it in the eyes of that store's wealthy customers and the Tribune readers.

The ad was for women's shoes. It showed a caricature of a colored person with a black face and white lips that portrayed the Uncle Tommish look and in the role of a shoe shine boy.

Except for to foster prejudice and racial intolerance, which that store has a reputation for doing, the picture of the Negro bootblack was just about as appropriate for the ad as a head-lettuce is in a malted milk.

Marshall Field and company is said to have manifested its intolerance through the years by its anti-Negro tactics toward colored patrons. It does not have to stoop to this type of race-baiting, underhand, kotowing, caricaturizing to carry on its alleged poisonous propaganda.

Besides, the "World's Greatest Newspaper" should have been too big to have run the advertisement.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

"REFORM SCHOOL" TERM FAILED WITH TALMADGE

Editor, Constitution: Not so long ago the people of Georgia sent Eugene Talmadge to political reform school for a period of four years and when he was running for Governor last year, many of his ardent supporters claimed the "reformatory" had done its work and that Gene was a changed man. They said he would be content to be just a good Governor and would not be meddling in matters that did not concern his office but, true to the old proverb, the leopard cannot "change its spots," Mr. Talmadge is again at his old tricks of trying to boss everything and everybody.

It seems now that he has realized some of his doings is not as good politics as he had thought and is trying to get back in the good graces of the people by announcing that he is going to educate every boy and girl in Georgia, black and white. Yes, the Governor has found the plank for his platform on which to again ride into office, but if the Governor had eyes of clear vision, he would discover there is a number of knot holes in his newly found plank. Even his friends know he does not mean what he is saying. One of them told the writer the Governor was just "joking" and that he really is not going to try to educate all of the boys and girls of the state.

We are strongly of the opinion our friend is correct and therefore the Governor's platform next year is going to be a "joke." Yes, a huge joke. But the governorship of Georgia is no joke and when voting time again rolls around, as it surely will, we believe the people will not be content merely to send him back to "reform school" but will put political shackles on him and send him back to Sugar creek for the balance of his "natural life."

A. M. BLANTON.
Parrott, Ga.

56k-1941

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

OUR NATIONAL CULTURE

36K

MAR 22 1941

The Negro's part in the development of our national culture has often been minimized or treated in a comic vein. This is due in part to peculiar economic circumstances that have cast the Negro in the Amos N' Andy role, and in part to a systematic distortion of historical facts by white historians.

This ignorance of the fundamental cultural contributions of the American black man is not only greatly responsible for unfortunate misgivings but also for much of the prejudice and segregation which plague the Negro today.

The announcement given out this week by United States Commissioner of Education John W. Studebaker, of a series of educational radio programs designed to portray the role Negroes have played in American education, art, science and industry, is indeed very encouraging news. MAR 22 1941

What is still more encouraging is the fact that the radio series, financed by a Rosenwald Foundation grant, is being prepared under the supervision of one of the ablest scholars in the field of Negro education—Dr. Ambrose Caliver, former dean at Fisk university. Were such an undertaking left either in incompetent hands or to unscrupulous commentators, its basic purpose would be defeated.

We agree with the U. S. Commissioner of Education when he said that this "is a most important undertaking of the U. S. office of education in behalf of all Negroes who have had a part in the development of our national culture." MAR 22 1941

Commenting further on this new venture, Dr. Studebaker said:

"We shall do our utmost to report accurate and full information about constructive activities and accomplishments of Negroes in this radio series.

"Much of this information is not available in textbooks and in general reading matter, yet it is the type of information that could help to improve race relations and aid in solving many problems of majority and minority groups."

If this program is properly carried out—we entertain no doubt on that score—it should advance by more than one peg the national unity which has been prayed for with such fervency and which is undeniably essential to the defense of America in the critical days that lie ahead.

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

HUTCHINS TELLS AMERICA'S LOSS IF WE GO TO WAR

MAR 31 1941

Sees Peril to Liberty in Participation.

BY GEORGE TAGGE.

The American people are even more overwhelmingly against our entrance into the war than they were a year ago, Robert Maynard Hutchins, president of the University of Chicago, declared yesterday in an address which was broadcast over W-G-N and the coast to coast network of the Mutual Broadcasting system.

He spoke at the regular Sunday morning service in Rockefeller Memorial chapel on the university campus.

Dr. Hutchins' speech was his second warning to the nation against "suicide" by drifting into war. Shortly before the passage of the so-called lease-lend bill he broke his eight years silence on other than educational subjects to appeal for the bill's defeat. Yesterday's address was entitled, "The Proposition Is Peace."

Power Not Yet Lost.

Passage of the lend-lease bill, he asserted yesterday, conferred no mandate upon President Roosevelt to take this country into war. But he pointed out that the President now calls for "total victory" over "the enemy." In view of the President's repeated pledges to keep out of war, perhaps these remarks were for foreign consumption, Dr. Hutchins assumed.

We stand on the brink of war, but we have not lost the power to decide against it, he said. There is time for a last "look around" before we plunge into the abyss.

If Roosevelt believes that the people want war, he is mistaken, Dr. Hutchins said. The election did not give the people a chance to express themselves on the issue of war or peace, because both parties and both Presidential candidates declared for peace, he reminded his hearers.

Cites Showing by Poll.

The Gallup poll showed 10 days ago that 83 per cent of the people would vote to stay out of the war—a higher percentage than a year ago. On the other hand, if the President's most recent words are accepted at their face value we should fight now, Dr. Hutchins said.

There is no basis for hoping that the Axis will go down in total defeat without complete American participation in the overseas conflict, he warned. MAR 31 1941

"The country wants to defend itself, aid Britain, and stay out of war," Dr. Hutchins said. "We have been told over and over again that we could do just that.

No Mandate for War.

"During the hearings and debates on the lease-lend bill, man after man announced that this was a bill to keep the country out of war. Mr. Willkie said that was why he was for it. Senator George, who led the fight for the bill, said that was why he was for it.

"The passage of this bill gave the President no mandate for war. The people want peace.

"If we go to war, what are we going to war for? Mr. Roosevelt tells us we are to save 'the democracies.' The democracies are, presumably, England, China, Greece, and possibly Turkey.

Lists the Dictatorships.

"Turkey is a dictatorship. Greece is a dictatorship. China is a dictatorship. As to England, in 1928 Mr. Anthony Eden, now foreign secretary, speaking in behalf of a bill extending the suffrage, felt it necessary to say to the house of commons, 'We have not got democratic government in this country today; we never have had it and I venture to suggest to the members opposite that we shall never have it. What we have done, in all the progress of reform and evolution of politics, is to broaden the basis of our oligarchy.'

"There can be no doubt that the people of this country prefer the government of Britain to the government of its allies or its enemies. Britain is a constitutional state and has been the inspiration of many constitutional states. We prefer the governments of China, Greece, and Turkey to those of the axis. MAR 31 1941

"But we cannot use the word democracy to describe every country that is or may be at war with the axis. If Russia is attacked by Germany, will she be welcomed into the choir of the democracies?

"If we go to war, what are we going to war for? The British propose to defeat the axis. What they propose to do then they do not say. They have repeatedly refused to say. Yet the United States is entitled to know. MAR 31 1941

"Are we to rush to arms every time the British empire is in danger? If so, we are entitled to know what the future policy of the British empire is to be. Are we to put down every tyrant that arises in Europe? If so, we are entitled to know what is to be done to keep each tyrant from being worse than the last.

Asks What Roosevelt Means.

"If we go to war, what are we going to war for? The only specific statement the President has made on the course we are to pursue after the war is found in two sentences in his last speech. He said, 'We believe that any nationality, no matter how small, has the inherent right to its own nationhood.' To the same effect he said, 'There never has been, there isn't now, and there never will be any race of people fit to serve as masters over their fellow men.'

"Do these statements imply the restoration of prewar boundaries in Austria, Czecho-Slovakia, Memel, Danzig, Poland, France, China, and Rumania? Is this undertaking to be world-wide? If so, how do we induce Russia to restore the prewar boundaries of Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Finland, and Poland?

Boundaries Fall Apart.

"If we succeed in reëstablishing these boundaries, how do we know they will last? The boundaries we helped lay down the last time fell apart in 20 years. And we tried to lay them down on the same principle that the President proposes now: The principle of self-determination.

"And what do we do about the countries which were victims of aggression before 1939? What do we do about Hong Kong, the Malay States, the Dutch East Indies, French Indo-China, Africa, and, above all, India?

"If there never has been, isn't now, and never will be any race of people fit to serve as masters over their fellow men, how can we tolerate the mastery of the white race over our brown, yellow, and black fellow men thruout the world?

The Four Freedoms.

"If we go to war, what are we going to war for? We are stirred, but not enlightened, by the great phrase—the four freedoms—which the President has used as the general statement of our aim. Freedom of worship, freedom of speech, freedom from want, and freedom from fear—if we go to war, we go to establish these four freedoms everywhere.

"The President cannot literally mean that we are to fight on till the four freedoms ring everywhere. If we are to be responsible for the four freedoms everywhere, we must force the four freedoms upon people who might prefer to do without them rather than accept them from the armed missionaries of the United States. MAR 31 1941

"This new imperialism, this revised conception of the white man's burden, this modern version of America's manifest destiny, is a repudiation of the Presidential teaching that there never has been, isn't now, and never will be any race of people fit to serve as masters over their fellow men.

MAR 31 1941

Other Perils for Freedom.

"Of course, we must extend the four freedoms to our 'allies' as well as to our 'enemies.' We must see to it that British possessions thruout the world have them. The hopes held out to India during the last war, disappointed after it, and now held out again, must be fulfilled. China, Greece, and Turkey must reform, too. In the Latin-American countries we shall have no easy task. Few of them have the four freedoms now. From Mexico to Patagonia we must send our legions to convert our good neighbors by force of arms.

"The President cannot mean this, for it is a program of perpetual war, war in Latin-America, war in the far east, war in the South seas, and even war with Britain.

The Steps After War.

"Mr. Roosevelt must mean that by defeating the axis we shall rid the world of those governments at present most aggressive in their attack on the four freedoms. During or after the war, we shall have to figure out the next steps: How to establish and maintain governments that believe in the four freedoms. The first step is war. Here, then, is the real issue. Is the path to war the path to freedom?

"Total war for total victory against totalitarian states can best be conducted by totalitarian states. The reason is simple. A totalitarian state will be more effective in war than

any other kind of state.

"A democratic state is organized for the happiness of its citizens. But their happiness cannot be considered in total war. Every one of them must become a cog in the military machine. If the United States is to proceed thru total war to total victory over totalitarian states, it must become totalitarian, too.

What We Want—And Get.

"Is total war, then, the path to freedom? We seek freedom from want, and we impoverish ourselves. We seek freedom from fear, and we terrorize ourselves. We seek freedom of worship and freedom of speech, and we suppress them.

"And when total victory has been won, will the totalitarian administration end? We may find a clew in England. A responsible member of the British cabinet, Sir Archibald Sinclair, publicly supports a proposal that there shall be no elections in England for three years after the war. The reason is clear. Poverty and disillusionment will make democracy dangerous. MAR 31 1941

"What will be America's fate after a long, hard, and bloody war? In times of peace we have had 10 million unemployed; we shall have at least that many again.

No Resources for Butter.

"We shall have an enormous debt. Repudiation and inflation may rid us of that—and at the same time of the middle class. Having exhausted our resources in getting guns, we shall have none for butter, houses, relief, social security, or education.

"We shall have want and fear, and may have the kind of freedom proclaimed by one of Napoleon's marshals to the German towns. He said, 'My friends, I bring you perfect liberty. But be prudent. I shoot the first man who stirs.'

"Lord Halifax on Tuesday said that Hitler could never invade England. If he can never invade England, he can never conquer the Western Hemisphere. We in America have a chance to save democracy if we build our defenses and stay at peace. If we enter upon total war to total victory, we shall lose that chance, even if we win the victory."

The War on Capitalism.

Dr. Hutchins warned that there are modern American nihilists who want war for its catastrophe, because they believe that then capitalism will be destroyed.

"I think it fairly certain that capitalism will not survive American participation in this war," the educator prophesied. "And since it is the vehicle of the materialism that has brought us to our present pass, I am not altogether sure that it deserves to. But experience after the last war in Germany, Italy, and Russia does not suggest that catastrophe is the road to something better.

"The trouble with the doctrine of progress thru catastrophe is that you can be sure of the catastrophe, but not of the progress. So of war as the path to freedom. You can be certain of the war. The freedom is another matter. MAR 31 1941

How Freedoms Are Lost.

"If we enter this war, we shall lose what we have of the four freedoms. We shall lose the hope of realizing them. What we have, in this country, is hope. War, for this country, is a counsel of despair. It is a confession of failure. It is national suicide.

"We have far surpassed most other nations in our advance toward the four freedoms. We and we alone have the hope of realizing them. We must bravely and hopefully face the task of realizing them. We must show the world a nation which practices the four freedoms. This is America's destiny."

Dr. Hutchins, who served overseas in the world war, asserted that there is no reason for the belief that a wise peace will follow the present conflict.

Fear and Ignorance in Treaties.

"Fear and ignorance wrote the last peace," he said. "The fear of the French and British, the ignorance of all the nations. From this fear and ignorance sprang a peace that made this war inevitable. There is no less fear, and certainly no less ignorance, today."

We must be childishly naïve to suppose that our national ills will disappear if the Nazis are overthrown and the British empire preserved, he asserted. MAR 31 1941

"If we go to war, and preserve the British empire, and crush the Germans, our fundamental problems will remain," he said. "We do not face our fundamental problems by going to war; we evade them. We do not make a just and lasting peace by writing into another treaty the fear, ignorance, and confusion that have marred our efforts to build a democratic community at home. If we would change the face of the earth we must first change our own hearts.

The Purpose of Society.

"It is our task to work out a new order in America, not, like Hitler's, based on slavery and degradation, but based on the premise that society exists to promote the happiness of its members and that happiness consists in the development of the highest powers of men.

"The good life and the just society —not the luxurious life or the powerful state—these are the goals toward which America must strive.

"It is America's destiny to reach these goals. It is her duty to the world to struggle toward them. The war to which humanity calls America is the war against poverty, disease, ignorance, and injustice. We must win this war in America now.

"The Proposition Is Peace."

"To win this war we must have peace. Edmund Burke said to the house of commons. 'Judging of what you are by what you ought to be, I persuaded myself that you would not reject a reasonable proposition because it had nothing but its reason to recommend it. The proposition is peace.' MAR 31 1941

"The proposition has nothing but its reason to recommend it. The war to total victory over poverty, disease, ignorance, and injustice has none of the glamor and draws few of the cheers that accompany a war of mutual extermination.

"But tho tyrants may be put down, tyranny cannot be destroyed by airplanes and tanks. Tyranny can be destroyed only by creating a civilization in which people will not suffer so much that they will trade their liberties for the pitiful security which the tyrant offers. MAR 31 1941

Tells America's Task.

"The war to create this civilization is our war. We must take advantage of every day we have left to build a democracy which will command the faith of our people, and which, by the light of its example, will restore the democratic faith to the people of the world.

"America has been called the arsenal of democracy. It has been called the larder of democracy. Let us make it the home of democracy. This is America's destiny."

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

The Nation's First Line Defense

APR 19 1941

A satisfied and grateful people—feeling that they have received in fullness the benefit and protection of the country can be depended upon as loyal patriots.

It has been shown conclusively in the mechanized system of warfare, nations must look to the ends of training armies to meet the ends of technical operation of modern equipment. The powerful weapon designed in keeping with an electrical age calls for trained minds and hands. No longer the drilling of men on the field, teaching them a few signs and commands comprise the training of soldiers.

Therefore it will be seen that the nation's first line of defense is the fundamental training of the individual.

A survey of many of our training camps for soldiers would indicate that we have neglected the basic foundation of our whole process. We find in large numbers men without sufficient educational qualification to take up the technical training necessary of the mastery of modernized and mechanized fighting equipment. In many instances we have neglected our people in peace time by failing them in educational facilities.

APR 19 1941

During a recent tour in some sections of the south we find the rural schools which have only four months already closed. Such a condition robs the rural child of fully one half of his school term. Many of the men we have now in military training will feel keenly the terrible handicap incumbent upon them as they strive to master the expensive and technical equipment placed in their hands for preparation for the defense of this country.

May in the future the nation do justice to its first line of defense—the education of its people.

Globe and
Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

"JIM CROW" IS DYING

MAY 2 - 1941

Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes of the United States Supreme Court, on Monday of this week, implemented the plainly-worded 14th amendment to the Constitution with a decision which holds that this Amendment means exactly what it says.

This decision also debunks the theory of ever so many supposedly intelligent people who hold that States can make and enforce laws which violate the plain provisions of the Constitution and do so under the blessings of State Rights. State Rights, in the manner these "rights" were supposed to operate, have been null and void since the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments to the Constitution were adopted. The nation merely has been waiting for the Supreme Court to say so.

MAY 2 - 1941

The Constitution of the United States says "We the people" and not "We the states." The Constitution is the supreme law of the land and the Federal Government is the supreme authority of this Republic.

It seems silly that any state would enforce a rule which permitted its petty officers to board trains and make passengers give up first class accomodations, for which they had paid, and accept second class accomodations. And yet that is what was done in the case of Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell.

We believe the epoch-making decision will be applauded by a majority of the people of the South. This is because a majority of the people of the South are as liberal-minded as the people of any other section. Unfortunately for the majority of the South their government is in the hands of a reactionary element, for the most part. But there is evidence that the majority is taking steps to bring about its emancipation, and the Supreme Court ruling just announced contributes notably to the crusade Southern liberals are carrying on.

56k-1941

The Union
Cincinnati, Ohio

British Agency In America Uses Hitler Policy Against Jews, Negroes and Catholics!

MAR 20 1941

According to thoroughly reliable information which has reached In Fact, the British Purchasing Commission, engaged in buying $10,000,000,000 worth of munitions in the U. S. for a war against Hitler, uses Hitler's theories in its own office.

MAR 20 1941

On January 25, 1941 the British Purchasing Commission applied for three statistical typists at the Lafayette Street office of the NY State Employment Service, which is run by the NY Division of Placement and Unemployment Insurance. That office could not fill the order, so an order blank was sent to all State Employment Service branches.

The reason for the difficulty in filling the order was that the British Purchasing Commission did not want the first statistical typist who came along. It wanted only statistical typists who were white, Christian, of English, Scotch, Welsh or Ulster Irish descent. "W X" in the order blank signifies "White and Christian". The asterisks mean "Absolutely." The arrogance of the stipulation "Ulster Irish," which excludes several million Irish Catholics after excluding virtually everybody else in NY, is Hitlerian. MAR 20 1941

In Fact is not surprised that the British Purchasing Commission, composed of representatives of British banks and big business, should be prejudiced against certain sections of the American people. More surprising is the fact that the State Employment Service, maintained by payroll taxes levied on all working people covered by Social Security, without respect to "race," color or nationality should cater to this Nazi prejudice.

PREJUDICE OFFICIALLY ENCOURAGED !

Investigation shows that this instance is not unusual. IN FACT has in its possession several dozen order blanks similar to the one reproduced above, on which "Personal Description" is followed by the designations "W*, X*, Outstanding Type*," "Good Type*," "Citizen*, Presentable—Refined." On the application blank used by the Employment Service are several cryptic initials: "S M W—W N O—C J P." These mean: "Single, Married, Widower; White, Negro, Oriental; Catholic, Protestant, Jew." Since most employers, unlike the British Purchasing Commission, do not discriminate between Catholics and Protestants, the last initials in effect mean Jew or Christian.

This is not denied by the State Employment Service, which responds to inquiries from IN FACT with the following statements: "It's entirely the employers' fault;" "Sometimes we get request from Jews for Jewish employees;" "You can't legislate discrimination out of existence." The Labor Welfare Council, a NY organization for the protection and extension of social security legislation, wrote to Frieda S. Miller, Industrial Commissioner of the NY Dept. of Labor: MAR 20 1941

MAR 20 1941

"It has been brought to our attention, by members of our organization and others, that the State Employment Service is a party to the vicious practice of discrimination in employment because of race, color or religious belief. The following firms have placed requests with the Employment Service for white, Christian help only: Metal Manufacturing Division, Mack Trucking International, Brewster Aeronautical, Sperry Gyroscope, Ford In-

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Sees Fascism Looming in the Deep South

MAY 5 - 1941

Charleston, S. C.

Workers Correspondence Dept.:

I am writing you again about the conditions in the deep south. Great preparation has been made in South Carolina for war. The ruling class as I see it is on the straight road to fascism. MAY 5 - 1941

Every day the state is driving closer and closer to war. Great preparation is being made at the navy yard. Charleston, it looks like to me is in for a long struggle. My people, the Negroes are not getting anything out of the war plan. Down here the whites get all the best jobs and the Negroes get the worst.

S. R.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Negroes Reject Jim Crow Fete In New Orleans

MAY 12 1941

(Special to the Daily Worker)

NEW ORLEANS, May 11.—Racial discrimination suffered a heavy blow in this Southern city last week when Negro citizens had refused to participate in a jim-crow "I Am an American" celebration.

In a mass meeting at Albert Wicker Junior High School last Monday, the Negroes voted not to participate in the celebration unless all citizens were admitted on an equal basis. MAY 12 1941

Under tentative plans of the pro-war forces backing the celebration, the whites are to hold their meeting at the Municipal Auditorium while Negroes are to be shunted off into the Xavier University Stadium.

strument. MAR 20 1941

"The Division of Placement, in designating personnel for these firms, employs in code the symbol 'X' for Christian. . . . This practice has been vigorously condemned by responsible government officials, when engaged in by private, profit-seeking agencies. . . The labor movement and the pubic will not countenance 'competition' by a public agency in a contest to determine the degree of discrimination that each can practice against the unemployed."

Miss Miller replied:

"This is a problem which has my sincere interest and sympathy. . . . It is almost unanimously felt that to have the State Employment Service refuse to recognize existing employer preferences and refuse to accept orders from employers on the basis of those preferences in race or religion would only serve to drive employers away from the Employment Service and would in no way minimize discriminatory practices. . . .

It is a fact that most non-union firms in the New York area, as Miss Miller recognizes, discriminate against Jews and Negroes. Whether a state agency should encourage them in this discrimination is another matter. MAR 20 1941

"Since the war started there has been an enormous increase in "Christian Only" ads in Help Wanted columns, notably in the New York Times. Many employment agencies specify further: "Anglo-Saxon." This is due to the nature of the war boom, which has so far affected only defense industries. Defense industries as a whole do not hire Negroes or Jews, although the cost of U. S. rearmament comes out of the pockets of all Americans. In the absence of legislation denying defense contracts to companies discriminating against racial groups, this is their legal privilege. But like other aspects of the war boom, it throws light on the democratic pretensions of American big business. It was noted last week in testimony before the New York Legislature that six of the ten members of Gov. Lehman's State Defense Council were heads of firms discriminating against Jews and Negroes: General Electric, Niagara Hudson Power, Sperry Corp., New York Central R. R., Lehman Bros., Eastman Kodak. The American Peace Mobilization threw a mass picket line around the Sperry Gyroscope plant in Brooklyn, which employs no Negroes."

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

America Should Match Negro Loyalty With Justice, Fair Play

MAR 22 1941

By EMMETT J. SCOTT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—America has been described as a fountain of human hopes and individual opportunity.

It is presumed to nurture the hopes and aspirations of the humblest man, woman and child, and to provide opportunities for growth materially, culturally and spiritually.

How far short it has failed in its duty and responsibility in this regard is the measure of its neglect of its largest minority group.

HOPES SHATTERED

Its hopes are suppressed, stunted, ignored, shattered by a race tradition which seeks to reduce it to a status of permanent inferiority.

Opportunities for advancement are grudgingly given. The aspiration to emerge from the class pattern is met with premeditated discouragement. In many sections of our country these aspirations are thwarted with a brutal and unashamed frankness which belies the tradiitons of democracy, and every precedent of lbierty and equality.

HOW IGNORED

In other sections, professedly fairer, the group is consistently ignored as though it were not a part of the body politic, and as though it has no inherent right to the enjoyment of privileges and opportunities freely accorded others. MAR 22 1941

The bar sinister of race and color consigns it to negligible participation in the affairs of government, city, state and nation, and in the common pursuits of our enlightened citizenship.

CANNOT CONTINUE

These things should not be. They cannot continue if America is to realize its manifest desitny and rise to the supreme heights of that grandeur so beautifully painted in song and story by our orators and writers, and our historical novelists.

To catalogue these ills is to recite endless, unenviable pages of American history. They are known to every intelligent man and woman in this country, and even to school children who, in too many instances are being trained in schools of intolerance which disgrace our Americanism, and contribute to national disunity at a time when every act and utterance should be attuned to the harmonies of national unity and ational security.

TIME FOR UNITY

Concretely: At this time, of all times, when our loins are girded about with determination to resist the encroachment of every "ism" except Americanism, our country is not only beset with subversive activities, directed by sabateurs and alien groups, but also by a hardened species of bigotry which is denying to this Negro group a fair chance and opportunity to cooperate patriotically in those programs of preparedness which have first call upon our energies and our best intelligence.

Effort after effort fails to break down the walls of prejudice and industrial tradition. Billions of dollars are being spent, and are to be spent, in idustry for tanks and planes and ships, and the numberless instruments of modern warfare. There are desperate shortages of skilled labor and bottle-necks are choking the life out of our hurried preparations in defense industry. MAR 22 1941

Government money is financing all or most of this preparation, and yet government is as powerless to cure these conditions as it is to regulate labor unions, and their reckless charging of abnormal fees for the privilege of working on defense projects.

An overwhelming sense of justice and fair play should submerge these practices especially at a time when Negro youth and Negro effort are being conscripted in the army. MAR 22 1941

Negro loyalty is no new thing. It has always been laid on the altar of national peril. It will respond now as in the long years from the founding of the Republic.

Such spirit and loyalty should be matched by a great government with equal magnanimity of spirit and justice and fair play.

From In Fact.

Charleston S. C. News & Courier
May 12, 1941

Hall for Negroes?

To The News and Courier:

Several persons have posed the question to me, "Will colored people be permitted to use the county hall?" Having no authority to answer this question, I am taking the liberty to raise it to the community in general. I do this because I feel that the persons entrusted with the authority to rent the county hall would be aided in arriving at a decision on this matter, if they knew the sentiment of the community.

I am requesting, then, that all persons who are interested in this matter express their reaction, one way or the other, to Mr. E. H. Robinson.

Personally, I would like to feel that raising this question were unnecessary. This opinion is held in light of the many occasions on which we have been guests of clubs and associations that have sponsored concerts, plays, dances, and lectures at the township auditorium in Columbia and the city auditorium in Savannah.

I would like to feel that no longer must a lack of auditorium space necessitate our having to travel to Columbia to see and hear Roland Hayes. Then, too, I would like to feel that we are now in a position to have all music lovers among our group in Charleston delighted by appearances of Marian Anderson, Dorothy Maynor, Paul Robeson, et al.

FRANK A. DeCOSTA.
Charleston.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Anti-Discrimination Meeting Tomorrow

MAY 21 1941

A mass meeting against the growing discrimination against Jews, Negroes, and other national minorities will be held tomorrow at Hennington Hall, Second St. and Avenue B. The meeting is under the auspices of the Avenue B Chapter of the Jewish Peoples Committee.

56k-1941

Negro Labor News
Houston, Texas

"I AM AN AMERICAN"

By RUTH TAYLOR

On May 18, by virtue of a proclamation of the president of the United States, we celebrate "I Am An American" Day.

To those young men and women who for the first time take on the full obligation of citizenship in a democracy it is a day of solemn implication. For those mature men and women who have foresworn their allegiance to the old, to give their full measure of loyalty to our own democracy, it is a day of prayful thanksgiving. And for those of us who have long been able to proudly proclaim "I Am An American" it is an opportunity for a rededication to the idels and principles upon which this country was founded and which through travail and trouble it has tried to learn to express.

There are many scoffers who say that our democracy is a mockery—because it is not complete—because in spite of its boasts of life and liberty for all, it has discriminated in many instances against groups of its citizenry—and because it has not given equal opportunity to all. Certainly our democracy is not perfect, but a democracy, being composed if individuals, is a living, growing thing, and it has progressed and is still progressing steadily. Despite any defects, the American form of of democracy still offers to everyone a greater measure of freedom and opportunity than any other country on earth.

But "I Am An American" Day is not a day on which to discuss what democracy has or has not done for tis citizens. Democracy is composed of its citizens, and it is up to them as individuals to live up to the ideals of their country and so to raise the standard of the country as a whole.

When we say, "I Am An American" we make it an individual matter. It becomes an individual right and an individual obligation. And for the duties involved in such a proclimation we can do no better thing than to turn back for our instructions to the epistle of Paul to the Romans, when he counselled them:

"Abhor that which is evil; cleave to that which is good. Be kindly affectioned one to another with brothery love; in honour preferring one another; * * * rejoicing in hope; patient in tribulation; continuing instant in prayer; * * * Be of the same mind one toward another. Mind not high things, but condescend to men of low estate. Be not wise in your own conceits. Recompense to no man evil for evil. Provide things honest in the sikht of all men * * * Be not overcome of evil, but overcome evil with good."

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

'I AM AN AMERICAN DAY'

By LLEWELLYN L. LEWIS

MAY 11 1941

President Roosevelt has designated Saturday, May 18, as "I AM AN AMERICAN DAY," when all good Americans are urged to gather together, express their pride in and loyalty to their NATIVE LAND, and it is of the utmost importance that Americans of African descent, American Negroes, Colored Americans or whatever we may call ourselves should join heartily in the celebrations all over the country and stress the fact that WE ARE AMERICANS above all other considerations.

MAY 11 1941

It is true that we have been absolutely despoiled of some of our basic rights in some parts of the U. S. and in many other parts our basic rights have been greatly restricted but the many injustices, segregations and degradations we have endured cannot blot out the obvious fact that this is OUR NATIVE LAND and WE ARE AMERICANS BY BIRTH. Our group has a larger percentage of NATIVE BORN citizens than any other, except the aboriginals—the American Indians. Every other group has large percentages of naturalized citizens, while in our group the number is small. Practically all of us, Americans of African descent, Americans of Negro descent or Colored Americans are NATIVE BORN and have an inherent right to participate in all of the duties of citizenship and to share all of its responsibilities and benefits on bases of absolute equality with every other group of American citizens.

We are not a "minority" as many people wish to classify us but belong to the great MAJORITY OF NATIVE BORN AMERICANS. If we ever hope to enjoy all of the rights and privileges of American citizenship we must always classify ourselves as AMERICANS. In this connection it would be well to use Colored American instead of colored, American Negro instead of Negro alone.

MAY 11 1941

Relative to our rights as citizens and our full participation in every phase of Amreican life, Robert W. Bagnall, LL.D., a distinguished member of our group has this to say in a recent issue of the Philadelphia Tribune:

"Colored Americans must unite on a program and persistently and insistently demand that they be integrated into every part of the fabric of American life for which they are fitted.

"THIS IS WHY, TOO, THAT THE ABOVE MAY COME TO PASS, THEY MUST THINK CONSTRUCTIVELY, NOT DESTRUCTIVELY, WITH FAITH, REALIZING THAT THEY ARE AMERICANS FIRST AND NEGROES AFTERWARDS. UNTIL THE NEGRO FREES HIS OWN CONSCIOUSNESS OF THE IDEA OF BEING A THING APART, AMERICA WILL HOLD HIM AS SUCH."

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

"I Am An American"

By RUTH TAYLOR

MAY 7 1941

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MAY 7 1941

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MAY 7 1941

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Argus
St. Louis, Missouri

"I AM AN AMERICAN" DAY

The celebration of "I Am An American" Day which is to be held throughout the nation, Sunday, May 18, carries a special appeal to us, because, like many other coined phrases, it appeals to our imagination. Somehow we think that if all the people of America will on this particular day, emphasize what it means to be an American citizen, such a concerted action would broaden our concept of the phrase, "an American citizen." The citizen enjoys a distinctive and peculiar right in his country—a right which the alien does not enjoy. But all citizens are supposed to enjoy the same rights with special privileges to none.

MAY 16 1941

In America, citizenship is not based upon race, creed or color, and the words "I Am An American" can only mean "I am an American citizen," not a half citizen. Aliens enjoy a limited citizenship but the citizens have full rights.

In this day of celebration we wish to speak for the American Negro youths who are just reaching their majority. They represent one-tenth of that vast majority which is becoming of voting age. These youths have grievances against their government. They complain that they are denied the rights of citizenship under this, our boasted democracy. They knock at the doors of industries but are denied entrance. They argue that they are American citizens but the industries say no. Over in another section the Negro youths knock at the doors of the institutions of learning that they may be better prepared to serve their country, but the answer from within is, no. They apply to the army, the navy and to the other departments of the armed forces of the United States for admittance, but the voice from within says no. Disillusioned, these youths appeal to Uncle Sam, the President and the Congress of the United States for protection of their rights as "American citizens," but Uncle Sam disclaims the power to change these conditions, saying his arms are too short to reach their case. Thus the youths of our race are asking why all this celebration about "I Am An American" when it doesn't mean them? They are wont to ask what they have done or failed to do that they must be deprived of these rights as citizens. They say "We were born here; we have no hyphens in our names; our fathers never betrayed the American Flag; they were loyal to every trust imposed in them. They felled the forests, dug the ditches and built the railroads that have made this nation great. They have descended into the bowels of the earth and delivered the coal that has moved the factories of the nation and made this the greatest industrial center of all the world. Our fathers did all these things—then why can't we, as their children, enjoy all of the rights of American citizens? What is it that we have done or what is it we have not done?"

MAY 16 1941

The above are some of the facts that should be considered by the "I Am An American" Day celebrants. If it doesn't mean every "I", surely it doesn't mean one. "I Am An American" doesn't mean the little "I" or the big "you" or a special class, but it means "I".

The Plaindealer
Kansas City, Kan.

LET THE PEOPLE SPEAK ON WAR

The fact that the United States is in the midst of a great defense program is no longer news. All American citizens and the rest of the world know that we are making preparations to defend ourselves against the aggression of the European dictators.

We all are aware of where our country stands in this war situation. The President of the United States in one of his fireside chats declared our nation as an arsenal for democracy. Since that time he has been granted the power to act under what is called unlimited national emergency. In his recent fireside chat the President virtually put our country in a state of war. Since his fireside chat of more than a week ago considerable comment has been made both pro and con. In other words the opinion of the people has been divided among two groups —the isolationists and the interventionists. The isolationists cling to the theory that the United States should not enter into any European war and they seek to support their argument by some of the previous speeches made by the President during the last campaign. The interventionists cling to the theory that day by day developments make it necessary that the United States not sit idly by and wait until the enemy strikes but should make hay while the sun shines. These two views are held by a small group of leaders of our nation. One group thinking that our country should go to war and the other thinking that our country should not.

JUN 6 1941

The one hundred and thirty million people in the United States have not expressed their opinion about it and no one is in position to know just how they feel about it because millions and millions will perhaps never express themselves either pro or con. They will be submissive and loyal to the laws and their government because they have always had confidence that those who run our government will not mislead them into pitfalls of eternal destruction. It may sound absurd, but it would at least be democratic for our government to allow the people to vote on this question of the United States entering into the war. However, we know that such powers belong to Congress. But in view of the fact that so many irregularities have crept into our constitutional form of government in order to tide us over and meet the emergencies we believe that giving one hundred and thirty milllon people the opportunity to speak is just as important an emergency as any we have experienced in the past. After all, it is the people who must fight the battle if America should enter the war. And since America is in the midst of a rearmament program to save the democracies of the world it would seem but fair to practice what we seek to save. The people of the United States make up our democracy. As to how the people would vote no one knows, but we could at least get an expression that would answer certain definite questions in regard to some of the many obstacles which are causing disunity. We would at least find out if the people are war-minded.

JUN 6 1941

The Chicago Tribune, in its June 2nd issue, in an editorial under the caption: "The Aftermath of the Fireside Chat", said this in referring to the President's speech:

> "The speech didn't click. People who had been keeping their heads did not lose them. People who were not for war did not change their minds. A sense of failure may have led to the subsequent drive to frighten the people."

We don't know just how the Tribune is able to reach such conclusions about how the people feel but a vote would answer such questions.

Some of the most prominent questions being raised by leaders and even among the rank and file of colored people are: Will a war be a way out? Will a war really solve the world conflict? Will, after Hitler is defeated, some one else rise twenty or thirty years hence and try to conquer the world with some silly social doctrine? Will a war wipe out and amend the great economic and human losses which the American people have endured during the past few years in which they experienced a period of depression and economic stagnation?

Colored people seem to be interested in what the future will mean to their economic, social and political welfare in the event this nation should go to war. The price that must be paid to win a war is of very little significance to them. All they ask for is fair play and a chance to defend America. Their past record in times of war speaks for itself. The Negro has always been loyal and he is just as loyal today. The Negro is more loyal to the government than the government is to him. And the lack of interest the government shows in him has not in any way caused him to want to turn traitor commit sabotage or join the ranks of the fifth columnists. He is willing and ready to shoulder arms in all branches of the war department and die for his country.

56k-1941

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

'AMERICA'S HANDLING OF NEGRO PROBLEM IS VIOLATION OF DEMOCRACY'--MAC LEAN

HAMPTON Institute, Va.—Stating that "the whole American process of handling its Negro problem is a fundamental violation of both democracy and intellectual freedom," Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean, president of Hampton institute, told 200 professors and college deans in New York that "this system is an enormous wastage of human resources, a wastage that no nation, certainly no decracy, can afford."

Speaking under the auspices of the American Committee on Democracy and Intellectual Freedom at the Columbia University Men's Faculty Club, Dr. MacLean told his audience what he had learned of "Negro Higher Education" in his first eight months as president of Hampton Institute.

South A Problem

With these fresh impressions of an old campaigner in a new field of action and the research and daily exploration of the general field of Negro higher education as his background, the Hampton president declared that the South was the Number One Economic Problem of the nation, because "it has wasted many of its physical resources and spent so much energy 'keeping the Negro in his place' instead of managing and developing both its physical and human resources, both white and Negro."

The dam that holds the Negro back today is made up of many masses of materials, he said. First is that attitudinal complex of prejudice and fear arising from the "high visibility" of a dark skin in a largely light colored world of human animals.

Blasting the "strange beliefs and fantasies" that have arisen because of the differences in pigmentation among humans, Dr. MacLean said that the whole body of research on the Negro by scholars of both races, winds up with these conclusions in regard to mental ability:

No Mental Differences

"That experimentation to date has neither demonstrated that there are any inherent mental differences between American Negroes and American whites, that Negroes of very superior intelligence emerge when environmental conditions are propitious, that differences in intelligence are a matter of individual rather than racial differences, and that any program looking towards the development of the American Negro must be based on the assumption that the race is fully capable in mental ability, of assuming a position of equality in the social order."

Negro colleges, even now, do more cooperative planning and working together than do the white, he continued, and "if they continue this trend, they will lead rather than follow the white institutions of higher education."

Raising the question as to how the economically poorest section of the country, the poorest states in the Union can possibly afford the costs of an expensive duplication of plant and staff in a dual system, the Hampton Institute president and former director of the University of Minnesota's General College said that in this dual system the Negro scanted badly.

Must Struggle

"He gets far less money per student and by racial proportion from all sources. He gets fewer buildings and has to struggle harder and argue or plead longer. He has to employ fewer staff at usually lower salaries."

And in face of the fact that large plants and staff in white Southern colleges and universities are already available and uncrowded, higher education in the South is moving farther and farther away from the economic and educational efficiencies of cooperation, consolidation, and united action, because of race prejudice alone, was his belief.

Point by point, Dr. MacLean told his audience of the problems the Negro college faces today. In selection of students they cannot afford to make the thousands of mistakes made yearly by most higher institutions. And he urged that educators not be fooled in selection by too narrow criteria, such as high academic ability.

Curricula Important

In planning and replanning the curricula for Negro higher education, the majority of colleges and universities must not be imitated, but studies must be based upon the direct, realistic, present and future needs of Negro students and American democratic society's needs and use for them. Negro colleges "can by no means afford the luxury of indulging in the oft-times silly four-cornered battle over liberal arts versus professional versus general versus vocational education and whether one is higher and the other secondary."

Each off these is a proper and needed facet of total education for all young men and women, he believes, and he urged that the selection of administrative and teaching staffs, the problems of their ranking, salaries, and tenures be perfected to a higher degree in Negro colleges than in higher education in general, because they deal with a minority and are poor.

The educators heard Hampton's president say that placement and follow-up of alumni are of paramount importance in the Negro colleges, and field men should be attached to groups of institutions whose job it is to explore continuously society's job market for the college graduate.

Organized follow-up programs must be instituted, and the alumni should be pulled back to the colleges for brief refresher courses or given extension and in-service training for self-improvement, not only in their job life, but in their personal, home and family, social and civic life as well.

One statement that evoked much comment was his plea for a "two-way flow" of teaching personnel. Dr. McLean feels that, because of the extraodinary contribution that many Negroes have to make to Northern white college and university students, these colleges would profit greatly by employing Negro professors.

"I can visualizes totalitarian administrators cringing in horror from such a proposal, but in democracy it makes the most obvious common sense." He further suggested that the Negro colleges invite more white teachers to take leave of absence to lecture and give classes, and that the white universities and colleges reciprocate.

In closing, he urged the assembled educators to read President Horace Mann Bond's work on "Negro Education" and browse through the yearbooks of "The Journal of Negro Education" in order to gain an increasingly satisfying insight into the inner meanings of both Democracy and Intellectual Freedom.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE COLOR CASTE SYSTEM

A color or racial caste system seems to be an integral part of every Fascist system whether it be British, German, Italian or American, and deemed necessary as an instrument for unifying the nation on a racial basis.

The British and American white people long antedated the Italians and Germans in establishing systems based on the theory of a superior race dominating and exploiting supposedly inferior races, and it is noteworthy that in both the British and American imperial systems the colored people are deprived of any real political influence.

American Negroes outside the South possess the vote but only because their numbers are so small that its possession can make no difference in the functioning of the system.

More important than the vote, however, is the vast system of machine technology through which the civilization functions and without which it would have of necessity to radically change its form to some agrarian feudalism.

Those who master and control the technique and secrets of the intricate machine technology will always dominate the state because they hold the key to its continued existence.

These people are primarily the engineers, technicians, chemists, metalurgists, electrical engineers, machinists, tool makers, etc., and they, in turn, are controlled by those who own the natural resources and the industrial plants in which the technologists work.

Ilanga Lase Natal
(Natal Sun)
Durban, Natal,
South Africa

The Negro in America

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLE FROM "THE SUN" CONTAINS FACTS THAT WILL INTEREST OUR READERS:

America has a great colour problem in the twelve million Negroes who constitute such a large and generally inarticulate section of its population. Recently the English magazine, "Picture Post," devoted some space in a special "America" issue to this problem. In the belief that this information will be of interest to many of our readers we here a[illegible] ot their article.

FEB 1 1941

As Picture Post says: The Negroes have freedom but scant equality. They are the least fortunate section of the American democracy. Now, under Roosevelt, their prospects have begun to brighten." But to judge from the facts that the paper gives, it will be a long, long time before the majority of the Negro population achieves a satisfactory level of existence.

In a section which extends from the State of Virginia to the State of Texas more than fifty per cent of the population is Coloured. In America, it should be remembered, the term "Coloured" is used in speaking of the Negro generally. In this belt, then, are eight million Negroes, and it is here that their plight is most serious. For, as Picture Post says: "The economic and social discrimination of this region represents the most complete denial of democray in the Western hemisphere." Here the system known as "share-cropping" is still working. About two million white and black families are tenants on land which they work, and then pay for the privilege with the bulk of their crop. As a result, the living conditions of thousands of Negroes in the South has sunk to almost sub-human levels. FEB 1 1941

Professors Illiterate?

Says Picture Post: "The Negro has been to the reactionary southern politician what the Jew has been to Hitler." The unfortunate Negro has been used as a means to ride to politi cal power on the issue of 'White supremacy.' Although the Constitution allows the Negro an equal voice in political matters, yet in the South he has never been allowed to vote. Not so very many years ago it was the Klu Klux Klan and similar organisations which were used to intimidate those Negroes who showed any inclination to make use of the vote which the law of the country allowed them. Nowadays there are more subtle restrictions which are none the less effective. In eight states the Negro is expected to pay a poll tax of about seven shillings before he is able to vote. Well, we ourselves here know how hard seven shillings are to come by. It is not to be wondered at that the seven shillings are very rarely forthcoming. Then in other cases, the Negro has to pass a "literacy" test, and here again, says Picture Post, Negro college professors have been known to fail when their white examiners wished them to!

"New Deal" Suppresses Race Hatred

FEB 1 1941

Among the poor white farmers of the Southern States is found a parallel with this country. Reduced in their standards of living to a level which is akin to that of the Negro, these whites are persuaded by unscrupulous politicians to vent their hatred on the Coloured man. Listen to what Picture Post has to say about this:....."No poor white is so miserable that he cannot console himself with the thought that the colour of his skin makes him superior to the black man. His emotions. twisted from childhood by race hatred, make the average Southern White easily movable to defend 'White Supremacy' especially when the politicians present the 'menace of Africanisation' too vividly during election campaigns."

President Roosevelt's "New Deal" has opened the way for advancement to the Negro in America. For the first time they are admitted to the benefits of education, health and social services. The Government also assists in raising their standards of living, and various Negro organisations are now raising their voices to demand the rights which the constitution of the country allows, but which prejudice has withheld.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Larger or Equal

Under the auspices of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, a nation[illegible] citizens' committee has issued a statement signed by sixty representative citizens of the North and South urging "the larger employment of colored Americans in defense industries."

We are always suspicious of those people, who in one way, qualify our participation in American life.

Sometimes they use the expression "proportionate share." Others just talk about a "larger" share. An increase of one per cent, of course, would be larger than it is at present.

If the Phelps-Stokes Fund is sending out any further announcements, we can wish that it would so change them as to have their sixty citizens urge full participation on the same basis as other citizens.

We need no special attention and should just like to walk in and make ourselves at home.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

CIVIL RIGHTS NOT SOCIAL RIGHTS

When a colored man is in the same room or in the same carriage with white people, as a servant, there is no talk of social equality, but if he is there as a man and a gentleman, he is an offense.

What makes the difference? It is not color, for his color is unchanged. MAY 17 1941

The whole essence of the thing is in its purpose to degrade and stamp out the liberties of the race. It is the old spirit of slavery and nothing else.

To say that because a man rides in the same car with another, he is therefore socially equal, is one of the wildest absurdities.—FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

Dixie Race Views Scored by Editor

BLUE RIDGE, N. C., [AP] — The South's racial attitude was attacked by a Georgia editor at the Southern Student Christian Conference Wednesday night.

JUN 1 3 1941

"Although we critcize the Germans for their racial prejudice, we think it is all right for Southerners to have the same attitude toward the Negro," declared Miss Lillian Smith of Clayton, Ga., editor of the North Georgia Review.

"In the South we have the most churches—and the most murders. We Southerners still think it is good business to take more out of the soil than we put in, and take more out of the people than we give back."

Globe and
Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

NO SALE- YET

The Negro is not sold on the boast that there are some Old World democracies which he should give his life to preserve. That he even is not sold on these United States being a democracy is pretty generally known by white people who are able to see the reasons why the Negro should not be sold.

JUN 13 1941

These reasons could not be and have not been better stated during the present "emergency" than by a white writer, Tom O'Connor, in the daily newspaper PM of New York. Recently Mr. O'Connor wrote as follows:

"We might as well face the facts.

"The Negro people are not sold on this war. They aren't sold on fighting Fascism abroad. They aren't sold on going into the Army, or paying higher taxes, or doing anything else to save democracies.

"To them the democracies are the "democracies"—with a sneer implicit in quotation marks. They don't like Hitler. They don't like Fascism.

" 'But', they say, 'why should we fight? Things couldn't be much worse.'

"And why do they say this, feel this within themselves?

"Because we have made them feel it. Because we have given them so small a share of democracy that very word is mockery. Because we have beaten them, crushed them, ignored their needs, laughed at their hurts, treated their wounds with acid of bigotry and prejudice.

"Now, in a time of national crisis, do we recognize our mistakes, try to correct them?

"We don't. We haven't yet. We have thrown the Negro people a few sops, half-heartedly; nothing more. We still won't let them build our airplanes, won't give them any share of the gravy in the defense boom. We still won't let them in at Annapolis, or into the Navy at all except as menials. We are with seeming reluctance taking a few into the Army, even training a few airmen . . . but in strictly segregated units, the very concept of which is an insult to the Negro.

"Will all this win the fight against Fascism? Will it advance the cause of democracy, to isolate a tenth of the nation much as Hitler has isolated the Jews?

"What are we going to do about it?

56k-1941
Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Chickens Home to Roost

FEB 28 1941

One of the radio entertainments that has a nation-wide audience, a quiz originally broadcast from New York, has gone a-touring. Recently it has come from southern cities like Memphis and New Orleans. In New York it was common for several persons at each session to answer all seven questions asked them and receive the maximum award of $64. But in these southern cities, so few make a good showing that the interrogator drops hints to help them and at that bemoans the fact that winners are few and far between. Yet these southerners, by their occupations given, seem to be of the same level as the more successful New Yorkers.

There is food for thought in this disclosure. In a democracy, for any citizen to be less qualified by reason of knowledge or interest in public affairs than another is to weaken the system. It has long been known that education in the South—for whites as well as for the neglected Negro—is not up to the northern standard. Even with the money stripped from Negro education, the amount put into white schools in that section does not measure up. Now from the failure to equal New Yorkers in answers to questions which call for only a reasonable knowledge of day to day events, it appears that southerners lack interest as well as schooling.

There is no question about these persons trying to make correct answers. Equally there is evidence of the disappointment of the sponsor of this quiz at their failure. Without meaning to do so, both parties have turned the light on a situation that should give cause for alarm. Southerners are spoiled. They do not realize that their best is not good enough. Laws and the custom of keeping the black half of their citizenry from competing with them have made them think themselves better than they are.

FEB 28 1941

These are not days when progress can take its own good time. Hitler from the outside and Roosevelt from within are making us aware that a new social order impends. For either our American public must be intelligent and interested. It is hardly likely that the South will see in its inability to measure up in a radio quiz evidence of its general backwardness, but it is there, a symptom to be heeded.

Chickens come home to roost. Originally the purpose of southerners was to hold back the blacks. By law and by custom they erected every barrier possible to their progress. Now comes the disclosure that today as always, the man who would keep another down must stay down himself to hold him.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

SURVEY REVEALS PLIGHT OF RACE

MAR 1 1941

(EDITOR'S NOTE: This survey of Grand Rapids is published because it shows conditions Negroes face not only in this Michigan city but in all urban communities throughout the country.)

By JOHN R. WILLIAMS

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Feb. 27. — Sometime back when a group of ministers here were discussing plans for the liquidation of mortgages on the various Negro church properties in this city, the question of the economic status of local Negroes arose. The fact that the Negro's economic condition was precarious, was admitted.

An Inter-racial Committee of the Council of Social Agencies was formed and an invitation was extended to the National Urban League to send a representative here to study the situation. That was done, and the survey made provides interesting, and in some instances, startling information, true not only of Grand Rapids but of other cities as well.

It was found that the Negro population of this city increased about 150 per cent between 1920 and 1930 and about 25 per cent between 1930 and 1940. Most of the Negroes who have migrated here came in quest of employment, although in a few isolated cases, some came for educational and health purposes. The Urban League investigator took 310 Negro families and based his survey upon them.

MAR 1 1941

BARRED FROM SKILLED TRADES

It was shown that the Negroes of this city live, for the most part, in the First, Second and Third wards and that more than 60 per cent of them work as unskilled laborers or domestic servants. It was shown also that there is a persistent resistance against Negroes entering skilled employment positions or what is commonly called, "white collar" jobs, such as clerical and professional positions.

For instance, the city of Grand Rapids employs approximately 1,343 persons, only ten of whom are colored, including one detective, one patrolman, one janitor, one clerk, five skilled laborers, and one unskilled, in positions other than those controlled by the Board of Education. The Board employs 1,187 persons, one of which is a Negro janitor. There are no Negro teachers employed here, although the Negroes are making a desperate effort to have the city let down the bars to members of their group in the teaching profession.

There are about eight private and municipal hospitals in Grand Rapids employing approximately 750 persons, only ten or 12 of whom are Negroes. The Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations employ more than 100 persons, only three of whom are colored. There are four large life insurance companies doing business here which employ approximately 150 persons, none of whom are colored, although more than 65 per cent of the Negroes living here are insured in some one of those companies.

Coming now to the industrial concerns in this city, there are approximately 12,500 persons employed in about 40 local industrial concerns, but only 36 or 37 of this number are Negroes. In 24 of the larger local mercantile firms, there are employed approximately 8,000 persons of whom only 15 are Negroes.

Negroes are employed more generously in hotels than in any other local businesses, and the ratio between colored and white employees in this bracket is considerably closer.

THE SAME OLD BUGABOO

It is readily seen that in order for the status of the Negro to be lifted, he must be given fairer recognition in the industrial concerns. That brings us face to face with one of the toughest obstacles that the Negro must surmount here and in other cities.

It is a fact so certain that it becomes a problem—a problem that deals with capital and organized labor. Most factory owners declare that they have no objections to Negroes but that organized labor will not permit Negroes to be employed; on the other hand organized labor, especially the CIO, declares that Negroes would be accepted if only the plants would employ them.

Not much deference can be given these inconsistencies here, because Grand Rapids is not a union-controlled town, therefore the unions in themselves are not a great barrier.

The naked truth is that the one big bugaboo that stands in the way of Negro happiness and Negro security in Grand Rapids is the same bugaboo that has arrayed itself against the Negro in other parts of the state and nation — race prejudice.

Race prejudice, though not as conspicuous in Grand Rapids as in some other places, is here. Here it is exercised in much the same fashion as it is exercised in New England. It meets the colored citizen more definitely when he seeks to earn than when he seeks to spend. Be that as it may, it is the same viper, and it leaves the same sting—embarrassment, insecurity, and unhappiness.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Democracy In U. S. Depends On Negro

JAN 30 1941

GREENSBORO, N. C.—If the United States is to be the great bulwark of democracy in an otherwise world of dictators, it must extend full dem-

ocratic benefits and privileges to the more than 12,000,000 Negroes within its borders, declared Dr. Sherwood Eddy, of New York City, distinguished authority on social, economic and religious topics, in an address at A. and T. College last week. Dr. Eddy spoke on "The United States and the World Crisis".

JAN 30 1941

The treatment of Negroes throughout the country is a sore spot on democracy's record, he said. They are required to live in ghettos, are segregated against in all lines of endeavor, and cannot equally share benefits and privileges normally accorded other minority groups.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

Probe Textbooks For History Of Negro

MAR 21 1941

NEW YORK, March (ANP)—Two separate studies of history textbooks used in the local school system and their treatment of the Negro are nearing completion, it has been learned from reliable sources. These studies are being made by a committee for the N. A. A. C. P. and a committee for the New York chapter, Association for the study of Negro Life and History.

Added significance is given to these studies in view of other surveys made into school textbooks reports on which have provoked considerable public controversy. Most prominent is the report of Dr. Ralph Robey of Columbia university in which it was charged that doctrines alien to the American way were being injected into books and therefore taught to children. This particular study, financed by the National Manufacturers association, drew so much criticism that the association immediately attempted to disassociate itself from the project.

As one of the committee members explained, the object of the two surveys now in process is to determine the extent of racial bais evident in the textbooks, with particular stress upon, the Negro.

Among the members of the N. A. A. C. P. committee are Rev. Wm. Lloyd Imes, St. James Presbyterian Church; Roy Wilkins the Association's assistant executive secretary; Dr. Laurence D. Reddick, curator of Schemburg Collection, Assistance, is also being given by Dr. Marie Carpenter who has done considerable work in this field, it was said.

The work in behalf of the New York chapter is being handled by Dr. Reddick, Miss Melva Price, Harcourt Tymes and several other teachers, both colored and white, in the Harlem area.

MAR 21 1941

Southern News
Almanac
Birmingham, Ala.

Tennessee People Will Knuckle Down To Building TCF

MAR 20 1941

5762

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE WILL MEET TO ACT ON ORGANIZATIONAL PLANS FOR THE STATE

MAR 20 1941

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—The Tennessee Commonwealth Federation, whose aim is to smash political machine domination in this state behind the slogan "Restore Majority Rule", this week end knuckles down to the job of getting its message to every small farm, shop and mine from the Mississippi to the great Smokies.

The executive committee of the TCF meets here Sunday to act upon these main points.

1. To map an extensive state-wide organization campaign.

MAR 20 1941

2. To complete the formation of a state executive committee, extending it to include wider representation of farmers.

3. To set up a state Commonwealth Council, a broad policy-making body whose job it will be to guide the drive to put political power back in the hands of the people of Tennessee.

4. Financing, under which the problem of providing adequate means to support the campaign of the TCF and at the same time making cost per member so low that the full control of the TCF will always remain in the hands of the people will be worked out.

BOSS CONTROL

Hollis V. Reid, veteran foe of machine rule in Tennessee and legislative representative of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, who is chairman of the TCF, stresses the fact that the question of boss control and that of the right to vote are really identical in this state, as elsewhere in the South.

MAR 20 1941

Unlike some Southern states, Tennessee has a fairly sizable Republican party in the eastern part of the state. But it too is completely under the domination of machine rule, and where the interests of the people are at stake never hesitates to make an alliance with the powerful Democratic party machine of Boss Crump in Memphis to defeat the people.

"It has often happened," Mr. Reid said a few days ago, "that when we Democrats have gone to work in East Tennessee to get rid of a particularly rotten Republican we elect a Democrat who turns out to be just as bad or worse."

After the spectacle of the last session of the Tennessee Legislature, in which a machine-made governor rammed through a whole batch of bills to hamstring labor and gag rising popular opposition to Bosses Crump and McKellar, the Tennessee Commonwealth Federation sprang to life as a real grass roots expression of disgust and determination to recapture for the people real control of their political institutions.

"But," said Mr. Reid, "as long as the minority of the people elect our officials this condition will continue. In the last election, with a hotly contested presidential camgpaign, we find that only 27 per cent of our qualified voters voted."

The main point of attack, therefore, of the TCF against machine rule is the campaign to repeal the poll tax.

MAR 20 1941

The TCF has established headquarters at Room 1018 Cotton States Building, Nashville. It urges all Tennesseans interested in its program to communicate with its secretary, Mrs. Ruth Cutler, and extends this invitation to southerners in other states whose problems are similar and feel that the TCF's activity points a solution of their own problems.

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
March 14, 1941

Advice to Negro

To The News and Courier:

I notice the editor of this paper has been criticised by several writers, both white and colored, with regard to his comments on the negro question, but I don't feel that we should blame the negro so much for that, for, as we all know, there was a political table spread several years ago. Of course, it was spread mainly for the Northern negroes, but our Southern negroes are feasting from the same table.

This negro table was spread with promises by shrewd politicians. First, we will do all we can to pass the anti-lynch law. Second, we will do all we can to promote social equality so that the races may mingle together in hotels, barber-shops, cafes, and schools, and soon we will also see that negro students are accepted in the universities of the South.

We will have negroes appointed to government positions, and army officers and so on. We will lend every effort possible to do away with the Jim Crow law, so that you colored gentlemen with your claw-hammer coats and beaver hats will not have to be disturbed and humiliated by moving around when the train or bus comes to the Mason and Dixon line.

There are many other dishes on this table, but I will not take up your space with any more. Who spread this table? From what I can learn the Democratic party did most of it; the same party that elected Wade Hampton, the same party that the Red Shirts belonged to; the same party that elected and supported all of our leading statesmen of the South.

Now, just a few words with regard to our white critics. One of the writers seems to be a very intelligent man. He has taken the editor up on a remark he made about the way to a negro child's head was through his stomach. It seems to me this man would be too big a man to notice a little thing like this. From the way he quotes Scripture it seems to me he might be a preacher. If he is a Godly man I am ready to pull my hat off to him but I don't want any of you to tell him my opinion of just an ordinary parson.

There was another writer, who defended the negroes. He said he belonged to the so-called white race, and I am forced to believe he is, for he said so and I have no reason to doubt him. He didn't give his name and address and I don't blame him for that, for if I were to accuse a white man concerning a negro I wouldn't want anybody to know my name and address.

I would like to offer our Southern negroes a piece of advice: If ever a white man pats you on the back and loves you up, beware of him.

A. B. LEE.

Hemingway.

56k-1941

Monroe, Ga., News
January 21, 1941

NEIGHBOR WORTH HAVING

A very excellent family of the Sardis church community ,because of the illness of one of their children, became tremendously anxious and, to be sure, came to an immediate realization of the fact they had to have some assistance, someone to bring the head of the family to town for a physician and medicine, and it fell to an industrious, law-abiding, church-going negro to meet the emergency, and it is needless to say he did it with the greatest pleasure. A good darkey makes a good neighbor.

Dothan, Ala. Eagle
February 7, 1941

More Justice Due U. S. Minorities, Speaker Declares

ATLANTA (AP) — This nation falls far short of the goal of real democracy when measured by the standard of justice shown certain minorities, R. B. Eleazer of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation asserted today.

This is especially true when the treatment of the Negro is considered, said the commission's educational director in an Emory University chapel address.

Genuine concern for the welfare of the Negro, he observed, "far from violating the traditions of the old South, is in complete harmony with the best of those traditions x x x which put to shame the neglect, injustice and hostility so common today."

It was Stonewall Jackson, he recalled, who taught a Sunday School class of slaves at First Presbyterian church in Lexington, Va.; it was General Robert E. Lee who, after the war, twice dispersed mobs threatening Negroes.

Specifically, Eleazer said the Negro today "suffers from widespread political disfranchisement, taxation without representation, marked discrimination in distribution of public benefits, economic exploitation amounting sometimes to peonage and practical slavery, and inadequate legal protection, all supported by a caste system that contradicts everything that democracy stands for."

Knoxville, Tenn. News Sentinel
February 9, 1941

Experiments Show That Chemical Can Turn Negro White

Special To The News-Sentinel

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8—A chemical which in many cases causes the skins of Negroes to turn white has been found by the United States Public Health Service in a series of experiments over nearly two years.

The social implications of this discovery, should it lead to commercial use of such a product, are obvious. Health officials are reluctant to discuss it in commercial terms.

It is pointed out that before there could be any general application of the principle there would have to be carefully controlled experimentation over a substantial part of a lifetime.

Loss of skin color, or depigmentation, has been traced to an antioxidant called monobenzyl ether of hydroquinone, which heretofore has been used in rubber to retard oxidation. The discovery resulted from depigmentation which occurred among Negro and white employes of a Midwest tannery who wore rubber gloves containing two-tenths of one per cent of this chemical. Restoration of color eventually occurs, but very slowly.

The experimentation has been carried on and directed by Dr. Louis Schwartz, medical director of the Public Health Service.

* * *

White Spots Appear

THE interest of the Public Health Service in its experimentation, officials said, was only to find out what had caused the unusual skin condition and to inform the manufacturers of the rubber gloves not to use the chemical further.

But experiments are being made by feeding quantities of the chemical to certain animals in an effort to determine its effect over an entire body. In the cases of the tannery workers depigmentation occurred only where the rubber gloves were in contact with the skin.

Some commercial experimentation is under way outside the Public Health Service.

The tannery workers began to complain in September, 1938, that white spots were appearing on forearm and hand areas covered by the rubber gloves furnished them by the factory. The workmen were said to have been wearing a heavy gauntlet type of rubber glove with curved fingers.

In some instances most of the skin covered by the gloves became depigmented; in others it was only spotted with areas of leukoderma, or skin-whitening. A few developed leukoderma on parts of the body not covered by the gloves but which could have been touched by them.

ferred the matter to the Public Health Service on May 16, 1939. About the same time representatives of the glove manufacturer consulted the Public Health Service's Office of Dermatoses Investigations.

About a month later another tannery reported that Negro and white workers had depigmentation in areas covered by the rubber gauntlets (in white workers depigmentation sometimes caused skin to become whiter). Since the first two reports similar reports came from other industries using the rubber gloves of the same manufacturer.

At a second tannery 16 workers were found with leukoderma on parts touched by the rubber gloves purchased from the same rubber company as in the case of the first tannery.

While Public Health officials were reluctant to discuss general application of the chemical, a report by Dr. Schwartz comments that "the possibility of using anti-oxidants for the depigmentation of hyperpigmented areas of the skin (spots) is suggested."

Charlotte, N. C. Observer
February 17, 1941

RACE PROBLEM IS DISCUSSED

Dr. J. S. N. Tross Speaks on Question at Dilworth Methodist Church.

Dr. J. S. N. Tross, divisional secretary of the American Bible society, last night gave another of his series of talks on inter-racial conditions to the young people's group at the Dilworth Methodist church.

His subject was "Race Relations, Yesterday, Today, and Tomorrow."

He stated that the world yesterday had lied and misrepresented life and things to the generation of today. "It told us that color and force and blood were symbols of one's right and fitness to live," he said.

"Man's experiences today have discovered this to be a lie and a vulgar deception, and we are challenged today, white and black alike, not only to meet this lie and defy it, but also to defeat it and utterly destroy it."

Referring to the songs sung by the Johnson C. Smith quarter at the meeting, Dr. Tross asked his audience: "Did you see any color in the melody and harmony of those songs?"

With reference to the unity of the races tomorrow, the minister said, "There is no need for regimentation, there is need for mobilization of men and things in our national defense program, but the greater need is the regimentation and mobilization of the hearts and souls and spirits of men. We must bring men into our laboratories to dissect them and to analyze them to find what things are true and beautiful and the good in them regardless of race or color or creed."

Dr. Tross concluded by saying: "Proclamations of emancipation do not necessarily make men free; men are free only when they can go prospecting for human unity, for human brotherhood, when the human spirit can go forth unhampered by prejudices, by scorn, by hate, and by other vicious barriers and restrictions.

"Let us not forget that white men and black men will find the unity and fellowship and good will for which the world yearns today when unitedly we can proclaim that discipline by force is nothing, discipline by love is everything."

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
January 30, 1941

WOULD EXPORT NEGROES.

To the Editor: Pleas allow me space in your paper to say a few words in reply to your editorial in Friday's issue of The News and Observer captioned "Good Neighbors or Bad."

In your editorial you said: "It is difficult to understand the opposition of rural citizens of Lenoir County to the creation of a Negro NYA agricultural training center in the county on the ground of the possible proximity of the Negro project to white communities." You advocate things for one class but you do not advocate them for another class. If someone suggested locating a Negro institution on Hillsboro Street or in the midst of Hayes Barton, it wouldn't be difficult for you to understand the opposition. If the attempt was made to locate a Negro institution in a fashionable community of North Carolina, a howl would be made that would be heard from Murphey to Manteo.

Negro coddlers are always complaining because they think the Negro doesn't get his rights. They say very little about the Negro's duties and responsibilities. You know, or you should know, when the white race spend millions of dollars to educate the Negroes they are preparing tools to be used against themselves. Do you read Negro publications? If you do not, I advise you to read them and enlighten yourself.

I agree with you, that not only North Carolina but the whole South is pulled down by poverty, and it will continue in poverty as long as one-third of our population are Negroes.

I advocate the United States government sending the Negro out of this country, and do it quickly. There are millions more who advocate the same thing.

J. W. STROUD.

Richmond.

Tuscaloosa, Ala., News
February 11, 1941

Negroes Hear Address On Democracy's Growth

An interesting address on the growth of democracy, and the many factors which make the democratic form of govrenment the best for protection of all citizens, was delivered by Dr. Clanton W. Williams of the University of Alabama faculty last night before the Vagabond Club, a civic group of young negfo teachers, and business and professional men.

Dr. Williams traced the growth of democracy in the United States and in other nations, and cited the advancements made in all lines of human endeavor by proper application of the democratic principles. The professor's talk was enthusiastically heard by an overflow audience at the Van Hoose auditorium.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

"Dear sir," writes a colored friend, W. S. Hamilton, of Woodward, "I read everything that you write. In the (This Morning) most everyone who can read, read what you write but there are not so very many who can get what you are driving at a few weeks ago when you wrote, (or rather) someone asked you, would this war be the time to put the Negro down, or would it be the time for the Negro to come into his own? Now here it goes (or rather) here is is—we, the Negro only ask these few things: To be allowed to serve this great country, that we helped to make. We want it to stay a free place to live; we want our white boys and black boys to stop hating one another, for if war should come they are the ones who will have to fight. If they hate now, they will hate when the time comes to fight for each other. So this talk of putting us down, and of us coming into our own we are not thinking of either. All we are thinking of now is helping keep this country free.—Let us not let what happened to France happen to our good country." Amen and amen!

GRAND RAPIDS MICH HERALD
TUESDAY FEBRUARY 11 194[illegible]

Racial Problem Sorely in Need of Solution in U. S.

"We cannot create a world civilization without finding an adequate solution to the problem of racial relationships," Dr. Charles W. Helsley, pastor of East Congregational church said Sunday afternoon in addressing the eighth annual Inter-Race Good Will rally at A. M. E. Community church, James ave. and Logan st., SE.

"When we face a solution of the race problem, we face the fact that approximately one-third of the world's population is white, almost a second third is yellow, while a little more than a third is black or brown," Dr. Helsley reminded his audience. "This tells us that two-thirds of mankind are colored. So we must solve the problem of racial relationships before we can create a world civilization."

QUOTES AUTHOR

Dr. Helsley quoted H. G. Wells as saying: "There is no more evil thing in this present world than race prejudice. It is the worst single thing in life now. It justifies and holds together more baseness, cruelty and abomination than any other sort of error in the world."

"Until the days of the American and French revolutions, there was little if any racial feeling anywhere in the world," the speaker continued. "According to Lord Bryce, 'no people was ever prouder than the Romans, nor with better reason, that in the fullness of their strength, when they held themselves called by fate to rule the world, they showed little contempt for their provincial subjects and no racial aversion'.

"Today in America we are struggling against an almost incalculable and unbelievable race prejudice," Dr. Helsley said. "This prejudice bursts forth in lawlessness and mob violence. Since 1885 we have put to death, by lynching and mob violence, more than 4,000 people, or an average of two a week. No other nation in the world has such a disgraceful record. Lynching is never practiced in Europe. It is unknown in South America or Asia."

ILLITERACY DECREASES

Progress of the Negro since the Civil war, even in the face of terrific handicaps, was mentioned by Dr. Helsley, who said that home ownership among Negroes has increased from 12,000 to 650,000; farms operated by them from 20,000 to 1,000,000, and business enterprises from 2,000 to more than 165,000. Churches have increased from 700 to 45,000, he added, and illiteracy has decreased from 80 to 10 per cent.

Dr. Helsley commented that in his opinion the chief cause of racial misunderstanding is the feeling of superiority on the part of the white race. "Yet scientific studies have shown," he said, "that there is no such thing as racial superiority. It just happens that economic and historic development have favored the white race. At the recent General Council of Congregational churches the most outstanding personalities present were from China, Japan and Africa."

"During the last 20 years a new attitude is developing in this country," the speaker said. "A new spirit at the same time is spreading all over the world, demanding an equal and rightful place for every race in the brotherhood of man.

BUT ONE SOLUTION

"There is but one solution to this problem. That is the application of the principles of Jesus to all men alike, irrespective of race or color. Who serves My Father as a Son is surely kin to me'."

Other speakers at the meeting were Abe Dembinsky and George Smith. The A. M. E. church chorus sang Negro spirituals and other vocal and instrumental numbers were on the program.

Charleston S. C. News & Courier
January 8, 1941

Would Set Up "Reconstruction"

One time a citizen walking down the "big road" found another citizen belaboring a dog with a fence rail. "What are you doing that for?", said First Citizen. "Don't you know that dog's been dead three days?" "Yes", Second Citizen answered. "I know it but I just want to teach him that there's a hereafter."

In South Carolina the Republican party has been dead sixty-four years, and no one observes any substantial signs of its return to life in the near future. Whosoever would belabor it is entitled to his entertainment.

So far as questions peculiar to the South are concerned, Democrats and Republicans have amalgamated in the North. Both parties vote for anti-lynching bills. The White House is now open at times to the colored people for tea.

To The News and Courier, the auguries are plain that a drive is in progress throughout the country, among the Northern politicians of all complexions, to break down not only the political, but the social barriers between the races in the Southern states. Among the Northern people are a few exceptions. James Wadsworth, Jr., former senator and now representative, of New York, is now the best Northern representative of the South's friends in congress. He is a Republican. The late Senator Borah, Republican, was a brilliant and unfaltering defender of state rights.

It is within the probabilities that before half a dozen years have passed the Southern states will be forced to resort to independent political action, to elect congressmen tied to neither of the two major parties, and presidential electors who will use their power in the most effective way they can to stop the insidious effort now going on in the ranks of both Northern parties to restore "Reconstruction".

Negro Labor News
Houston, Texas

Congressman Tells of Difficulties Facing Negroes

WASHINGTON, D. C. —(ANP)— One of the finest statements yet entered in the Congressional Record was that sponsored by Congressman Thomas H. Eliot of Massachusetts, which set forth in no uncertain terms the difficulties facing the Negro in the United States today and the unfairness of the entire set up as far as the Negro is concerned. Congressman Eliot, who was a classmate of Dr. Weaver's at Harvard, is a former members of the NAACP and is extremely interested in anything which has to do with the progress of Negroes

"I believe this one of the finest statements ever made said the Congressman" and I believe we are on the right track. While I don't know what specific measures can be taken to rectify this situation, I feel that the educational campaign being carried on is moving in the right direction."

Signatories of the statement, included some of the best known personages in the United States, both white and colored and numbered some 50 persons recruited from educational, religious, manufacturing, civic, social and business fields, white and colored alike. Prominent Negroes signing the statement included Elmer A. Carter of the New York State Department of Labor; Bishop John A. Gregg, department of race relations, Federal Council of Churches, Kansas City, Kan.; Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard University; Dr. F. D. Patterson, president, Tuskegee Institute; A. Philip Randolph, international president, International Brotherhood of Sleepng Car Porters; C. C. Spaulding, president, North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, as well as outstanding whites who feel the need for some change in the condition confronting the American Negro.

In his presentation before the house, Mr. Eliot said:

"Mr. Speaker, a very fine committee of outstanding citizens has come froward with a demand that in our defense program, there shall be no discrimination against members of the colored race.

"There has been experience in industry in the past and right now showing that colored men can do skilled jobs just as well as white men, but despite that fact, there are today many companies which refuse to hire Negro workers for skilled jobs.

"There are millions of Negro Americans. They are good citizens. As a nation, we must see to it that they are not oppressed and suppressed. The country needs the work that they can do."

The statement of the Committee on Negro Americans in Defense Industries and the members of the committee was then given.

56k-1941

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

'And Just Out Of School Too!'

MAY 31 1941

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

AM I AN AMERICAN?

TRENTON, N. J.—(SNS)—

I REVERSE the popular quotation—"I Am An American"—and asked a question. Many of my people refuse to accept this fact because of the peculiar racial discriminations and inequalities under which we live. As long as we, or any other group, let it remain a part of our being that we are not American then indeed we are not.

The Constitution of the United States lays down the law to the effect that "all persons born or naturalized in the United States are citizens thereof." There are certain racial groups that cannot even become naturalized as citizens but persons of African descent, born in any other country, can be naturalized in the United States United States. There are some colored races more highly favored, from a standpoint of social and business relations by the main body of the people of this country such as Chinese, Japanese and East Indians who cannot become citizens of the United States: but from away back to the Civil War days, it has been recognized that this country is the land of the whites and the blacks, and there is no disposition on the part of the white people who are in power to change this law. Even the Indian, the great American Indian, is denied citizenship in many parts of the country but every since General Sherman, closely following the great civil war, said: "The colored man has put his hand in the cartridge box so he should be allowed to put it in the ballot box," though the gallantry of our forefathers in those critical days, you and I have been Americans, and we must continue to trust upon it until we have every American privilege.

There have been times in our history when it was said than an Irishman could not get justice in any of the courts of Boston; and the same was very nearly the truth with regard to their lot in other communities; they suffered racial discrimination somewhat as we do. But every American of Irish descent was taught to say and believe—I am an American! And today the Irish are chief among the ruling element in America.

Within very recent times the Jews were under a heavy ban of racial and religious discrimination; they were refused jobs and positions on that account alone, which drove so many of them into the professions and business. But the Jews insisted and held to the theme that. . . I am an American; and today with less than half the population strength of the Negro American, he holds the post of governor of the greatest state of the Union; another sits on the bench of the United States Supreme Court; they dominate the legal and medical professions; hold most important positions in government and in business.

The Italian group just a few years ago, found it difficult to rise up to places of importance in America; they did not speak the language; their children were refused many jobs and positions because of their race. But they have also caught onto the magic words . . I am an American. With this phrase in sight and despite opposition from older clans they have insisted upon enjoying American rights and privileges, so that now an American of Italian descent is mayor of the biggest and most important city in the United States; another is mayor of San Francisco, on the other side of the continent, and still another rules New Orleans, situated on the Gulf of Mexico.

The Negro American group is fast learning what it means to be an American. It calls for Christianity first, for no person can be a good American who is not a Christian, in the religious sense of the term. One must be insistent and persistent, the latter being a distinctive Negro characteristic. Now, if you and you, and you, will go forth and say, and mean, and reiterate that I AM AN AMERICAN—before many years have passed away, there will be nothing of the good things of American life denied you, for American living and American opportunities are for those who are indeed Americans.

All this week and all following weeks—I AM AN AMERICAN.

—R. QUEEN

MAY 31 1941

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

How An Ex-Slave Feels On "I Am An American Day"

By MAJOR R. R. WRIGHT
(On Goodwill Forum over WPEN)

America has just celebrated "I AM AN AMERICAN" day. This celebration meant much to me. I was born a slave without any privileges of an American citizen. There were but few months between the date of by birth and the announcement of the famous "Dred Scott Decision", in which it was alleged that Chief Justice Taney, of the U. S. Supreme Court, declared that the "black man has no rights which the white man was bound to respect."

To add to that series of unfortunate conditions which predicted slavery, my grandmother was captured and separated as a child from her alleged African kingly father and brought to America and placed in slavery.

Thus, all of my background was made up of said slave conditions. All of this is merely typical of what happened to the whole of the great minority race whose freedom was announced only 78 years ago.

Happy to be Citizens

Today, we are American citizens, charged with all of the duties of aiding in the building of the defense of our government. We are happy to be American citizens.

In the language of the late President William McKinley, which language is verified by American history, "No Negro has ever betrayed our country, and when and wherever given an opportunity and entrusted with the American flag, he has brought it back in victory or reported to God the reason why."

The presence here tonight in our Goodwill Broadcast Studio, of this fine military array of Negro Army officers, Colonel Howard C. Gilbert, commander of the 372nd Regiment; Lt. Colonel Alexander Davis, executive officer of the regiment; Lt. James Hillard, intelligence officer; Lt. Geo. J. Cole, colonel's aid, should thoroughly convince anyone that the Negro soldier is as competent and loyal and ready and willing to defend America as any other American citizen.

Hence, there occurs to me now and did occur to me on "I AM AN AMERICAN" day, the following questions: "Has America been as true to the Negro as the Negro has been true to America?" "Is America willing today to grant to the Negro the same economic and political privileges which are given to any other American citizens?"

I regret to admit, nonetheless, that the loyalty of the Negro to our American Republic has not been reciprocated by a large number of the majority citizens of the United States. Just a few days ago, while the Germans were bombing London, there were in the city of Dallas, in the home of a former Vice-President of the United States, certain white citizens who were bombing the homes of colored homeowners.

Under the draft today, every colored boy who becomes 21 years of age, becomes subject to the call to fight for the freedom of democracy. Will these colored boys be forced at the end of this war to say what they were compelled to say at the end of the last war:

"Why should I fight for the rights of other men to be heard and granted the four freedoms in foreign countries, when my voice is ignored in my own native land?" Or, "Why should I fight for the physical safety of other people when my own relatives are unsafe in parts of my own country and may be discriminated against or lynched while I am on the battle front?"

These are the thoughts which came to me on "I AM AN AMERICAN DAY" and which the American people should carefully consider when another "I AM AN AMERICAN" day comes around.

GOD Gless America; may she soon emerge from this war stronger and better prepared to guarantee to every loyal American citizen, without regard to race or color, equal safety and fairplay in the pursuit of livelihood and happiness.

——A Colored Judge——

Argus
St. Louis, Missou

WHITE MINISTER FLAYS COLOR BAR

Retiring Moderator Of Presbyterian Church Wants Masks Torn From Christian Religion So More Spirit Of The Christ May Reign. Says Plight Of Negro Is Dangerous To Our Democracy

One of the highlights of the 153rd General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church which was held in St. Louis week was the address delivered by the retiring moderator William Lindsay Young, D.D., president of Park College, Parkville, Mo.

This address was delivered at the interracial meeting which was held at the City Auditorium Sunday afternoon, May 25.

Excerpts from Dr. Young's address:

"The Color Line A Noose"

"———we are slow to see that life loses much of its deepest satisfaction when we harbor attitudes of ill-will. To hate men and women just because they happen to belong to another race not only hurts those to whom antipathy is directed but it does damage to the soul of the one who hates.

"These are days when all are fearful for the survival of democracy as the American way of life. We are shortsighted, however, if we think that all the foes of democracy are beyond our national boundary lines. Within our own land, far behind any foreign battlefront, are forces that beat steadily against the foundations of our dearly bought liberties

"There are millions of Negroes in our country, most of whom are constantly harassed because of racial discriminations in quest of a job. They cannot clerk in our stores, run our street cars, operate our buses, or hold public office. At the bottom of the tragic plight of the Negro is racial antipathy. Born of this antipathy is their economic insecurity and economic insecurity is a very real danger to democracy. All of which means, .. we are to survive and grow as a democracy, we must eliminate ill-will between races.

"———irrespective of our color, whether it be black, white, brown or yellow, we all come from the one Creator. Note that the only differences in the three is in the realm of the exterior, the color of the skin. Whether we come from Europe, Africa, or America, God is the Father of all and loves all equally with an everlasting love.

"What can we do to bring about better relations between different races? . . . . It would seem to me that we will move toward the solution of our problems if we set out to find areas where we can learn by experience to better understood and appreciate each other . . . By thus sharing in mutual quests for the common good we would tend to outgrow that harmful pattern of thinking which divides people into two racial groups.

"A community is an organism which is healthy, happy and strong as a whole, or it is unhealthy, unhappy and weak. We cannot be half right and half wrong in our interracial relationships any more than we can be half slave and half free.

"It might be wholesome if those of us who are white would remind ourselves from time to time that as a race we are in the minority. There are more colored people in this world than there are whites.

"I hold that no man should have to wear a mask in any society where the spirit of Christ is in any sense alive. There is only one way to rip off that mask and that is to get rid of the conditions that produced it. The words uttered through our General Assembly of last year concerning minorities of race and creed bear repeating here. ———

Statement of the General Assembly made in May 1940

"In the name of God, who is no respecter of persons, and in the name of Christ, who is a brother to all classes and races, we assert that members of such minorities have a worth equal to that of the members of majority groups. We stand opposed to all claims of racial superiority. With the whole Christian world we are shocked by the intense suffering of millions caused by the application of the unchristian concept of inferiority of blood. We declare anew our determined allegiance to the Christian principle that all men are of one blood, all members of the same family of God, and urge the Church to employ all its spiritual resources against the unspeakable cruelty that flows from race prejudices and antipathies. We recognize that our common life has been enriched by contributions from not one but many racial groups and express appreciation for the part all have played in the development of our American democracy."

Dr. Young closed his address by repeating a well-known hymn.

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In Him no South or North
But one great fellowship of love
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Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

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MAY 29 1941

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MAY 30 1941

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MAY 30 1941

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Amsterdam News 56k-1941
New York, N. Y.

We Are Americans, Too!

For the past 76 years some sections of this country have been busy trying to continue through economic control the system that existed before the Emancipation Proclamation. Eery concievable means of keeping the Negro mentally, socially and economically inferior has been invoked—sometimes subtle, sometimes brazen.

The refusal to provide adequate educational facilities and cultural outlets has stifled the Negro's ambition in many quarters; a well-planned propaganda campaign has tended to dwarft his mentality, and the systematic barring of the Negro from worthwhile employment has kept him in virtual economic slavery. Such a program has bred the Ku Klux Klan, the Black Legion, the Christian Front, the Lynchers' rope, Jim Crow unions, Segregation, Discrimination and a hundred and one other evils which have torn this country asunder and turned it into a nation of "divided people" hardly less vicious than it was before chattel slavery was abolished.

In the face of tremendous odds the American Negro has pushed forward in practicaly every field of human endeavor to gain an enviable standing among other Americans. Despite terrific opposition he has achieved vast successes in the sciences and the arts; his inventive genius has been marvelous, his cultural advancement has been substantial, and economically he is just now beginning to show signs of coming into his own. But it has been on the economic front—backbone of all accomplishments—that the Negro has found the stiffest opposition.

Right now the United States is begging for experienced and skilled craftsmen to carry on the nation's defense needs. On every hand there is a appeal for help even to the point of recalling to the plants "over-age" men who have been retired. Meanwhile, thousands of well-trained and thoroughly equipped Negro technicians stand or sit by idle eager to serve their country by doing whatever job is offered them.

MAY 24 1941

There is danger ahead for this country, from whom a large number can be drawn for the jobs. This reservoir ought to be tapped. tI seems to us that the first total emergency President Roosevelt ought to declare should be one that would call for an "all-out" attack on Jim Crowism, and the abandonment of the "Old Order." The integration of Negroes into the American set-up, in fact, must become a reality. Negroes cannot yet understand all the fan fare displayed over persons with newly acquired citizenship, some of whom occupy high places in our national life, while they, who have borne the brunt of the work through sweat and blood, to build this country, are denied even a good job much less many social privileges. For his own protection Uncle Sam ought to avail himself of his Negro labor. Furthermore, while he is engendering internal dissension by his unfair treatment to more than one-tenth of his "nephews and nieces" he may be meanwhile jeopardizing his own position as a power among nations of the world.

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

"I'M AN AMERICAN" TO BE MORE THAN SONG TOMORROW

Chicago Patriots to Live Role at Big Rally.

"I Am An American" day will be celebrated tomorrow afternoon in Soldier's field with entertainment and speeches. The event is designed as a patriotic festival which does not take sides in the peace versus war issue.

William S. Knudsen, co-director of the defense super-agency, the Office of Production Management [OPM], is scheduled to speak. His speech will be broadcast exclusively by Mutual stations at 3 p. m. At 7 p. m. a recording of the address will be heard over WMAQ.

MAY 17 1941

Other speakers will include Gov. Green, Mayor Kelly, and representatives of several religious denominations. Sunday night Gov. Green and members of the legislature will leave for Camp Forrest at Tullahoma, Tenn., where a review will be staged for them by army troops who formerly comprised the Illinois National Guard.

Citizenship Group Aiding.

One of the organizations coöperating in "I Am An American" day is the Illinois Citizenship conference, which includes representatives of many civic groups interested in improving citizenship standards. Attorney Charles B. Elder, the chairman, said the organization had sponsored an amendment transferring Citizenship day from October to the third Sunday in May.

"Hundreds of new voters who have within the last year reached the age of 21 or been naturalized will attend Sunday's program," Elder said. "We had intended to give them our pledge for new voters, but we have been told that it will be impossible to do this because of the multiplicity of other ceremonies. Originally our organization alone had the permit to use Soldiers' field on May 18, but we canceled it when we decided we lacked time for adequate preparations."

Famous Stars to Appear.

Entertainment features will be contributed by Helen Hayes, starring here in "Twelfth Night"; Pat O'Brien, motion picture actor; Ethel Waters, appearing in "Cabin in the Sky"; Jan Kiepura, opera singer; John Boles and his Sixteen Commanders, a male chorus, and other stars.

Also engaged for the event are Paul Whiteman and his orchestra and a Chicago Federation of Musicians' band of 40 men. Drum and bugle corps and drill teams of the American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars are scheduled to perform, as are national groups in native costume.

Choirs on the program include the Bohemian singing society "Lyra," the Ukranian combined choirs of 100 voices, the Lithuanian Pirmyn chorus of 100, and the 50 singers in the Chicago Urban league's "Sharps and Flats" section.

The Northwest Enterprise
Seattle, Washington

JUST TO REMIND YOU

By E. I. R.

On May 18th, by virtue of a proclamation by the President of the United States, we celebrate

"I Am An Amrican Day"

"We honor the American Flag, symbol of our American heritage. The right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness in a free nation."

I am an American; I yield to no man in my love for America, though I am a Negro.

I am an American, but I have to fight for a right to fight for America as other Americans because I am a Negro.

I am an American but I cannot enlist in the United States Marine Corps.

I am an American, but I cannot enlist in the Naval service only as a cook, a messman or a kitchen scullion.

MAY 16 1941

I am an American but I cannot volunteer or if I am drafted, must be sent only where there is a Negro regiment.

I am an American, but the Boeing Air plant and the labor unions will not permit the very plants which hold contracts for millions of dollars for the building or government defense needs to employ me.

I am an American but I am denied insurance for my automobile.

I am an American but the news papers of this city carry advertisements that Negroes are restricted in certain residential districts.

A am an American but as a skilled worker I am denied membership in labor unions.

I am an American but they dynamite a Negro's home in Seattle.

I am an American, but I cannot vote in the Southern democratic primaries.

MAY 16 1941

I am an American but the D. A. R. will not permit even Marian Anderson to sing in their hall.

I am an American but can find employment only as a menial.

I am an American, but Congress steadfastly refuses to pass any anti-lynch bill.

I am an American but democracy in America means hypocrisy.

I am an American but will permit no man to question my loyalty to my government.

I am an American but Negroes breed no Benedict Arnolds.

I AM AN AMERICAN, BUT I AM A NEGRO.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Report Nazis Preparing Film To Arouse Negroes

MAY 31 1941

WASHINGTON, D.C., May 29—(ANP)—Official Washington is disturbed over reports that the Nazis are preparing a special film intended to arouse the Negroes against the government and hamper defense efforts, it became known here this week. Federal officials are without statutory authority to stop such a llm although it is classed as "an overt attack on the United States."

The Nazis have already started showing in America the film, "Victory in the West," and plan soon to release "The Irish Tragedy" and "The Eternal Jew". The presentation of such films follows the Nazi technique when the undermining of a nation is contemplated as was the procedure followed in Czecho Slovakia, Poland, Norway, Holland and the Balkans.

Sanford, N. C. Enterprise
May 16, 1941

Is There A "Negro Problem'

READ the papers carefully today and somewhere, in some connection, you will find the words "Negro problem".

Little incidents are played up. Whenever a Negro commist a crime his being a Negro is stressed, and so the ball grows. Discrimination injustice and a fanning of the flames have kept it growing.

What is back of this raising o the cry - Negro problem? Who is fanning the fires of hatred and blind and senseless race prejudice? Who is it that benefits by the application of the slogan "Divide—and conquer"?

Negroes in America are citizens of the United States—subjects to the same Constitution as other citizens entitled to the same rights, and responsible for the same obligations. That is tho law of the land—regardless of how selfish and self-interested individuals may interpretit.

The existing status of Negroes is one for both races to change The totalitarian states have solved it by relegating the Negro to a state of lowest inferiority. They believe in driving him all the way down. Faulty though the application of democratic principles may be, unjust and unfair though many of the restrictions and discriminations are the trend of our democracy is to raise the Negro to the full stature citizenship. Consider the gains that have been made over the years Negroes have gained their rights far more rapidly than the women of the nation did theirs.

The larger responsibility for the solution of them problem lies with the majority but what is needed is a common denominator by which both groups can live in the same country and respects the rights of both—honoring the individual as a man.

There are ways in which Negroes may greatly aid bringing a better day in race relations. Let tehm strive to stand out and be counted as individuals. Let them show by every act and word that they are citizens in full cooperation with their government. Let them publicize the good their leaders have done and do—even more than the injustices done them. George Washington Carver has done much for Negro advancement by being the man that he is.

Let every Negro count himself ai an American—and live up to that high stendard in every way. By the force of his own initiative and intergritty—he can compel the respect and acceptance he desire and the equality as a citizen that is his under the Constitution.

—By Ruth Taylor

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
May 29, 1941

Confirming Senator Byrnes

The reversal by the supreme court of the United States of the conviction of murder of a negro in Birmingham, Alabama, on the ground that he was subjected to a "third degree" and that negroes were excluded from the jury that tried him, is another of the heaping evidences that the federal government is taking from the states their right to administer their own criminal laws. The federal government seems resolved upon this course, and the court, as at present constituted, is a New Deal court. The great cities dominate the United States, and in those cities the negroes are numerous and sometimes have the balance of power in elections. A large proportion of them are on relief, a much larger proportion than of white people; which is to say that they are dependents on the federal treasury. "The negroes are now in control of the Democratic party," said James F. Byrnes of South Carolina on the floor of the senate in January, 1938. Numerous incidents are confirming Senator Byrnes in that statement. In short, we are now enjoying a government in the creation and maintenance of which negro reliefers are an important factor. That is the kind of govment that the majority of the people vote for. In South Carolina, the white people vote for it almost unanimously.

Monroe, Ga., News
May 13, 1941

SINCE THEY ARE HERE

Since the negroes are here, and unless something mircaulous happens to change their minds, they are to stay here, most of them willing to stay in their places and work, from all worthy sources, they shall be happy to receive just such encouragement that will make them larger contributors to our National Defense program, by the production of more food and feedstuff, with which to meet the physical demands of the people at home and abroad. In Walton county we have lots of colored folk who are ambitious, thorough-going, and who know how to grow abundantly the things it takes to "keep soul and body together." White men, by a sympathetic interest, will be heard by every negro in Walton county, once he lets it be known that on him the safety of our beloved country depends and, in addition thereto, boosts him. No person on this earth is more susceptible to or appreciative of flattery than the industrious, law-abiding darkey.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

MY DAY: *Irrigation Is Solution To Navajo Problem*

By Eleanor Roosevelt.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday.—I asked Mr. John Collier, of the Office of Indian Affairs, to come in late yesterday afternoon to tell me something about the Navajo situation, about which I wrote in my column a few days ago.

It appears that the land on the reservation, in 81 years, has completely changed because of overgrazing. What was once meadow land with plenty of water and beautiful grass, is now practically desert. The wooded slopes have disappeared, floods wash away the top soil and the grass no longer exists. It is quite evident that, in order to bring it back, there must be a drastic curtailment of cattle, wild horses, goats and sheep.

This means that a people, whose average cash income is only about $120 a year, must either go on relief, which they want at all costs to avoid, or starve to death. The only other solution seems to be the possibility of carrying through an irrigation project which will allow them to irrigate enough land so they can raise crops to feed their cattle at certain times, and also to grow some cash crops if the difficulty of transportation can be overcome.

The decision on the irrigation is, of course, up to congress. At the present time, I can quite understand the argument against putting money into anything which can be set aside to be done when the defense period is over. Still, if congress decides that this is necessary, it seems to me that they have a joint responsibility with the Office of Indian Affairs to devise some means by which these naturally independent American citizens can earn their living and not feel dependent upon the government for a chance merely to survive.

Here is another problem which has come to me. You know and I know how bitterly the Negro people are ditsurbed over their inability to participate in national defense, or to obtain employment in defense industries. Here again there are many difficulties and complications. But there is just one little item into which I think all of us could look in our respective communities.

In New York City there are 2,845 Negro youth workers on NYA, of whom 1,245 are girls. This group comprises 15.6 per cent of the program in New York City. There is no discrimination in training and it is open to all girls. It has been found that the Negro girls are fitted to take training in as many different fields as the white girls, but in New York City and the state the greatest number of employment opportunities for Negro girls are in domestic service.

The next employment opportunties lie in the operation of power sewing machines, because the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union allows no race discrimination. In all the other fields of training, employment opportunities for Negro girls as against white girls are extremely limited.

This living in a democracy is a problem, isn't it?

56k-1941

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

MEAN MEN

THEY DOUBLE-CROSSED, ROBBED AND CHEATED THEIR OWN PEOPLE

BY JOSEPH D. BIBB

"ONE OF the meanest men that I ever met was a black man; he was a Negro slaveholder, and he kept only the company of white men." These startling words were spoken by the Honorable Selma Martin before the Paris Anti-Slavery Society in 1867. Martin was a colored orator of conviction, refinement and ability. Very few of us know that any members of our race held slaves in this country although it is common knowledge that slavery abounded in Africa and in fact it still exists among our so-called brothers living on the dark continent.

Mr. Bibb

We know that many Negroes fought to keep themselves and their brothers in slavery and that the treachery of our people led to the death of Denmark Vesey, who in 1822, 35 years before Nat Turner's uprising, led an insurrection against slavery.

BREATHING PAUSE

Some of the meanest men that we have met have also been members of our own race. Many of them and others of kindred spirit are with us now and it would perhaps serve an enlightening purpose to turn the spotlight upon them and give the whites a breathing pause.

TWO OF the most craven characters that I have ever known were described as "black capitalists." They built up their important businesses with "other people's" money, money that was subscribed to them upon the catchy and captivating appeal of "sacrificial support of Negro business." They fleeced their best friends, took advantage of every fiduciary relationship, they exploited and cheated those who trusted them and they built up for themselves treasures on earth. They paid paltry wages for long hours of work.

PENNY-PINCHERS

Like Scrooge and Marley, they pinched every penny and domineered all who came under their clutches. Miserly, they lived, until the day of reckoning came and when it did their castles crumbled because they were built on sand. In their train they left misery, anguish, poverty and, still more tragic, they almost destroyed the faith of their followers in the integrity of business built up by black people. They were mean men.

I HAVE met mean men in politics who were catapulted to power by the great hordes of common people who hoped to gain a place in the sun for themselves and their fellows. These mean, political men immediately set out to perpetuate themselves in office. They grabbed all the spoils for themselves and their families. They steadfastly guarded the doors of the white bosses and prevented their constituents from getting in to see and protest to the powers behind the throne. These men were supinely selfish. They snatched and grabbed everything that they could garner for themselves. They disillusioned their followers and left them sad and embittered.

BLABBED EVERYTHING

I have met the oily, slick and smooth "race-problem hustlers" who have been stool-pigeons and spies for antagonistic whites. These mean people blabbed everything that they could find out to defeat the interests of their own flesh and blood. They have been modern Pharisees and their whited sepulchers have been filled with our bones. They are with us now, these measly traitors who hold nothing in the race too sacred to place on the auction block. They are enrolled with the meanest men of our times.

MEAN inded are those calloused creatures who have entered into conspiracies and combines to raise the rents in our benighted areas and yet it is well known that these practices have been followed in almost all of our large cities. Our own people have aided and abetted in peeking rents in our districts and caused us to pay a 'color tax" on a place to live.

FOSTERED JIM-CROW

Unspeakably mean are those who have sought to crate jim-crow institutions in northern districts such as schools and hospitals in order that their relatives could get jobs. A grat portion of the evils and iniquities that are foisted upon us have been inspired and promoted by mean men.

THEIR inhumaness and their ingratitude has brought sorrow, poverty and despair upon us in too many instances. Their "Inhumanity to man has made countless thousands mourn." Mean, cruel, cold-blooded characters of our race have struck their poisoned daggers into the backs of their own blood brothers. I regret having met these sordid souls.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

JIM-CROWISM As A NATIONAL POLICY

MAY 10 1941

By EMMETT J. SCOTT

The issue of jim-crowism as a national policy was dramatically kept to the fore during the last Presidential campaign. Its sinister and ugly significance was exposed. Its benumbing influence in tending to reconcile 13,000,000 colored men, women and children to its baleful effects in the present, and in the long future, was pointed out.

It was shown that the jim-crow unit in government employment is a device invented by New Dealism to deny colored persons full and free opportunity to achieve a career in the federal service of the government as well as to prevent them from having any significant or policy-making activity. The net result is practically to eliminate them from all professional and skilled service under the federal government.

MAY 10 1941

This stigma by the Roosevelt administration is reserved for colored Americans alone. No such units have been established for other racial groups in the federal service. This is the scandal of Washington and of the nation.

The policy is so vindictively mean and vicious that one of the candidates for the Presidency, Wendell Willkie, in his first speech of the campaign, mentioned it, first of all, as an issue to be met.

He said: "If elected, I will see to it that jim-crow departments in the federal government and in the divisions which the New Deal has created by executive decree are eliminated . . . and that colored citizens shall be appointed to any branch for which they are qualified."

GESTURES OF MITIGATION

Some few gestures toward mitigation were made by Mr. Roosevelt during the hectic campaign, but the issue was not squarely met. The few sops dished out momentarily quieted certain elements of the Negro group, but not the intelligent, thinking elements that recognized the wrong and injustices of the whole jim-crow program.

Now comes the American Peoples Meeting, which recently met in New York City, with 5,000 representatives present from 43 states, challenging, as reported by National Negro Congress headquarters, "the right of the Roosevelt government to establish jim-crowism as a national policy in the armed services, the job life, and the political life of the country."

This un-American policy, nurtured and promoted by the Roosevelt administration in federal employment, has found its way into defense industries now manufacturing the implements which are to constitute "the arsenal of democracy."

MAY 10 1941

ALIEN SABOTAGE

Henry Wallace, Vice President of the United States, was moved to indignation in an address in the South last week when he declared that alien sabotage is interfering with the production of arms, forgetting and overlooking the apparent and well designed policy of the administration, industry and labor to hire and coddle aliens in industrial employments while callously refusing opportunities to able, skilled, eager willing and suffering Negro citizens who have a real stake in this government of ours—the only one they have known and supported by arms, by taxes, and by long-continued loyalty.

Why these intolerant proscriptions are permitted to continue is beyond comprehension. They are inexplicable and discouraging.

NAME-CALLING AND BLAME-PLACING

The time has arrived for name-calling and blame-placing. It all "heads back" to the Roosevelt administration. The Negro press has pictured William S. Knudsen and Sidney Hillman, co-directors of the Office of Production Management, serving directly under the President, as being adamant in refusing to crack-down on those plants which have been awarded millions upon millions in defense contracts which specifically interdict discrimination in employment on account of race, creed, color, or sex.

And all of this while plaintive cries are being publicized calling attention to serious shortages in man-power in defense industry.

Ironically, one of the loudest of these cries is from the naval occupational adviser to the Maritime Commission, which has called a conference in Washington on April 28 ,to discuss present and impending shortages.

And, in the meantime, Secretary Knox and naval officials are being kept busy writing letters advising that no Negroes will or can be employed in the navy "for the good of the service."

MAY 10 1941

UPHOLDING AN UNHOLY TRADITION

It is a fair conclusion that these gentry would much rather uphold the unholy tradition that Negroes shall only serve as mess-men in the navy than open the doors of opportunity to this group of citizens for training as firemen and engineers in the transport service and other branches where they would quickly qualify to meet whatever the exacting requirements may be.

It is no longer a secret that government officials are greatly and visibly disturbed because of the large numbers of Communists, aliens and saboteurs now employed in the federal service, and in industry who are threatening general strikes of one kind and another.

But they are not disturbed enough to throw overboard the ancient prejudices which effectually bar men of loyal blood and tradition who love America and who would efficiently serve the needs of the nation if only granted the privilege and opportunity.

Christian Recorder
Philadelphia, Pa.

Nazis and Communists Have First Call Over Negroes On Army Troop-Ships

MAY 22 1941

By Emmett J. Scott

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A few weeks ago, Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., Republican Leader in the U. S. House of Representatives, and Chairman of the Republican National Committee, called upon Republicans in Industry and in Politics to help widen opportunities for the employment of Colored citizens without discrimination and, also, to see that greater opportunities and recognition are provided for them in public service.

Last week, in a discussion of the utterly mad carnival of ghastly mass murder and destruction now going on between nations, he realistically pointed out the menacing dangers and potentialities that may affect this country, especially the youth of the land.

These young people, he said, are entitled to a chance to be educated, to get positions in which there is an opportunity to advance, a chance not only to live but also to be happy while living, to enjoy the advantages and comforts of life, and to contribute their share toward making this a better land to live in.

In calling for complete unity for strong national defense so as to strengthen the security of the American people, he emphasized the fact that this could only come through honest cooperation and fair-dealing on the part of the Roosevelt Administration. Particularly, he spoke out against "giving any one group in our country special consideration over any other group."

MAY 22 1941

The Negro's Complaint

Right here is where the complaint of the Negro people becomes pertinent. The catalogue of injustices to which they have been subjected is a continuing and lengthening one. No one in the Roosevelt Administration, it seems, gives a hoot, or seriously considers their claims to equal justice and fair-play.

During these trying days, when thoughtful men and women of the country are deeply concerned with respect to a sustained, inspired and stirred morale, and full support of all Government efforts in defense preparation by all elements of our country's population, it is discouraging, day by day, to note that practically nothing of a definitely affirmative character is being done by the Roosevelt Administration to cure the evils of which Negro newspapers, Negro leaders and Negro organizations, and many Whites as well, have complained, and are continuing to complain.

As Chairman Martin declared:

"All groups are expected to pay the taxes for defense; all groups are required to send men into the draft; all groups are expected to fight and, if necessary, to die for the country. All groups should have an equal chance for work."

MAY 22 1941

The Army, Navy and Communists

Let's take the United States Army. It is reported that, in taking over ships as troop transports, it is now engaged in weeding out men in civilian crews suspected of being Nazis and Communists. Already, it has been learned, there has been a "purge" on one large troop-ship, the SS Washington, recently taken over by the Army from the U. S. Lines. After an investigation of the sailing crew, 70 men were discharged. No one knows how many remain.

In one case, it was found, a Communist employee sent a telegram to Earl Browder, after the latter's conviction, praising him as a great leader of American working classes. The message was sent to Browder, it is stated, from a Government-owned and operated ship whose crew is being paid with Federal-Government funds."

And, during all this period, Secretary of the Navy Knox is still declaring: "No Negroes will be employed except as mess-men"—as scullions, and waiters and personal servants for officers. And the Army is following suit on these troop-ships.

No traitorous group of black men has ever disgraced the Army uniform, and the same holds for the Navy during the period, years before the Roosevelt Administration, when they could aspire to and efficiently serve with distinction and with high and deserved praise.

Is it too much to ask a country, periled and striving to preserve the principles of Americanism, to have more consideration for loyal, efficient black men than for tainted, alien, transmission belts of Naziism, Facism and Communism now incorporated in Army and Navy personnel?

Glaring Instances of Discrimination

With such glaring instances of discrimination, as here described, what incentive is there for whole-hearted and enthusiastic support of a program shot through with prejudices, suspicious, hatreds—based on color distinction, without regard to character, efficiency, or loyalty?

MAY 22 1941

These prejudices are not confined to industry and the Army and Navy only. Colored stenographers and others who have successfully passed Civil Service examinations for technical and higher positions are constantly being turned down and shuttled around and denied positions to which they are certified by Federal bureaucrats practically each week of the year.

Sydney Hillman is issuing weasel-word manifestos, with no teeth in them, while the merry-go-round of dodging and evasion continues to deny opportunities to Colored applicants for employment in defense programs for which the Federal Government is putting up its Billions of Dollars.

Washington, the Capital of the Nation, the Citadel of Power, reeks with this sort of thing. How are we to preserve and perpetuate our form of Government, while denying and defying the precepts and principles of the Federal Constitution, the Bill of Rights, and all that Freedom and Democracy mean and stand for?

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

The National Offense

THESE ARE STRANGE times in which we live. So as the nation prepares for National Defense, let's speak a word concerning the National Offense. Which, in case you don't know, happens to be the systematic denial of equal opportunities to the Negro.

JUN 6/10/41

Three-fourths of the world at war. Britain, last of the democracies, with her back making imprints into the proverbial wall. Hostile and heavily armed nations all around. From Dies to Winchell the cry goes up that this country is fairly polluted with Fifth Columnists, many of whom are in high places. Isolationists, America Firsts, strikers, saboteurs and just plain rebels all howling opposition to the President's program of unity. Yet through it all, this of all countries still harbors and cultivates a race question. Our nation shudders at the horrors of Hitler; yarns when a hapless Negro falls in the hands of a mob. Declares that equality and justice were intended for all men; acts as if the Negro wasn't included in the "new order".

JUN 10 1941

There are seven states which deny the Negro the right to vote. Large scale discrimination goes on in the army, navy and air corps. The tax-supported Naval Academy refuses to play against a Harvard lacrosse player. Aside from knowing the job, the only other requisite for securing employment in the nation's large industrial concerns holding defense contracts is that of being white.

Yes, these are truly strange times. And as the nation goes forth with National Defense primarily designed to save democracy abroad, let's take a look at our National Offense and perfect democracy at home.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Tail Lights For Negroes!

PALM BEACH, Fla., June 5—A Solomon in Disguise would be a true appelation for C. A. Bunkley, a white motorist who is deeply conscious of an obligation to Negro pedestrians. The wise Mr. Bunkley has suggested to Mayor W. H. Hitt and the City Commissioners that as a protective measure Negroes be forced to wear tail lights in night traffic.

Said Mr. Bunkley, "Many times these Negroes are very dark in color and wear dark clothes and it is hard if not impossible to see them. Kindly pass an ordinance making them use a tail light."

The Commissioners took no action on the proposal at their meeting last Tuesday.

56k-1941

Daily World
Atlanta, Georg:

Negro Vital Link In Our Democracy Asserts Powell

FEB 11 1941

RICHMOND, Va. — (SNS) — Speaking at forty-second Founder's Day celebration at Virginia Union University last Friday Dr. A. Clayton Powell, Jr, declared that the future of western society and more specifically, of our democracy lies in the solution of the Negro problem from the point of view of the Negro as a human being for "whatever the fire of democracy is allowed to die out in Negro communities. Its chances of being a blazing torch in any other community are null and void."

Beginning his address with observations on present world condition, Dr. Powell stated that "twentieth century civilization with all of its customs, traditions, institutions, mores, and concepts.... is in eminent danger of being shoved back culturally and morally five thousands years.

"It is impossible for us worship blindly at the altar of progress culture, and civilization when we see such glaring evidence around us that all these have become the masters of men and are only relative into time....Upon the basis of technological advancement, western culture prided itself as history's greatest civilization, but I believe upon the basis of technological advancement that western culture will go down to an inglorious defeat."

FEB 11 1941

DEMOCRACY A MYTH

The speaker pointed out that as far as the Negro is concerned western society has definitely subjected him to a lower plane. Pure democracy has been a myth. He stated that "for centuries, democracies have been raising their proud heads, crying about liberties of men, fraternity, equality brotherhod — at the same time they confined thirteen million Negroes to perpetual serfdom here within the borders of this great land . . . Man created in God's image annot be crushed anywhere in the world without eventually crushing every other group in the world that belongs to the have-nots. The crying need is for THE RESTORATION TO THE INDIVIDUAL OF HIS SUPREME WORTH AS A HUMAN BEING.'

Emphasizing the fact that the black man's destiny can be shaped for the next century in the present crisis, Dr. Powell proposed that four steps be taken. The Negro church must be established as a mass bass, we must have radically sincere leadership, militancy based upon the power of non-violence and an implicit faith in a new order."

FEB 11 1941

Ending his address with a hopeful outlook, Dr. Powell declared that "upon the surface, many times down through the ages, the cause of progress and of human enlightenment seems to have been lost, the waters troubled by those who wanted to rule the world for themselves. BUT, ever and anon, beneath the surface, the Eternal One has moved the tides of life with unfailing accuracy and minute precision. We must not despair. We may die and go down to totalitarian grave, but one day there will rise out of the embers of this world order—a new one."

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
February 5, 1941

NEGRO PROBLEM.

To the Editor: A letter by J. W. Stroud, which appeared in The Forum on January 30, openly advocates the "exportation" of the American Negro. The writer of that letter seems quite ready to have the United States abandon its democratic tradition, scrap the Constitution and the Bill of Rights, and utterly renounce the lofty ideals of the Declaration of Independence. The writer of that letter seems to have forgotten that the Declaration of Independence asserts that "all men are created equal;" the Constitution of the United States, even before the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments, recognized each Negro slave as three-fifths of a "person" for purposes of determining state representation in the national Congress.

That writer also seems to have forgotten the enormous amount of slave labor that went into the conquest, settlement and development of the vast wilderness which early settlers found here; the vaunted wealth of the Colonial South was largely the product of slave labor. Can it be that Mr. Stroud has forgotten that the Negro came here through no fault of his own; it was the white man who sought him in his native land, overcame him by force or trickery, and brought him to America to slavery. Some of the viciousness of those earlier years have in the course of history been largely overcome. Surely there can be no thoughtful American who would add further to these inhumanities; surely no reasonable person can blame the Negro, who has through his labor produced so much of the wealth of the South, for the poverty of the region as a whole.

Dr. Howard W. Odum of the University of North Carolina, in that monumental and authoritative survey, "Southern Regions of the United States," focuses attention on three challenging facts: (1) the South is a region of potential abundance and actual waste; (2) it is a region of rich but immature culture, and (3) there is a general deficiency in science, skills, technology and organization. "Exporting" the Negro will not cure these ills.

Isn't it about time for "Southerners of the Old School" to stop using the "Negro problem" as an excuse for the cultural and economic deprivations of the South? Isn't it about time that all of the people of the South set themselves to find, filter, focus and face the real facts in the situation? The problem of poverty in the midst of abundance, the problem of undeveloped minds, unskilled hands, and a lack of enlightened initiative and social vision—these are very real and important problems, too.

L. HINES.

Rocky Mount.

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
February 5, 1941

NEGRO PROBLEM.

To the Editor: Please allow me space to answer J. W. Stroud, of Richmond, on "Would Export Negroes." I can easily see why the people of Lenoir County do not want a Negro NYA project in a white community. For the same reason I can see why an intelligent Negro community would not want a white project of its kind set up in its midst. Many students who come to such projects for training would not know just how to behave in a community populated by members of another race. Therefore, some trouble would ensue that would be very embarrassing to the trainers and members of the community who wished to work for a better cultural understanding between the two races.

For the past 20 years I have seen and appreciate a courageous effort made by distinguished white leaders and educators to educate men of color (Indian and Negro) to a sense of better human understanding, and the kind of whites I mention understand that they are not making a tool to slash their own throats, but a tool that will play a great part in future human progress.

This is demonstrated by the fact that today we see them working side by side in all fields of science—chemistry, industry and agriculture—each one satisfied so far as race is concerned. Therefore, I do not believe that the South is pulled down by poverty because one-third of the population is Negro. "Together we stand, divided we fall" applies to all mankind, and when we do unto all men as we would they should do unto us, we will not see any reason for sending out one race and leaving the other here. For, after all, let my refere remember that this land was once inhabited my redskins and was taken by conquerors at the point of a gun.

J. R. SCOTT.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

THE NFW NEGRO

Dear Editor: The new position of the Negro is not a matter of "rights." It is not a matter of argument. It is a fact. They have entered new fields of economic and political life. They are earning their living in ways priorily denied them; they are sharing in the responsibilities of the community and government in ways once thought impossible. Argument as to the right and wrong of their new position in America today, does not alter the fact that it is here to stay, and that it is a matter to be reckoned with in any attempt to understand the complex origination of modern life.

JUN 14 1941

We, of the younger generation cannot know wholly the barriers of custom and tradition, which they had to break down before they attained this new position. We cannot fully realize the origination of the old society, where their position was so different than it is today.

And yet, youth is conscious that they are faced with a hundred new problems, which are the legacy from those old traditions and are striving to re-create in their minds a picture of the old society and the share that the Negro had in it. They are trying to understand the revolt from the old conditions. They are coming to know the vigorous personalities who are leading this revolt. They are trying to understand the principles and the programs of the movement as it is being developed, why people fight over the questions of Negro rights, hardly noticing the change that is taking place in economic life. Youth is finding out what work the Negro is doing today, what influences they have, what movements they are engaged in, to what degree they are planning group service. And with this information in hand, they are weighing intelligently, and finding it—GOOD!

Most important of all: Youth recognizes of the coming years that the Negro will not quietly follow, but will [illegible] upon free and genuine recognition by their fellow men, and acclaims this right of them to the fullest degree that they are able to command. — Larry King, Box 22548, Represa, Calif.

JUN 14 1941

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Young Refugees Expose Nazi's Race Discrimatory Practices

Colored Women Sterilized and Made to S erve as Prostitutes for Soldiers—Shunted Around to Various Prison Camps— Colored World War Ace's Children Come to America After Hitler Takes Father's Business.

FEB 1 5 1941

NEW YORK, Feb. 13—(ANP)—To those readers of Hitler's "Mein Kampf," familiar with his conception of the way members of the "black races" should be treated, reports of the atrocities to which Negroes are being subjected in Nazi-dominated Paris come as no surprise.

In the fun-loving city which American Negroes had formerly regarded as a veritable haven for the oppressed, Hitler's theories have been put into practice, and the fourteen colored refugees who arrived here Monday had terrible tales to tell.

It was revealed that colored women are sterilized and then shunted around to various prison camps in occupied France, where they serve as prostitutes for prisoners and guards. The children remain behind to work as domestics for German and French military authorities; those not old enough to work are given just enough food to keep them alive.

Among the pasengers were the two daughters of Eugene Bullard, only colored aviator to serve in the last war, Jacqueline and Lolita, who told their father that the family's $50,000 gymnasium and restaurant had been taken over by a young German who had been living in Paris before the war, and who turned out to be one of Hitler's fifth columnists. The girls, who were born in France and spoke no English, said: "When we ventured out into the streets, the Germans would laugh at us and call us animals."

Mrs. Arabelle Middleton, formerly of Washington, revealed that she had been forced to leave her 10-year-old son behind with white friends who promised to take care of him "until I am able to get him out."

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

The Negro Is On His Own

It has been a busy and eventful year, working on the editorial desk during 1940. So many things have happened. Moreover, many things have become apparent as we have watched the trend of events in the political, social and economic phases of American life.

One thing is certain: from now on we believe the American Negro is on his own. Ever since the Reconstruction Days, the Negro has followed an odd type of leadership; a leadership designed to keep him in a form of slavery—mental and spiritual—that controlled his efforts and action almost as completely as did chattel slavery before the Emancipation Proclamation.

This leadership began in the church, out of which grew Negro fraternal organizations, business and schools. Most of these were influential in helping to bring the Negro into full stature as an American citizen, but they were the beginning. Negroes, in those days, believed as religiously in the inferiority of their position as the white man believed in the superiority of his. Both were wrong, but under the force of well-planned propaganda, their minds were conditioned for the sole purpose of economic and political exploitation.

But, down through the years the Negro has grown wiser. By the hardest way he has gained a higher educational status, and has learned many of the tricks of his white brother. Now, there is a complete change in the thinking of the Negro. He no longer believes he is inferior to anyone; he is convinced a man must be judged by his deeds rather than by the color of his skin or the texture of his hair.

But as the Negro has thus gone through this transition and has begun to make new demands, a noticeable decrease has occurred in the aid he previously received from white philanthropists. There is every indication that the decrease will continue which will more and more throw the burden of supporting his own cause directly on the shoulders of the Negro himself.

The suffering of the Negro under the uninformed and weak-kneed leadership who controlled his destiny up to the past few years was borne heroically. His mistakes and shortcomings must be excused because his leaders didn't have the education, training and experience to lead him otherwise. But today is a diffirent story. The Negro in America to our way of thinking, has become of age. He has attained high rank in the arts, sciences, business, politics, diplomacy and economics e is prepared to furnish his people e right type of leadership. The nislers and mountebanks must be hurled to the wolves.

The Negro is now on his own. he help, advice and assistance he sed to get from sympathetic whites e on the wane. This is a new day. hat the Negro amounts to in this untry from now on is going to de- nd on his own leadership. And it s got to be sound. The days of gging and beseeching are over.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Colored and Jewish Radicals

Rabbi Edward Israel, of Baltimore, spoke of an editorial in a colored newspaper advising Hitler to keep his 450,000 Jews, for to dump them here would lower our economic standards through competition.

Such sentiments were expressed in the AFRO recently but not in an editorial. Rabbi Israel should know that a newspaper columnist does not necessarily speak the views of his newspaper. Nor do we see anything unusual in the view that the United States should solve its own unemployment problem before it admits any new immigrants. It is a view that is quite common albeit selfish.

Rabbi Israel also condemns colored people who, he says, shout aloud against the Jew, as Hitler does, on the theory that it might possibly help alleviate "the Negro problem."

MAR 1 5 1941

It is most unfortunate that radicals among colored people or Jews should be taken seriously.

Colored people who rail against Jews are no better than Jewish department-store owners who, yielding to race prejudice, put up a color bar saying "Colored people stay out."

The better element of the Jewish people does not approve these Jewish exponents of race prejudice. And we hasten to add that we do not appreciate the occasional but blatant voices on our side which seek to fan the fires of racial intolerance.

But we live in America, where press and speech are free. We do not muzzle those who are in error, but patiently set up our loudspeaker as close to theirs as we can and broadcast the plain facts.

We have found out by experience that the people, hearing both sides, will eventually choose that which is right.

56k-1941

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

The Globe Trotter

By Cliff Mackay

Good Neighbors?

YOUR UNCLE SAM, knowing that an effective defense of America means a defense of the entire Western Hemisphere, ever since Hitler began marching, has been making friendly overtures to those nations to the South of us.

Every boat sailing the Caribbean and Latin-American trade routes that arrives at New York unloads more and more "visitors" from those countries whose friendship arrogant Americans under thhe bayonet policy of past presidents have so foolishly scorned.

Now under President Roosevelt and as a result of the trend of events abroad, the United States drops the old "dollar diplomacy" of Harding-Coolidge-Hoover regime and substitutes the more sensible "Good Neighbor" program.

MACKAY

However in its program to bring about this badly needed hemispheric solidarity, our state department continues to overlook one of the most effective ways of creating goodwill between this nation and the Latin-American republics.

Totally ignored for some unexplained reason are the possibilities of cementing firm friendship between these nations through the large Negro populations that reside both here and to the South of us.

Actually it was the prejudiced attitude of Americans toward darker-hued officials in these Latin-American countries that did so much to create suspicion and distrust of the United States.

AMERICANS DISPLAY PREJUDICE

Many Americans harboring prejudiced feelings toward all men of color visiting in Rio de Janeiro and other South American capitals make no effort whatsoever to conceal their disapproval of Negroes holding high positions in government. They sought to inaugurate their own pet ideas as to how Negroes should be treated. The result was naturally disastrous to a program of friendship.

It's just not human to develop a fondness for a bully who comes into your house, tries to tell you how you should run it, and plainly displays contempetuous scorn for those of your children, who chance to be of darker hue than the others.

Most puzzling to those watching America's move to cement friendship between nations in this hemisphere is the state department's attitude toward collaboration between Negroes of the various countries and the United States. From past actions, this is something those who design our foreign policy are decidedly against.

Large numbers of Negroes inhabit the Caribbean islands and a big majority of the Central and South American republics. In some of these countries they even outnumber persons of Caucasian extraction. They are black people and they are extremely interested in black people in all parts of the world.

PRESENT WARPED PICTURES

It has been no secret that for years there has been a studied effort to keep Negroes in South America from knowing too much about Negroes in the United States. Textbooks supplied by the United States to schools in South America tend to burlesque black Americans. Negroes in the states are pictured as half-civilized specimens of humanity that are to be religiously avoided.

And in like manner a warped picture is given the Negro American of his brother south of the equator. Spanish is virtually the universal language of the Latin republics. But just stop and think how many of our schools offer Spanish. Not many. Instead French is the foreign language most widely used in our high school and college curriculums. One wonders how many of us have been aware that there is a design to this; and that design is to keep the black peoples of North and South America as widely apart as possible.

How our state department keeps up this determination not to permit dark-hued visitors from South America to get near their blood brothers here was told last week by a Negro worker in that unit of our government.

Speaking of the influx of dusky visitors from "South of the Border," this worker says: "They come in, darker than usual, bulbous noses, want to visit certain sights in this country. I know they are regarded as Negroes, and they have every indication of being colored folk, but not in the state department.

NEGROES ARE AVOIDED

"Brother, they are herded off so fast it isn't even funny. The officials bow and scrape to them, and take them on certain carefully arranged itineraries, where they are sure not to come in contact or conflict with any colored folk. I'm willing to bet you that all of the South Americans of Negro mixed blood and Negro extraction, not one of them knows there is such a thing as Howard University—unles they accidentally slipped up on it. The state folk see that they meet none of those Negroes, nor any others of consequence."

The writer believes this is an extremely short-sighted policy. Closer collaboration between the black peoples of the two hemispheres is as necessary as closer ties between the white peoples, if real unity is to be achieved.

Dr. L. D. Reddick of the New York Public library, now on tour of Haiti, discloses that there is a great hunger in that black republic for news, books and literature about Negro Americans. Not a single Negro newspaper reaches that country. No doubt there is a similar desire on the part of black peoples inhabiting other Central and South American republics.

Dr. Reddick made a brilliant suggestion, that would go a long way toward defeating our state department's puzzling policy anent Negroes. He writes: "It would be a worthy public service if the leading Negro newspapers of the United States would send copies of each issue to the leading newspapers, libraries and schools of Haiti." This could be extended to include those of every nation "South of the Border."

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

American History Records As Great All Who Advocated Justice For Negro

A FEW MONTHS BACK there was the expectation that a colored man would be made a captain in the local Police Department.

What has happened? We understand that one or more colored police officers are qualified. If that is true, why do those in authority hesitate? Is there something sacred about a police captain? Is that old stupid argument about the "time not being ripe" going to be brought forward again?

Here is something that the Republican leadership in Philadelphia should consider carefully. The old idea about losing an election because of fair treatment to colored citizens has been knocked into a cocked hat. In fact, just the opposite has been proven in the past few years.

No Mayor in the United States has given colored citizens the type of jobs or so many as La Guardia, of New York City. Instead of injuring him, La Guardia looms bigger on the political horizon than any living American except President Roosevelt.

Mayor La Guardia is popular with all types of voters and if he decides to run for re-election tomorrow he will be re-elected.

It is not in keeping with the facts to say that first-rate appointments of colored citizens injure a candidate or a political party. President Roosevelt has broken all precedents in giving out certain kinds of jobs to colored people and he was elected for a third term.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt resigned from the Daughters of the American Revolution because of that organization's attitude toward Marian Anderson. She has taken an exceptionally strong position against racial prejudice. She is perhaps the strongest and most popular living woman in the world.

History records as great all those who advocated justice for the oppressed colored Americans. How then can anyone believe that he or she will lose caste by giving a square deal to colored Americans. This belief is based on stupid thinking. It is not justified by the facts of history.

Another case, which shows how silly is the thinking of those who feel that fair treatment of colored people will injure them politically or in business, is the Horn and Hardart Baking Company. Horn and Hardart feeds more people than any other restaurant in Philadelphia. They accept colored patrons and employ large numbers of colored workers. Their business is bigger than any similar one in Philadelphia. There are other examples which prove this point.

However, suffice it to say that in politics, business or civic welfare those who advocate and practice a square deal toward colored citizens gain rather than lose prestige.

If the present Lamberton administration is wise, it will appoint a colored police captain forthwith and those who are in command of the Republican Party will get busy and give colored voters a square deal.

Such a policy will do two things: (1) It will help the Republican Party win; (2) it will keep faith with those dead who created the party on the principle of justice and freedom for all men.

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Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

Criticising the President

"We're all split up over here on the Negro question, but I'm going to make these folk, trying to keep Negroes out of the army and other defense work, stop their Jim Crow tactics. We'll whip you as soon as I get the labor crowd straightened out and all the Fifth Columnists rounded up."

This is the sort of radio speech President Roosevelt should have made, according to the position taken by the number of Negro leaders over the nation, commenting this week on the front page of the Black Dispatch, in connection with President Roosevelt's Tuesday night fireside chat.

The Black Dispatch is very definitely committed to the view that President Roosevelt should issue an emphatic statement placing his disapproval upon racial discrimination in the national defense program. That statement, however, should be issued to the nation and not to the world, and certainly not to Hitler and the enemies of democracy.

If we understand what we read in the public print, President Roosevelt was on a world radio hookup during the course of his last broadcast. If we have full grasp upon the significance of that talk, we get the notion that President Roosevelt was attempting to convince Hitler a united America is determined to suppress his brutal despotism and oppressions.

Hitler knows enough already about disunity in this country without the president of the United States broadcasting information regarding many ugly conditions and difficulties vexing American life, and the president would be put in the position of a foolish man rushing into the street threatening to whip a passerby if, and when he has subdued his belligerent children. Such a suggestion is preposterous and does not make sense.

It is written in the Bible, "There is a time to all things." Certainly, if we prepare for an "all out" program of defense the president of the United States is going to get on the air or the ground and tell the stupid, silly American people that democracy should begin at home and spread abroad. It will be remembered the Apostles asked Christ at one time to designate the place where they should start preaching, and the Lowly Nazarene turned to them saying, "Begin at Jerusalem."

Roosevelt should say the same thing to the American people, democracy must begin in the United States and not in Germany, but would it not have been terrible and heartrending to the poor, bombed, terror stricken people in London, Cardiff and Coventry if as they listened in on the radio the other night, there fell from the lips of the president of the United States frightful talk about our inability to get together over here? We take it that the president wanted to hearten the British people. He wanted to issue a statement that would build their faith and keep them fighting until America could send them vital war materials.

The Black Dispatch has joined in every struggle that would advance the cause of America and black people. We are fighting Jim Crow, segregation, the mob and disfranchisement. There is not a single denial of constitutional rights we do not protest now just as sternly and firmly as ever, but we do not join with anyone who assumes that the American Negro's troubles are the only problems of the world. Such is the view of those who insist that racial difficulties of internal nature should have bobbed up in the president's last fireside chat.

Those inclined to interpret the speech of the president have indicated President Roosevelt actually declared war on Germany. If this is true is it not silly to feel that he should at the same time call attention of the enemy to our internal weaknesses?

Negro leaders are not alone in their censure. Among many of the white industrialists of the nation there is criticism that the president should have lambasted unions, and strikers in the defense industries. We think the President of the United States should draft and conscript skilled labor just at this time. Costly, and perhaps subversive stoppage of vital defense projects should instantly cease, but we do not in any wise feel that President Roosevelt should have utilized his time on a world radio hookup making such announcement of his intentions.

We think the President of the United States did a fine job stabilizing the morale of the valliant fighting Britons. We think the President performed an excellent task stabbing fear into the calloused heart of Hitler, and we think the president took a strategic step in declaring an unlimited emergency, for now he stands upon solid ground where he can tell the foolish few of this nation racial discrimination must cease in defense industry, and he can tell labor unions that in preparing for war he will not permit venality to override patriotism.

Globe and
Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

SAME OLD STUFF

Republicans or Democrats needing a boy good at writing the "come on" clauses of party platforms should lose no time in signing up the fellow who is on the staff of "The Fight for Freedom Committee," the organization which has succeeded in rounding up an Episcopal Bishop as its chairman, in an endeavor to persuade Christians to believe that one can be a good Christian and a good war-monger at the same time.

The prospective platform-writer of the committee did his stuff in a big advertisement carried in Negro newspapers last week.

Here is what he said:

"During the last war we made brave promises of inter-racial justice—after the war would be over. The promises were forgotten. Today we must prove as we march towards war that we mean to advance freedom for ALL men in America.

The Fight for Freedom Committee has heartily endorsed the statement signed by Governor Lehman, Mayor LaGuardia and sixty other distinguished citizens protesting discriminations against Negroes in defense industries. Our statement of principles begins: 'The fight for freedom is not only a fight AGAINST Hitler but a fight FOR true democracy.'

After having put this little splinter in their platform, the "Fight for Freedom" group, then calls upon Negroes to sign a message and send it to the President urging him to proclaim a "national emergency," which we understand to be the way you go about getting into war without letting congress have any say about it. The committee, as was to be expected, also calls on Negroes to help in a more tangible way. It says, "A contribution in any amount will help."

To make the "come on" still more enticing to Negroes, the literature of the committee carries among its 150 sponsors the names of President Rufus E. Clement of Atlanta University and A Philip Randolph, the head of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. That just goes to prove that the gullibility of Negroes, classed as beng of our "intelligentsia," is even more pronounced than that of the common people.

Of course, Professor Clement, like Professor Conant, president of Harvard University, who is also a sponsor, is not going to do any more fighting and dying in the war he asks President Roosevelt to start than any of the other big wigs of the "Fight for Freedom Committee." The fighting and dying they expect will be done by the buck privates and the top sergeants.

But read again the hint in the committee's platform, where it confesses that nothing ever came of the promise to accord Negroes democracy after participating in the other World War, fought to keep the Kaiser from invading the United States! Read again the veiled promise that if Negroes will agree to go over this time and keep Hitler from invading this country, there will be cakes and ale for blacks in an abundance equal to that given whites!

In the meantime, however, let us not try to suppress the ringing challenge in our ears, put there by Senator Burton K. Wheeler:

"We want freedom from lynching in Florida before we go to Europe to provide freedom for Europeans."

56k-1941

Age-Herald

Birmingham, Ala.

Union Of English-Speaking World

JAN 11 1941

BY DOROTHY THOMPSON

The other day I got a furious telegram from a gentleman who accused me of having advocated an English-speaking union, and indicated that he thereby thought me a British agent. I have advocated an English-speaking union, and I hope to be able some time to see it more effectively advocated than it is at present. I anticipate opposition to it in Great Britain quite as much as in America, and I am not a British agent. My advocacy is wholly based in reason, and on a view of what seems to me to be the most likely developments in the world as a result of the war.

* * *

First of all, I believe that language not race, is the primary tie between peoples. I believe that language creates a type of mind, and that the white world, at least, is not importantly divided into races, but into types and language groups. Even Hitler, whose anthropological ideas are, to say the least, confused, mixes up race and language. When he says "Aryan" he actually uses a word deriving from a linguistic not a racial grouping, and when he speaks of the "union of all Germans," he means simply anyone who natively speaks the German language except Jews. The Baltic Germans and the Wendish Germans are more different racially from the Celtic Austrians of the Salzkammergut than the latter are from whole groups of Frenchmen and British Celts.

The former, the Baltic Germans and a large part of the Prussians have a strong Slavic strain, and show it in the physical type. The Czechs and the Prussians are racially very similar. The English, racially anyhow, are a mixture—of Teutons and Normans and Mediterranean races.

People are the way they think, and except for mathematicians and musicians people think in words. And even musicians and mathematicians communicate with each other and with the rest of the world through words. Einstein doesn't greet his housekeeper with an equation.

The extent to which I understand the mind of Germany is not the extent to which I have German blood; it is the extent to which I understand the difference between "Ehre" and "Honor," between "Stimmung" and "Atmosphere," between "kitsch" and "tripe." And the difference is a great deal wider than the difference between "lift" and "elevator."

Shakespeare may have been an Irishman, as the Irish, with very persuasive logic, claim, but he certainly wasn't a German, as the Germans sometimes claim with no logic at all. On the other hand, Goethe was a German, and although he is the most universal of all Germans, no one really understands him who reads him in English translation, for there is *no* translation that completely transmits the nostalgic emotion and the melody of "Kennst du das Land wo die Citronen bluehen" or "Selig wer sich von der Welt, ohne Hass verschlieest."

* * *

As long as a language lasts a people lasts, and the endurance of language is one of the most fascinating phenomena of this world. One hundred and fifty years of partition and oppression could not obliterate the Polish language.

Mussolini sent German schoolteachers to the Lipari islands for teaching Tyrolean children the German A B C's—does anyone remember this, any more? But when he and Hitler got together and Mussolini decided to let the Germans—Germans because they *spoke* German; there wasn't any other test—be "repatriated" to Germany, although they had lived for countless generations in the same mountains—the children all spoke German as their "mother" tongue. The Italian was just school language.

When we wish to indicate that we get on well with anyone, we say, "He speaks my language." The emotional content of the mind of a people, as well as the intellectual, is molded by the words they hear as children. "Ueber alle Gipfel ist Ruh," or "A la tres chere. A la tres belle" do not invoke in the average American as much emotion as even "Twinkle, twinkle, little star." And it is not the fault of the Germans that Mr. Werner Krauss, reciting the most moving lines of Schiller, cannot awaken the feeling among us that Mr. Evans can invoke with "This Happy Breed of Men; this little world."

* * *

It isn't a British plot, though the gentleman who telegraphed me seems to think so. The British have spread their language throughout the earth, by being perennially fed up with Britain. This country was founded and its independence fought for by men of pure English blood and purer English language who didn't like the government in the old country—and wrote a Declaration of Independence and a Constitution that have all the stigmata of English thought. Our moral political literature from Jefferson to Lincoln to Roosevelt is Miltonian and Cromwellian—not Lutheran.

Trade, also, follows language. Probably the prime reason why the bulk of our foreign trade is with the English-speaking world is because traveling salesmen can bargain in it.

Col. Lindbergh can speak about union with Canada, but, although he advocates a "Western Hemisphere" policy, he does not speak of union with Central and South America. Why? Because below the Rio Grande we don't speak the same lingo.

* * *

The tendency of the twentieth century is toward the creation of larger and larger political and economic units. Hitler's "new order" is in this direction. The probable outcome of the war, whoever wins it, will be a greater unification of the European continent, although I do not think that in any case it will be Hitler's concept of Germany in the role of ancient Rome. After all, Caesar conquering Gaul, and from there everything in sight, was on the whole overrunning and absorbing peoples of vastly inferior culture. The French, Dutch, Scandinavians, Belgians, etc., are at least as civilized and advanced as the Germans.

But Britain, mother of our language and of our institutions, is off the coast of Europe but not really of it. Britain is a green isle in the sea, the British world is on the peninsulas of the oceans, and we, since the cutting of the Panama Canal, are the great island.

I do not know why my correspondent, who, I gather, belongs to America First or some other isolationist group, should think me an unpatriotic American to dream of a union one fine day of the whole English-speaking world. For it is crystal clear which organization of men would dominate it. Its center would be here in the spot of greatest military and naval security and industrial and technological power.

Of the 200,000,000 English-speaking people of the world, nearly three-fourths of them live in North America today.

Hitler wants to take the British Empire, carve it to bits, throw the neck and wings around to his satellites and keep the breast and giblets for himself.

Why not decide to keep the English-speaking world together in some sort of free federation? What's treasonable about such an idea? Is Hitler going to be the only person in the world allowed to dream dreams and see visions?

* * *

It's a good old American *Saturday Evening Post* story about the boy who left home and came back with a fortune and invited the old folks to live in his house. We owe them something: a rebellious spirit, a deathless attachment to freedom and the greatest and richest language on earth.

And maybe I'm prejudiced. But I have a hunch that this is exactly what is going to happen.

We sing "God Save the King" to the words "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," and we can all compromise on "God Bless America," with a few more stars in Old Glory.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

RACE HATRED LAW UPHELD IN JERSEY

Bund Demurrers Overruled and Kunze and 8 Others Are Automatically Convicted

SENTENCING ON JAN. 31

JAN 8 - 1942

Maximum Penalty 3 Years in Jail, $5,000 Fine—Keegan, Lawyer, to Stand Trial

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEWTON, N. J., Jan. 7—Common Pleas Judge John C. Losey of Sussex County upheld today the constitutionality of New Jersey's "race hatred" statutes, under which ten German-American Bund leaders and associates, including National Bundesfuehrer G. William Kunze, were indicated last October.

In a decision read in the courthouse, Judge Losey said the "police power" of a State permitted the Legislature to enact laws "to promote the order, safety, health, morals and general welfare of society" and "to protect its citizens."

Judge Losey set Jan. 31 at 10 A. M. for sentencing the nine men who filed demurrers to the indictments, thereby not denying the charges. With their demurrers overruled in the decision today, they are placed automatically in the category of being convicted. Wilbur V. Keegan of West New York, an attorney for the bund, was not included among those who filed the demurrers, having previously declared he would stand trial "on the merits of the facts." The maximum sentence is three yars in prison and $5,000 fine.

The statutes, the first of which were enacted in 1935 and which had never before been tsteed in a court case, prohibit inciting racial or religious hatred by speeches or by permitting such speeches to be made. The bund leaders were arrested last Summer at Camp Nordland near here, and subsequently indicted for making or permitting the making of speeches inciting hatred "against persons of the Jewish religion."

The constitutionality of the law was challenged by the bund on the ground that it infringed the rights of free speech. The demurrers were filed in November charging that the indictments "did not set forth or charge the defendants with the commission of a crime," that the alleged acts were not violations of the statutes and that the statutes were "in contravention of the provisions" of the New Jersey and United States Constitutions.

In over-ruling the demurrers, Judge Losey said that he was "of the opinion that the indictments sufficiently charge the defendants with violations of the statutes."

"A speech which in any way incites, consoles, promotes or advocates hatred, abuse, violence, or hostility against persons by reason of race does not appear to be fair, just, right or reasonable, and naturally tends to provoke or incite others to break the peace . . ." the court said. "It does not appear arbitrary or unreasonable for the Legislature to make it an offense. It appears to be a reasonable, preventive measure.

"In the exercise of police powers the State has wide discretion in determining its own public policy and what measures are necessary for its own protection and properly to promote safety, peace and good order of its people . . . the Legislature is primarily the judge of the necessity of a law."

Free speech, he concluded, was "never intended to constitute an absolute license to speak or publish anything one pleases."

John Winans of Plainfield, counsel for the bund, after hearing the decision, said an appeal would be taken.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Advocates Of "All Aid To Britain Short Of War" Argue Illogically

JAN 30 1941

TWO MEN are walking down the street. They are attacked by a big man with a club. The attacker has blood in his eyes. He is a fanatical killer. He strikes number one man and proceeds to beat him severely. Number two man understands that as soon as number one is crushed, the killer will attack him.

What should number two man do? Would he stand with folded arms advising his friend what to do? Would he shout words of cheer to give his companion encouragement? If he were not a fool he would jump in and join his friend, clearly understanding that their common enemy could only be beaten by their joint enterprise.

The American people are being told by high officials of their government that Great Britain is their first line of defense; that the British navy is their only defense in the Atlantic Ocean; that if Great Britain is defeated, Germany and the Axis powers will turn with full force on the United States.

JAN 30 1941

These spokesmen want the American people to believe these statements. Yet these same officials advise that we should give Great Britain all aid short of war. That does not make sense. It is not logical.

If the safety of the United States depends upon Great Britain in the present war, then the only intelligent thing for the United State to do is to join with Britain NOW to defeat Hitler.

That proposition is so clear that anyone can see it. There is something cockeyed about the argument that the safety of the United States is dependent upon a British victory, when those who make it refuse to do the only thing sensible people would do if they believed it.

Why should America wait for Germany to defeat Britain if its own safety will thereby be jeopardized? Why should America permit Britain or any other nation to defend it?

If the advocates of "all aid for Britain short of war" are sincere when they claim that they are doing it because the safety of the United States depends upon Britain's victory, they must advocate America giving all aid to Britain including war. Any other position is cowardly and silly if in truth Great Britain is defending the United States and our safety depends upon a British victory.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

"AMERICA AND THE WAR"

FEB 8 1941

American democracy was subjected to a clinical examination when Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, the scholarly president of the University of Chicago, stated in his now famous radio speech of last week that we have barely begun to grasp the meaning of justice, democracy, the moral order, and the supremacy of human rights.

Summed up, President Hutchins' arguments about "America and the War" amount to this: America should devote its intellectual, moral and physical energy to the all-important task of making democracy work here at home before attempting to regulate political and social action abroad.

His vigorous inquiry into the four freedoms in this country should give politicians, reactionaries and hypocrites who fulminate about American democracy, something to think about. Says Dr. Hutchins:

"We do have freedom to say what everybody else is saying and freedom of worship if we do not take our religion too seriously. But teachers who do not conform to the established canons of social thought lose their jobs. People who are called 'radicals' have mysterious difficulties in renting halls. Labor organizers sometimes get beaten up and ridden out of town on a rail. Norman Thomas had some troubles in Jersey City. And the Daughters of the American Revolution refused to let Marian Anderson sing in the national capital in a building called Constitution Hall.

"If," he says, "we regard these exceptions as minor, reflecting the attitude of the more backward and illiterate parts of the country, what are we to say of freedom from want and freedom from fear? What of the moral order and justice and the supremacy of human rights? What of democracy in the United States?

"Words like these have no meaning unless we believe in human dignity. Human dignity means that every man is an end in himself. No man can be exploited by another. Think of these things and then think of the sharecroppers, the Okies, the Negroes, the slum-dwellers, the downtrodden and the oppressed for gain. They have neither freedom from want nor freedom from fear. They hardly know they are living in a moral order or in a democracy where justice and human rights are supreme."

The speech was remarkable not only for its unassailable logic but also for the candor and the fearlessness of the man who delivered it. The glaring imperfections and obvious weaknesses of our social and political order are often glossed over by those whose very position, influence and thought should hasten the promotion and extension of true democratic principles.

As a rule men in high places use abstract and opaque language when they have an opportunity to pass judgment on American democracy. And when they attain clarity of expression, they do so by a process of generalization that enables them to omit direct reference to the Negro. The black man is seldom included in the context of the thesis of democracy.

President Hutchins is the first great national figure to have the sagacity and the courage to place in clear terms the case of American Negroes along with other forgotten men before the bar of public opinion. This he does at a time when the country is going hysterical about national unity and defense.

We trust that others of equal influence will not hesitate to take up this challenge. For, segregation, discrimination and lynchings cannot continue to be a piece of the pattern called "democracy."

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

Says Negroes Behind Policy Of British Aid

FEB 8 1941

NEW YORK. — Speaking on a nation-wide NBC network broadcast emanating from New York on Thursday night, Edward Lawson, managing editor of Opportunity Magazine, pointedly refuted the implication contained in a speech made by Dr. Robert Hutchins of the University of Chicago over the same network the week before, that Negroes and members of other minority groups are not whole-heartedly behind the national defense program.

"As we struggle for our own complete emancipation from the forces of darkness and destruction, we remember that the people of Great Britain likewise struggle to maintain the freedom that they won at so great a cost," Mr. Lawson said. "And because we believe the cause of democracy is indivisible, we support them now with all our hearts."

Mr. Lawson was one of five speakers on the program, which was especially arranged by the National Broadcasting Company. Among others who spoke were Maury Maverick, mayor of San Antonio, Texas; Barry Bingham, publisher of the Louisville Courier-Journal; Dorothy Overlock, executive secretary of the Student Defenders of Democracy; and Beatrice Martin, of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union.

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tennessee

MISSISSIPPI NEGROES TO BACK DEMOCRACY

Statewide Organization Is Being Formed

Special to The Commercial Appeal

GREENWOOD, Miss., July 1.—Mississippi negroes are organizing to combat subversive ideas and to offset undemocratic propaganda. A. J. Topps, Greenwood negro leader, has received a charter from the Mississippi Secretary of State for an organization to be known as The Southern Crusaders. The organization, which is a nonprofit and nonsharing corporation, carries the indorsement of Greenwood's officials and civic leaders.

JUL 2 1941

Topps, a former insurance representative, is now devoting his entire time to organizing chapters over the state, where his former business activities give him a large acquaintance.

The detailed purposes as outlined in the organization papers include: promoting better relationship between races, the curtailment of crime, the furtherance of the cotton use campaign, the improvement of health conditions, instruction in the real meaning and benefits of democracy and the Christian religion.

The idea for the organization came after Topps had heard many of his acquaintances repeating Nazi or Communist propaganda which he felt sure had been taught them by persons working against the welfare of the country.

56k-1941
Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Horizon

THE SOUTH PRESENTS MANY PROBLEMS TO NEGRO TRAVELERS

BY P. L. PRATTIS

ANYBODY who can travel in the South and escape the insults and inconvenience incident to being colored is Houdini, Thurston and all the other wizards of magic rolled into one. You may seek to elude them, but they catch up with you, stare you in the face and leer at you. You meet some southern whites who are decent and courteous human beings. You find some places in the South much better than some places in Pennsylvania. But you can never tell in advance who the good person is or where the good place is. You must forever be on your guard.

Mr. Prattis

During my current visit through the southern states, I have deliberately sought to avoid any incident, not because of a lack of either physical or moral courage, but because I felt the job being done was too important to be jeopardized by personal incident. At times that has meant, on long trips, that I and the man traveling with me, have had to go hungry. It has also meant that the calls of nature have had to be ignored during hundreds of miles of traveling by automobile. On one occasion, we were forced to drive 800 miles in one day because we could not be sure that we could find sleeping accommodations anywhere within that 800-mile journey. The entire trip was within the state of Texas.

ASKED TO TAKE OFF HAT

One Sunday morning our schedule required us to leave El Paso, Texas, at 4 o'clock in the morning for a 512-mile trip to Brownwood, Texas. There was no place in El Paso where two colored men could eat at that time in the morning. There was no place to pick up a lunch to carry on the road. So we drove 125 miles to Van Horn, a small town in a sparsely populated section. We reached Van Horn at 6 o'clock.

WE PURCHASED gasoline and asked the attendant if there were a place in town where we might buy something to eat. He appeared to be a Mexican and told us of a cafe where it would be all right to go. Even on his word, however, we did not propose to enter the cafe and sit down. We decided to ask for some sandwiches to take out. I entered the cafe and stood up. A waitress, bearing a glass of water, approached. At the same time, another woman, who appeared to be the proprietor, hastily left a booth where she had been talking to two men, and walked belligerently toward me. I thought she was going to ask me what I wanted. Instead, she blurted:

"You mought take your hat off!"

I did not at first understand and asked her to repeat. Again, she said:

"You mought take your hat off!"

WHITES KEPT HATS ON

I had gone into the restaurant for something to eat, not to wear my hat. I looked around the establishment and saw white men wearing their hats, just as most, or all, men do when seated at counters or when standing in restaurants. But, no, I was a Negro and must be kept in my place at 6 o'clock Sunday morning. That was part of her reasoning, I suppose.

BUT THERE was probably another factor, more invidious. In that section of the country, there are a great many Mexicans, mostly aliens or non-citizens. It is not too easy to tell some brown-skinned Negroes from Mexicans. The hair of some Negroes distinguishes them from Mexicans. I am quite sure that had I had the right kind of hair this surly woman would have been puzzled what to do. My hair identified me as a Negro.

The point of this is that even now, with our country threatened from without and most sensible Americans striving in every way for unity, here was an American woman who will make money while men are dying, who would deny a hungry Negro American food and would serve a foreigner of the same color. Every black boy who is called upon to sacrifice his life will be doing so just as much for the protection of that woman and others like her as he will be for the members of his own race. In fact, he will be doing more for her because in guarding the "freedoms" we are supposed to die for, we are protecting something which she and her kind have and which we do not have.

It is tragic and, sometimes, amusing. In Houston, Texas, I heard this amusing side. A very fair colored woman told me of a trip which she made as a young bride to visit her husband in New York. She traveled white. She was, and is, a pretty girl and in the Pullman which was to be her home for three days, she met an elderly white couple who took to her. In fact, they adopted her as their traveling daughter. The old white gentleman would help her put her shoes on. The old white woman helped to dress her. They simply idolized their pretty "daughter."

A TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE

One day the subject of Negroes came up. They were strongly anti-Negro. They didn't like the [illegible] a Negro, didn't want any [illegible] them.

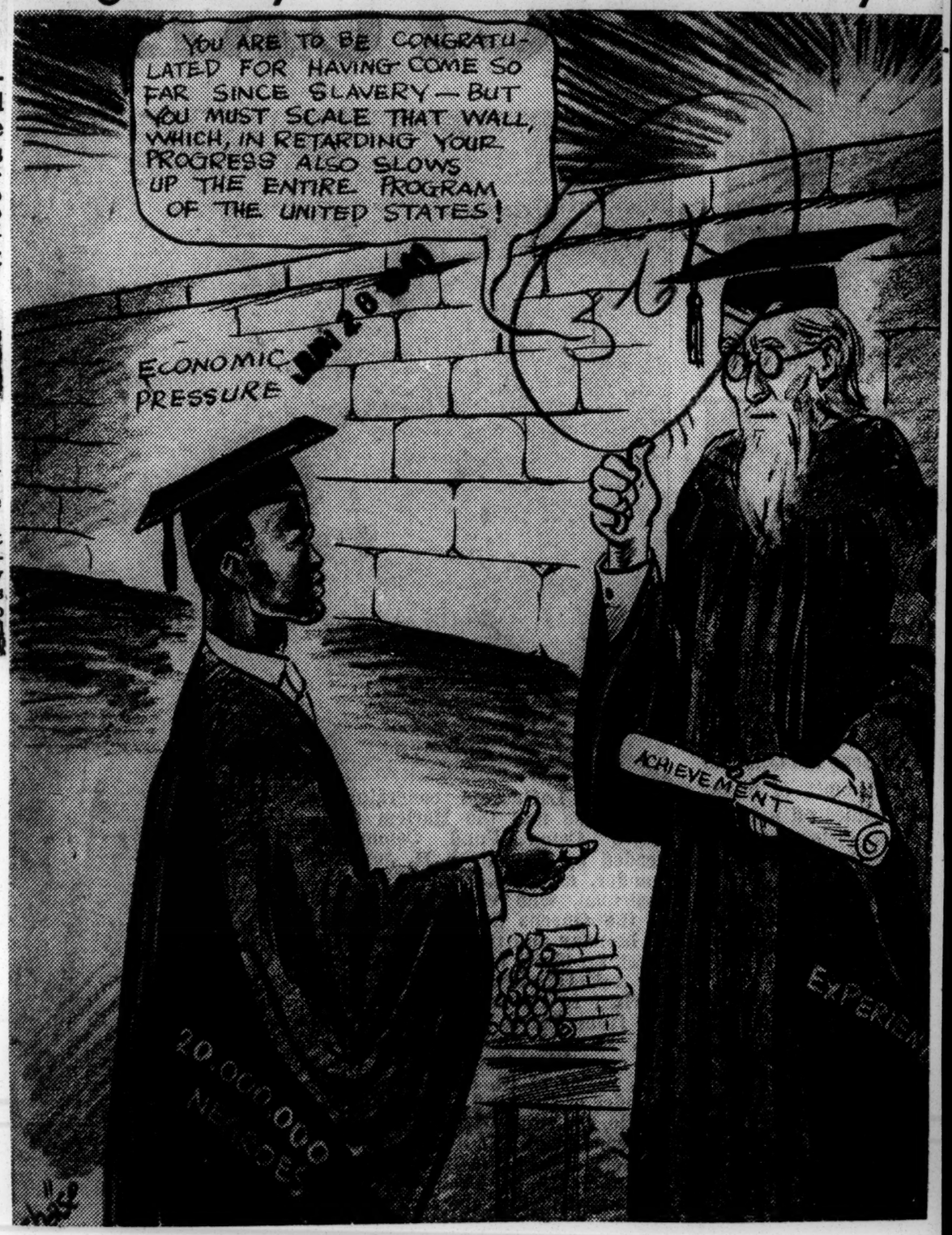
"Wouldn't it be terrible to have a n——r sleeping in the berth above you," the white man asked his wife.

She agreed that would be the TERROR of TERRORS.

BUT JUST the same the next morning, the old white gentleman helped his fair and pretty Negro "daughter" to get her shoes on and the old lady helped her to slip her dress on before they all three went into the diner together.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Negro Day—Commencement Day



Children of the Melting Pot

World-Telegram Photo by Palumbo.

Sprung from many lands and races, these little girls in white organdie dresses were graduated today from P. S. 3 at 490 Hudson St. They are, from left to right, front row: Mildred Cohen, Jewish; Helen Vinal, Spanish; Angelina Bongardo, French. Back row: Mary Nigro, Italian; Loretta Maya, Irish; Evelyn Shipley, Negro; Yoland Pierine, Spanish; Elizabeth Fernadez, Hawaiian; Shirley Miller, Austrian.

JUN 24 1941

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

WE COLORED PEOPLE are witnessing a mighty PECULIAR paradox.

We are seeing Uncle Sam, armed with a multiplicity of modern weapons and fortified with courage and conviction, CHALLENGING the dictators and aggressors of the Old World who are out to destroy freedom, fairplay, EQUALITY and democracy.

The hitherto peaceful old gentleman is rushing to the RESCUE of embattled Britain and her colonial possessions and throwing down the gauge of BATTLE to mighty Germany, Russia, Italy and Japan.

The world waits breathlessly as Uncle Sam, in defense of the DEMOCRATIC way of life, feverishly prepares to inject himself into the titanic struggle abroad.

Undaunted by threats of blitzkrieg, he is getting ready to kick down the door of the Old World to destroy the evils of RACE PREJUDICE, persecution and ENSLAVEMENT.

Fearless of the consequences, Uncle Sam is girded for all-out battle in order that FREEDOM may live again in Finland, Norway, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, France, Yugoslavia, Rumania, Poland, Greece and China.

One and one-half million of Uncle Sam's nephews are now in UNIFORM.

On a thousand drill fields from Coast to Coast these young men are PREPARING themselves for the coming conflict ABROAD.

HALF of the annual INCOME of Uncle Sam is being spent getting the weapons, munitions and equipment for the fray.

The Government has MOBILIZED BUSINESS as never before and regimented it for maximum production of what is needed to make VICTORY certain.

Organized labor is being called upon to give up its traditional right to strike in the name of PATRIOTISM and national defense so that there may be no delay in PRODUCTION and distribution of the sinews of war.

Prodigious efforts are being made to mould PUBLIC OPINION to acquiescence in the program of foreign war.

Even the schools and churches are enlisted in the drive for UNANIMITY OF OPINION.

Congress has invested the President with unprecedented powers to make certain the saving of democracy in the OLD WORLD.

To colored people in this country there seems something very PARADOXICAL in risking national independence in a war to save democracy ABROAD when Uncle Sam refuses to do anything to safeguard democracy AT HOME.

They think that, as American citizens, they have as much RIGHT to equality, freedom and FAIRPLAY as the Greeks, the French or the Dutch, and they cannot understand Uncle Sam's BRAVERY in challenging all of the powerful dictators abroad contrasted with his COWARDICE about challenging dictatorship at home.

Before FOREIGN race prejudice he bristles BELLIGERENTLY.

Before DOMESTIC race prejudice he cowers CRAVENLY.

He yields to race prejudice in the NAVY which dooms all Negroes to domestic labor; in the MARINE CORPS which bars all Negroes; in the ARMY which segregates all Negroes; in the GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS which everywhere separate and discriminate on basis of color.

He surrenders to race prejudice in big business and labor unions, even though it imperils NATIONAL DEFENSE.

He condones DISFRANCHISEMENT, racial pollution laws and general segregation and DISCRIMINATION based on color, even though it DESTROYS the very national unity he seeks.

It seems so STRANGE that Uncle Sam is so eager to fight evil ABROAD and so reluctant to fight the same evil AT HOME.

Jacksonville, Fla., Times-Union
July 7, 1941

The Savannah Morning News, some days ago, came up with this entertaining bit of editorializing: "A little exchange of pleasantries has been going on between the Atlantian, the spicy magazine published by the inmates of the Atlanta penitentiary, and Hitler's Voelkische Beobachter. The Atlanta prisoners make certain articles useful in national defense. Three months ago they posted an uncomplimentary cartoon of Hitler in their shops. Production was reported to have jumped more than 25 per cent. News of this went to Germany. The Voelkische Beobachter thus railed at Atlantians: "In the name of culture and civilization, negroes and immigrants, deserters and Palestine Jews have been called in against us. But the mobilization of penitentiary inmates against Hitler remained for the American President to discover." The Atlantian replied in its current issue: "Imagine Them calling US thieves and murderers!....No wonder they look upon us through the slightly biased squint with which the big-timer naturally views the small-timer. For once we're on the right side of the fence, even if it does enclose us." The Atlanta prisoners have scored a bull's-eye in the second round of the verbal bout.

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56k-1941
Argus
St. Louis, Missouri

Catholic Leader Advises Race to Develop Infinite Abilities Lying Dormant

OCT 7 1941

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Oct. 11—Father John LaFarge, S. J., of New York City, nationally known Catholic leader and crusader for intelligent and liberal understanding between American racial groups urged Lincoln University students to "develop the infinite capacities lying dormant" in them, in an address delivered Thursday, October 9, in Page Auditorium. Father LaFarge's address was the highlight of the local Catholic Week activities.

Suggest Wise Choice

"The Family", Father LaForge maintained, "is the starting point in the solution of the problem." We must solve the needs of the individual family, and in doing this we shall have solved the problems of the individual and of the community. "The speaker suggested as a fundamental step in arriving at such a solution the provision of "vital space" for the family by "returning the ownership of the land to the poor people." Applying his argument directly to the Negro and his problems, Father La Farge said, "It would be a calamity if the Negro should be soley agricultural; but it would be an even more terrible calamity if the Negro allows himself to be entirely dissociated from the land of the United States."

Criticizing the tendency to concentrate on some narrow phase of the activities by which a living can be earned, Father LaFarge advocated that the Negro takes a broader view of the situation and secure for himself "a balanced economic life" in which Agriculture, Industry and Professions each would have its proper place. To realize this balance the speaker held, the Negro must do three things: 1) Restore agriculture to its place in his economic life; 2) Move labor ;and 3) develop the innate abilities which individuals in the racial group.

OCT 7 1941

Lauds St. Louisan

Of interracial relations, Father LaFarge said: "Some people say that the time is not ripe to talk of race relations; I say that the time is over-ripe. The same principles that entitle the Negro to an equitable share of the land entitle him to interracial justice. Freedom of the land, interracial justice both spring from the same source: the dignity of Man as given him by God Almighty."

In the course of his talk, Father LaFarge lauded a member of the Lincoln faculty Mr. Hazel McDaniel Teabeau of the English department, who was responsible for the founding of the "Interracial Review", national Catholic publication, of which Father LaFarge is sponsor. The widely-known interracial organ grew out of Mrs. Teabeau's work in her parish in St. Louis, several years ago.

OCT 7 1941

Father LaFarge, who is renowned as a writer and a student of sociology, is on the editorial saff oft "America", one of the leading Catholic magazines of opinion. He has been instrumental in having textbooks written, published and adapted for use in universities which are designed to bring about racial understanding.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

"Unanimously Rejected"

Last week student leaders from the University of Georgia talked with Gov. Eugene Talmadge. They were trying earnestly to convince the governor that his recent actions and attitudes regarding the Board of Regents of the University System in that state were not in keeping with true ideals of education in a democra

OCT 22 1941

Those student leaders asked that "political independence" be granted the Board of Regents by removing the newly appointed members who were placed on the board in order to insure for the governor the removal of the university's Dean Cocking.

The governor told these young Americans that to grant such independence by removing from office his most recent appointees would be "politically inexpedient."

Gov. Talmadge then presented what, in truth, was the most despicable statement he has yet made—and he has made some very outrageous statements.

The governor recommended that if the students wanted to keep the University System from being wiped from the accredited list of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, they might "march" on the Southern Association when it meets in Atlanta next month to review the Georgia case.

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When informed by their leaders that such advice had been given them, the students unanimously rejected the governor's proposal. Instead they planned more action to bring pressure on the governor. It is interesting to note that such action as is planned by these students is quite in keeping with democratic procedure.

So much that is derogatory might be said about Gov. Talmadge's latest action and conduct in this case. It is, however, far more pleasant to commend the students of the University of Georgia on their determintion to oppose the governor in the particular actions concerning the University System and to encourage them to continue their practice of using democratic methods of influencing—or trying to influence—the governor. They have, thus far, been wise beyond their years.

Clanton, Ala., News
October 17, 1941

MORAL ECHOES

REV. D. W. HASKEW, D. D.

When Marion Anderson, the great Negro contralto, sang in Washington, before her sat a blind girl. After the singing was over, this blind girl expressed a desire to shake her hand and this was arranged by her companion. As she grasped the hand of Marion Anderson she said, "O that God would give me sight to see her face just for a moment." Her companion thoughtlessly said, "That does not matter, she is only black." "No" said the blind girl, "She never could have been only anything." That blind girl saw with no eyes, more than her companion could see with eyes. It is the teaching of Christ to see more in people than can be seen with the eye. There are none who are so blind as those who willfully refuse to see. It matters not about color if there is a great soul within.

* * *

When the British soldiers were in great danger at Dunkerque, a minister saw a little boy come into his church and kneel at the altar and pray a long time. As the lad arose the minister asked. "Do you often come here to pray?" The boy replied that he had been there four times within the last five days. The minister suspected that he had a relative in the army and asked, "Have you some one fighting in Dunkerque?" Yes, replied the boy, "My Daddy. But he got home today and I came this time to thank God that he had answered my prayers." There were ten Lepers healed but only one came to say, "Thank You Jesus." How many times have you put yourself to as much effort to thank God, as you have to petition Him?

* * *

In Shanghai there is an old Chinese who owns and keeps a very fine residence. Some call him foolish and eccentric. This old man already has more room in his house than three families could occupy, but he is all the time adding new rooms and making it larger. Some one asked him why he did this and his repiy was, "If I stop building on this house I will die." That old Chinese had the true philosophy of life. We see this universal law working all about us. The tree that grows in the forest, as long as it continues to grow, it lives, but the moment that it ceases to grow it dies. When our bodies no longer build new tissues and cells, then the body dies. We must build day after day, or we must soon die. Oliver Wendell Holmes said, "Build thee more stately mansions O my soul, As the swift seasons roll. Leave thy low vaulted past." Build and keep on building the soul.

* * *

The dogs were chasing a little rabbit and it came near me and crouched on the ground. Its attention was so directed toward the dogs on its track until it did not know that I was near until I held it in my hands. Then it surged for its liberty, but my grip was secure. I could hear and feel the heart of that little rabbit as it throbbed with fright. It was afraid of me, but I was saving its life. Sometimes we are running here and there all excited over the uncertainties of life. God reaches down his great hand and picks us up. Doubtless He can hear our heart throb. We surge for our liberty, but God's hold on us is secure. He knows what is best. We We may be afraid but God is saving our lives. Present illness may seem to be cruel, but that may be God's plan to lift us over some future calamity. Jesus said, "It is I, be not afraid."

When he was a young minister, Stanley E. Jones, was one day resting under an apple tree. He was holding a revival and he was heartsick because no results had been evident. The apple tree turned into a Juniper tree to the young praecher as he lamented over his failure. Then he heard a voice say to him, "Stanley, look up." He saw that he was under the apple tree and that above him were hundreds of large apples hanging on every branch of the tree. The tree started talking to the minister, "There you are all down in the dumps because you do not bear fruit. Look at me. I am well rooted in this rich soil and I do not worry about producing fruit. All I have to do is to keep contact with the soil and the fruit comes of itself." Then Stanley Jones said that he became ashamed of himself and never after that did he worry about results. He said that he was tremendously concerned about keeping himself well rooted into God's rich soil.

Charleston, S. C. [illegible] & Courier
October 26, 1941

We Write Our Side

Another man, this time a South Carolinian, is about to write a book, on order of a foreign publishing house, about the South. The leaves in Vallambrosa were few compared to books and magazine articles on this subject.

The South has many sores, and the sore of one child, when he shows it with pride, interests all other children though they be grown up. The South being "The nation's Economic Problem Number One," the home of lynching, the former habitat of human slavery, it especially interests the Americans at this time, when so many of them are disposed to sell themselves into slavery to government in order that they may not be without social security.

Numbers of Southern boys and girls are making sweet profits by writing books and

articles about the sores of the South and the "thrilling" part of it all is that the foreigners never grow weary of reading them. Encouraged by this we here and now write our book and offer it to all the foreign publishers and readers. It consists of a single chapter in history and was told to us three days ago by a young friend. Here it is:

About forty-five years ago the late Dr. Henry B. Horlbeck, of the "rebel" generation, was city health officer of Charleston and in the city hall at that time was a negro who did certain small chores. He was an able-bodied fellow, but in a railroad or other accident had lost both legs. Here one is minded of another:

"For Witherington my heart is woe
That ever he slain should be,
For when his legs were both cut off
He knelt and fought on his knee."

The negro fellow had better luck, he got well and sound, and, being a good negro, was given the job which kept him from begging on the streets. (This was in the barbarous age before "welfare" and "humanitarianism" became epidemic.)

One day a visitor from foreign parts called on Dr. Horlbeck to talk about the slums and the miseries, especially of the Southern colored folk. The man was a scientist, an ideological uplifter, and Dr. Horlbeck, who was himself a practical psychiatrist, at once perceived that he was suffering from an acute horror-struck complex as to the Southern negro question.

As the conversation proceeded, the negro man stumped in with a message for the doctor.

The visitor turned ashen and said:

"Oh, Doctor, what a pitiable case. How did the poor creature lose his legs?"

"I amputated them," said the doctor. "I cut them off so that he could dust under the tables and desks."

Since the foregoing was written and set in type, another version of the story has come to The News and Courier. Dr. Robert Wilson, president of the South Carolina medical college, had it from his father, the late Reverend Dr. Robert Wilson. Dr. Wilson related that Colonel Wade Hampton, father of Governor and General Wade Hampton, one of the largest slave owners of the South, owned a negro who had lost his legs. The negroes were then slaves. A pious Abolitionist saw the crippled man and inquired of Colonel Hampton the cause of his misfortune. Colonel Hampton, a great hearted gentleman, saw into the suffering mind of the Abolitionist and said to him the same thing that has been attributed to Dr. Horlbeck.

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

DO 4 FREEDOMS INCLUDE NEGRO? SENATOR ASKED

OCT 1 5 1941

Chicagoan Seeks View of Alabama New Dealer.

William E. King, member of the Illinois Industrial commission, former state senator and leader of Chicago Negroes, yesterday called upon Sen. Lister Hill [D., Ala.] to say whether he believes the four freedoms should apply to Negroes in Alabama, as well as to the population of Europe.

Sen. Hill, participating in a radio debate Sunday night, defended President Roosevelt's foreign policy, spoke of the "futile fetish of neutrality," and said that neutrality "is a dream that has passed—a hope that has perished."

Asks for Expression.

In his letter to the senator, King asked him to state his position toward anti-lynching legislation, equality for Negroes at the ballot box, Jim Crow cars, and other forms of segregation.

His letter follows:

"I was one of the thousands who listened Sunday night to the American Forum of the Air. On that occasion you spoke in opposition to Wayland Brooks, senator from my own state, Illinois. You spoke as a champion of the present national administration, its principles and policies—policies such as the four freedoms.

"Freedom of speech and expression! Freedom of worship! Freedom from want! Freedom from fear!

"'Everywhere in the world' was the language used on Jan. 6 of this year when these four freedoms were proclaimed to the congress of the United States.

"Does That Mean South?"

"Everywhere? In your mind does that mean in the south as well as in the north? In Alabama as well as in Europe and in Asia? Does it mean the same freedoms for every man, be he black or white? Does it mean equal rights for all American citizens?

"If your answer is in the affirmative—as it surely must be—then what are you willing to do toward curing conditions in Alabama which conflict with these ideals? What about equality at the ballot box? Jim Crow cars? Segregation?

"The records show that within your own lifetime there have been nearly 300 lynchings in the state of Alabama. At almost every session of congress of which you have been a member there have been efforts to pass anti-lynching legislation. Just what part you played in such matters is not clear here. The records are not easily accessible.

"What was your position on the question of federal intervention to end an evil that some states seem unwilling or unable to meet? What will be your attitude on this broad principle of humanity when again this question is presented?

Millions Denied Ballot.

"In the present world crisis, one of America's greatest perils lies not beyond our shores but within our own borders. Millions of good Americans arrayed against Hitler and his allies are taxed without representation in government—denied the ballot!

"The vital question of national unity in the defense of democracy is brought uppermost by the authorization in Washington of segregation and discrimination in the army and navy, in military camps and training schools. Negro soldiers are intimidated, terrorized, and assaulted in southern communities.

"The problem that tears at the hearts of millions of Negroes is how they can be inspired to shed their blood, give their lives if need be, to preserve a system that forces them to battle for the privilege to fight in defense of democracy.

Threat to Morale.

"Such unfair, inhuman treatment as that to which Negro troops are being subjected by other citizens of the democracy to which they belong threatens not only to blast the morale of the armed forces of the United States but also to create anew the very conditions which we, thru the four freedoms, pledge ourselves to destroy.

"I am writing to you, not for any selfish purpose of my own, but in the interests of my people. I was born and reared in the south but to my adopted state in the north I have given my best. I have served on both the house of representatives and the

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

Pearl Buck's Analysis Commended

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

I commend you on your liberal treatment of Pearl S. Buck's, "Harlem Seen as a Symbol," letter. It is the most courageous, comprehensive and true analysis of the root and evil of the Negro problem I have been privileged to read on this subject.

As the article clearly points out, White

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Jewish Writer Flays Jews For Discrimination

NOV 1 1941

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 30—Maurice Kesner, brilliant journalist of the Jewish Daily Voice of California, in his column, "Facing Facts," last week had the following to say, in part, concerning racial minority discrimination:

"Despite the fact that discrimination against the Negro is more flagrant than against the Jew, it is not more real or more destructive to the American ideal. But so far as the Jew is concerned, even though discrimination has always been directed against him, he must eternally make it his business to extirpate injustice wherever and whenever it may be found.

SECURITY OF ALL MINORITIES PERILED

"The Jew cannot proclaim on the one hand—when HE is being discriminated against—that to discriminate against ANY minority is to discriminate against ALL minorities, and then fail to apply this maxim when the principal victim happens to be another minority. The cold fact, so clearly proven in the history of our times, and self-utilized by our Jewish leaders, is beyond debate: when ANY minority is discriminated against, the security of all minorities is in peril! To attempt to evade this issue through devious and diverse forms of rationalization will bring catastrophe down upon all.

"It is the Jewish purpose in being not to be at peace whenever man of whatever color is divided from his fellow-man. ONE HUMANITY is the Jewish imperative and must again become the Jewish striving if we are to survive as a people, for the moral forces of survival are the determining forces!"

America, from the Government down, should stop trying to "kid" the Negro as well as itself about democracy in this country. It can at least be fair to itself, if nothing more. Better housing conditions, playgrounds and other social features may be all right as pleasant nostrums for some of the Negro's ills. But his real needs are the opportunity and right to work, live and die as a human being.

JAMES H. HOGANS.

New York, Nov. 15, 1941.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

TELLS TEACHERS CIVIL WAR DID NOT FREE NEGRO

NOV 22 1941

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 19—(ANP)— More than 5,000 school teachers attending the 73rd annual convention of Arkansas Education association, white, which opened here last Friday, heard Dr. Morris Mitchell of Teachers' college, Florence, Ala., discuss the importance of education in a democracy and inadequacy of training and educating all races for the protection of the country's ideals.

In speaking to the gathering, Dr. Mitchell contended the question of whether the United States is going across the water to protect ideals at home is before administrators. Deploring wars, the educator argued that the Civil war accomplished "almost nothing" and pointed out that after 70 years, "we are not having to buy the Negro's freedom by lending him money to buy land. That war did not free the Negro because he is still a slave of ignorance, poverty and suspicion." He citied for an example that far more loans were made to whites for purchases of farms than to Negroes.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Churchill Gives Negro Letter Quick Attention

NOV 24 1941

Prime Minister Churchill of Great Britain has notified the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People that the NAACP's official protest against racial discrimination by British agencies in America "is receiving immediate attention."

The NAACP announced receipt of Churchill's letter, which was dated October 16, and spent more than a month in transit.

56k-1941

Hapeville, Ga. Statesman
July 15, 1941

Uncle Ralph got a letter last week from a college man connected with the University of Virginia which proves that you never find all of the coons up one tree.

"I very much appreciate your remarks of June 17," he says. "It seems to me that we have made a mistake in supposing that the school books are to be discarded because they are old. It may be because I am growing old, but I do think that the presumption should be in favor of the good old bits of literature that were found in McGuffey's readers and others like them."

And he had some good, sound common sense. "I do not approve of the attempt of certain authors of text books to use our text books as vehicles for socialistic and communistic doctrines."

And he continues: "I further do not approve of persons who have little or no practical experience in dealing with the negro race setting themselves up to know more about race relations than the Southern people have learned in all their long experience.. Indeed, I am inclined to believe that the best way to solve the so-called race problem is to let it alone. It is hard for me to restrain my temper when I pick up a paper and see something about the doings of an inter-racial committee. When there are some ten million negroes in the United States who, in the course of each twenty-four hours, must have several million contacts with white people, it seems to me to be utterly ridiculuous for any small group to sit down and try to solve those relations according to some formula, the exceptions to which may outnumber the cases where the formula would work.

"The race relation zealots overlook the simple fact that they are accentuating race consciousness. The same thing holds for some negro papers. In actual practice the editors and publishers of those negro papers are living by stirring up race consciousness, if not race hatred. So far as my observation goes, both north and south, white folks and negroes manage to work out their relations with comparatively little friction when they are let alone by the agitators."

Uncle Ralph saw a photograph of a group of our professors up at the University of Georgia seated around the dinner table with a bunch of negroes. If they had as much sense as this man of the University of Virginia such a thing would not happen.

The singular thing about it is: negroes do not respect such white people. A few of the so-called "high class" negroes will "palavor" around, half-heartedly, with these "reformers" but a sensible negro knoes better and will not have anything to do with them.

Sometime ago Uncle Ralph suggested that these folks who just can not separate themselves from the negroes, and the so-called negro problem, ought to apply for honorary membership in the negro race—the negroes would turn down most of the applications.

We have some crazy things in our schools down here in Georgia, but the craziest is this: to hire a "Professor of Race Relations" from a place where the people knew absolutely nothing about negroes and bring him down here to tell Georgia boys and girls about them.

Once upon a time some men came upon an old chap who had, from all appearances, seen better days. His shoes were without any heels and his breeches were patched. He had no hat and it looked as though when one shirt wore out he simply put another one over it. But he seemed to be in deep thought.

"Men," he said after they had engaged him in conversation, "I used to be a Professor of Race Relations. I had good clothes then, and plenty of foundation money. My wife dressed fine and entertained her friends. I had plenty of food, fine place to live, and everything. Here I am, dirty and ragged and half starved.

"I'm just a-mined," he continued thoughtfully, "to swallow my pride and go back to it."

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Dudley Class

While I am always happy to have friends, acquaintances or strangers to 'phone me at home about anything that interests them, I cannot help being peeved about people who call after I've been asleep a couple of hours and decline to identify themselves. Sometimes, I fear, I am not Chesterfieldian under such circumstances.

It would seem to a plain citizen, brought up to refrain from eating peas off his knifeblade and to remove his shoes before going to bed, that it is but common courtesy to explain: "This is Bill Blevins" or "Mary Jinks," as the case may be. I am sure neither would enter a person's home or office and launch into a conversation without introduction.

My most annoying visitors by 'phone call up, evidently from a hotel room, after losing all idea of what time it is. The telephone does not transmit odors, so I can't tell whether they've had rye or bourbon—or corn.

Sometimes they speak in glowing terms of my humble efforts, in which case I'll listen at length. Sometimes they are sore on something I wrote—and I can take that. It's difference of opinion which makes horse races popular. And sometimes they insist on blaming me for something Westbrook Pegler wrote in a fevered moment or because the women's department got somebody's initials wrong. It is in vain that I try to explain I do not own or control this estimable newspaper, that I do not set the type, I do not pass on Mr. Pegler's copy, and that I really don't know the inside story about what's going on in Russia.

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
July 23, 1941

And Stay White

Controversy and confusion of the kind ...ing the Georgia university can be stopped, for good and all, by a simple and unqualified declaration of the leaders of the negroes and their Northern white friends, the Rosenwald Fund, the various "Foundations," that they don't want mixed racial colleges and schools in the South, that they do not look to the eventual destruction of social barriers, that they consent to the Southern white people's resolution that the two races must have complete separation with equal justice.

That is the declaration that they don't make and they won't make.

The white South looks on and observes the unremitting and insidious American negro movement to demolish separation of the races in the South, and the white South is alarmed and on guard.

The white South witnesses the attempts of negro students, the money furnished them in the North, to break into Southern colleges with assistance of the federal courts.

The white South is not blind to the trend of federal court decisions to shatter the walls that separate white and negro life.

Southern white men of good conscience and good will have done and are doing everything possible to improve the negro's lot, to punish lynchers, to give the negroes good schools and fair treatment in every way—always with separation.

If these Northern negro leaders, the "foundations" and their white allies of the "intellectuals" are in agreement with this position of the white South they do not say it, and they leave Southerners to infer that they are not.

White Southerners cannot and do not ignore the gnawing campaign that is carried on by these people. They are well aware that if they should carry their point in the schools and colleges they would turn to invasion of segregration in industry, that they would demand admission of negroes into Southern cotton mills and mill villages.

The whole question is vexing and difficult. We well know the burden that negro schooling places on Southern white shoulders but we know as well that the white people are willing to carry it. They need assurance that the organized Northern negro movement has not the purpose to undermine and destroy the integrity of the white South, and that assurance is denied them.

The denial is the bottom cause of the controversy in Georgia, and it will not be obscured by the prattle about "academic freedom", however it lead to imprudent and sometimes inexcusable incidents.

Rather the white people of the South would have no colleges, no schools, than mixed colleges, mixed schools.

The Northern "liberals", white and colored, have got to accept this position of the white South or to make war against it.

Essentially, the course and acts of Eugene Talmadge are sound and right.

Without racial separation white people cannot live in the South and stay white.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
July 15, 1941

THE NEGRO PROBLEM

Editor, The Journal: I want to thank you for the editorial of July 8, on "The Negro Problem;" especially fine and true are your last two sentences, "There is only one Negro problem between the brave and the honest of the two races. That is the problem of mutual assistance in a difficult and sometimes cruel world."

Such editorials will help to produce more brave and more honest people of both races.

NAT G. LONG.
Pastor, Glenn Memorial Methodist Church.

Atlanta.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

OFFICIAL APOLOGIZES

BALTIMORE—(ANP)—In a letter sent to Negro newspapers last week, George Lloyd Bunting, vice president of the Nonzema Cosmetic company, apologized for an unfortunate term used in a recent advertising form letter sent out by the company.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Negro Children Pall-Bearers at Burial of White Boy in South Who Died to Save His Drowning Pal

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Aug. 4.—Young Tom White was buried yesterday. Six Negro children were his pall bearers, an unprecedented event in this locality. For this nine-year-old hero gave his life that a Negro playmate might live, and thus discredited and disproved the fostered prejudices of race hatred.

Tom and "J. D." came from a working class neighborhood where Negro and white workers live side by side. They had been playmates for a long time. One day this week they were playing along the Kanawha River bank. Heat was oppressive and there were no playgrounds in their neighborhood. Tom and "J. D." were chucking rocks at a floating can, when several older boys came along. A twelve-year-old white boy began to tease and bully them; when "J. D." answered back the older boy shoved him into the river. Tom did not wait to consider that he could not swim, that he might drown—he only knew that "J. D." needed help. He leaped into the water and tried to grasp his Negro playmate.

When help finally came, the Negro lad was brought ashore and revived, but it was too late when young Tom's body was recovered. His parents' wish that Negro children attend him at his funeral should give pause to those who seek to divide the people.

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

What Other Editors Say

AND STAY WHITE

The white South is not blind to the trend of federal court decisions to shatter the walls that separate white and Negro life. If these Northern Negro leaders, the "foundations" and their white allies of the "intellectuals" are in agreement with this position of the white South they do not say it, and they leave Southerners to infer they are not. We well know the burden that Negro schooling places on Southern white shoulders, but we know as well that the white people are willing to carry it. They need assurance that the organized Northern Negro movement has not the purpose to undermine and destroy the integrity of the white South, and that assurance is denied them.

The denial is the bottom cause of the controversy in Georgia, and it will not be obscured by the prattle about "academic freedom," however it lead to imprudent and sometimes inexcusable incidents.

Rather the white people of the South would have no colleges, no schools, than mixed colleges, mixed schools.

The Northern "liberals," white and colored, have got to accept this position of the white South or to make war against it.

Essentially, the course and acts of Eugene Talmadge are sound and right.

Whitout racial separation white people cannot live in the South and stay white.—Charleston News and Courier

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

UNAMERICANIZED AMERICANS

From Washington came an announcement the other day that $14,000,000 had been made available for a vast expansion of the Americanization instruction program to facilitate the naturalization of an estimated 5,000,000 aliens.

Commenting on the appropriation, Works Projects Administrator Howard O. Hunter said:

"So large a block of noncitizens who, in theory at least, owe allegiance to foreign countries, is a political menace in a time of national emergency. Those who do not understand our language, our Constitution and our form of government are most easily made the dupes of foreign propagandists."

We wonder if some of that money might not be used for instructing some of the Southern representatives in Congress who understand neither the Constitution nor our form of government. These men are a political menace not only in time of national emergency, but at all times. They speak a language wholly foreign to representative constitutional government. Left to them democracy in theory and practice would never be exercised toward the Negro.

While their attitude is exasperating, to say the least, it represents the point of view of a large number of southerners who would welcome Fascism in the United States rather than allow the Negro to enjoy his citizenship rights. These are the people who need instruction in true Americanism and democracy. In so far as they do not understand our Constitution and our political form of government, they are aliens who constitute a more dangerous menace to the national security of this country than any transplanted noncitizens.

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

In His Place

Editor The Telegraph:

Pooh to Margaret Roberts, who seems to be a senior in some Georgia college. She said that she was white but it is hard to believe that a white woman could defend a Negro so devoutly.

I have traveled over the entire United States and Georgia is the only state I have been in that keeps the Negro race in its place so effectively. I hope that Georgia will never follow the example that some states have set.

The only good Negroes are the ones that are under the white man's management.

I just can't imagine sitting by a Negro in school or church. Can you Miss Thompson? I was in California during 1938 and when I first arrived there I noticed that the white and colored people mixed freely. I went to a show the first week out there and presently a big black Negro came in and sat beside me.

I asked him if he wasn't out of place—he looked at me as if he thought I was crazy. I left.

I think our governor is a very wise and thoughtful man. May the Negroes always stay in the fields of Georgia.

M. L. SCHOFIELD.

Valley, Ga.

Birmingham Ala. News
August 14, 1941

RACIAL BROADMINDEDNESS

To the Editor The News:

In the Tuesday, Aug. 5, edition of The News I was very pleased to see the picture of Princess Fatima Massaquoi and the accompanying article concerning her stay in America. The princess is a most charming and highly educated young woman and it is a pleasure to talk with one who knows so much about the present international situation. We can really "see" Hitler's Germany through the eyes of this woman of noble birth who has studied and worked in that country.

We have heard so much in the past year about the "American way of life" and cries of "Long live democracy." The American Negro can truly believe in and fight for these principles of democracy and freedom when we can read unbiased and democratic newspaper write-ups about a Negro such as the one that appeared in your Aug. 5 edition.

As long as such racial broadmindedness prevails in America, and we remain "one nation indivisible," no Hitler or Mussolini that Europe can produce will ever conquer our beloved America! CLARICE M. CHAMBLISS.

(Student at Tennessee State College, Nashville.)
1026 Twelfth Court, North.

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

Racial Issues

Editor The Telegraph:

More and more evidences that certain key figures now in America are using racial groups of people in efforts to increase the agitation to throw this nation into complete confusion over national and world issues is cropping up everywhere.

Some of these key figures are also key figures in American journalism and they are using the press as a powerful means of outward expression to stir up racial conflict in America.

Negroes and persons of other racial groups especially people of Balkan descent are being organized in separate groups to carry on their campaigns of forcing pressure upon President Roosevelt and the Congress. These groups are being supported editorially in certain newspapers throughout the land.

If anyone objects to the campaign, they are ranked as prejudiced or anti-alien, and a number of groups allied with this movement to undermine America immediately take up the cudgel of intolerance and verbally heave hot coals in the direction of those who see the sinister evil behind that movement.

LOYAL AMERICAN.

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

Tired of Negro Issue

Editor, The Telegraph:

The Negro question has burned down and I am sorry it has kindled again. First, I think it is a scandal on our paper that such envy and strife has been in our paper.

I say our editor is responsible for a great portion of this confusion, for some white people don't welcome any boasting and criticism from a Negro. It is a pity, but we had a paper to read that wouldn't carry some chat that a Negro has had to say.

T. M. JONES.

Finleyson, Ga.

56k-1941
Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
March 24, 1941

Facts You Won't Face

Not long ago The News and Courier printed a letter from Walter White, colored, secretary of the National Society for the Advancement of the Colored People, and said that it and all respectable white people of the South were eager that equal and exact justice be extended to the negroes in the courts, in legislation, in every field. Then The News and Courier commented that Southern friends of the negroes were embarrassed by the refusal of the negro leaders to affirm publicly, unqualifiedly, that they were not seeking mixed racial schools and colleges, that they were not endeavoring to bring about mingling of the races, that their efforts were for the advancement of their race in separation from the white people.

Were Secretary White and his associates to repudiate the suggestion that they are striving to inveigle or to compel the whites to adopt their race as a part of their own, the way would be cleared for constantly improving racial relations. (But White would probably lose his job.)

To this invitation has been no response. None was expected. The weight of the evidence is that the national leaders of the negroes are resolved to break down barriers separating the races. They do not look for early success, but their plan of campaign is revealed in such words as these from a speech of White to negroes in Kansas City last week:

"America is not yet scared enough (referring to the war crisis) to give up racial hatred and hypocrisy, to have the democratic way of life so far as the negro is concerned . . . Stop being afraid of your shadows. Do everything to sting and lash the conscience of America: be ready for court action, if denied national defense training in your community. . . . Organized labor must come forth with clean hands. If the unions continue to be unjust, it may be necessary to ask congress for limitations on their activities."

Note the words, "Ask congress for limitations" on labor unions. They are spoken in exultant confidence that the negroes can bulldoze congress. Perhaps they can.

The balance of power in the Northern cities by which the negro vote is dictating to the national Democratic party was in the mind of this colored orator.

White knows, and we know, you Southern politicians and voters know too, however you won't admit it even to yourselves, that not since General Grant was president and "Thad" Stevens was leader in congress, has negro influence been nearly so powerful in Washington as it is now.

No man knows it better than Senator James F. Byrnes who, in the filibuster by which the anti-lynching bill was halted in 1938, declared that "negroes are now in control of the Democratic party."

For this administration, this Walter White whiplash, you South Carolinians are voting—and the miserable little jobs and subsidies remain with you.

No one in South Carolina is in the way of negro progress. No one is preventing negroes from registering and voting.

Seventy-five years, three generations, they have had freedom. Thousands of them are drawing good wages. There is probably more cash money in circulation among South Carolina negroes now than was among white people in 1895, when cotton was fetching six cents and white people were building cotton mills.

Nothing prevents the Southern negroes from organizing corporations, hotels, banks, setting up their own stores and dozens of kinds of shops.

White people seldom allow "race prejudice" to stop them from hiring a responsible negro contractor. We have had dealings with them, and they were satisfactory.

If negroes object to "jim crow" laws, they can jim crow the white people. They can be exclusive. Therein is the weakness of their case, the Walter White case. They and he don't want to be exclusive. They want to tack on and get in. White would have his race taken in by the whites, does not trust them to stand on their feet, to carve their own fortunes. Who thinks that 8,000,000 Japanese, were they in the South, would care whether white political parties accepted them or not? They would be an independent people, contemptuous of the white man's schools and colleges because they would have schools and colleges of their own.

White does not represent the mass of the negroes. But he is a professional instigator. He means well, but he is damaging the interests of Southern negroes.

The negro question is not acute in the North because the negro colonies in cities are surrounded by overwhelming numbers of whites.

In the South every hamlet has its Harlem. So has every neighborhood.

Here the problem is a problem of numbers.

They say The News and Courier is an alarmist, is excited about this question. Most of your politicians will tell you that. Directly or indirectly they are sucking their substance [illegible] the Roosevelt "Democratic" party.

You are being sold out, you white Southerners. The national negro campaign, shrewdly, relentlessly, tirelessly conducted, has for its objectives more than voting in Democratic primaries. (The negroes can vote in general elections and can have their own primaries; no one is hindering them). The capture of your colleges, then your common schools, your hotels and restaurants, their conversion into mixed institutions, are the goal. If it were not so, Walter White and his lieutenants would deny it in language that you can understand.

The objectives are the breaking down of all that separates the two races, and implied is the admission that as a separate race the negroes cannot win their way.

No member of congress from South Carolina can say on the floor of the senate or the house what The News and Courier is saying without the surrender of influence at the White House and in the Eddie Flynn and Harlemite national Democratic party; without the loss of jobs and allotments.

The South is in the bag and the Southerners are blindfolded and gagged by and with their own consent.

Birmingham Ala. Age-Herald
March 19, 1941

"The determination of America must not be obstructed by war profiteering. It must not be obstructed by unnecessary strikes of workers, by short-sighted management, or by deliberate sabotage . . ."

* * *

This passage from the president's speech last Saturday night reads smoothly and without interruption. But those who heard the speech will remember that there was interruption long and loud. The interruption came after the part about obstruction "by unnecessary strikes of workers." No other words of the speech had such profound and obviously heartfelt applause. We believe that the people of America are in a mood to make the same interruption with similar applause. We believe our labor friends will do well to take note. They have in the White House the greatest friend they ever had there. They have an administration whose devotion to unionism and collective bargaining has been proved under fire. Nothing in the present scene or circumstance suggests that their cause is so lonely or left out that they must serve it at risk of the defense program. Everything in the present scene and circumstance suggests that they themselves can do their cause irreparable injury by giving a public appearance of caring more for it than for the country in which they are so free to serve it.

* * *

That there should have been labor disputes at a time like this was inevitable. That as many of the disputes which end in strikes may be management's fault as labor's is something the public may be overlooking. That the general fear of labor troubles at a critical time like this be giving individual strikes a news value greater than would ordinarily go to them and thus creating a false impression of nation-wide striking is quite likely. But the facts remain that the number of strikes has increased startlingly since the first of the year, that some of the labor demands or objectives have seemed to the public trifling indeed, that public tendency to blame labor rather than management for strikes is increased by a public feeling that labor is too well befriended by the Roosevelt administration to be justified in operations based on a fear of getting less than its due unless strikes are called.

* * *

The greater fact remains, too, that even though those who look upon this war crisis as a shining opportunity to improve the status of their particular group or class are objecting strenuously when anybody cries moratorium on these bitter domestic struggles, the American public has the moratorium psychology. It is not going to give its sympathy to efforts for improvement of anybody's relative position by use of the war crisis, and the defense needs, whether it be the position of the Negro in relation to the white man, the South against the North, or union labor against management. For efforts to hold relative positions, we believe the public has every sympathy. We believe it sympathizes with the determination of labor that its wages must go up enough to hold place with rising profits and prices. We believe it sympathizes, too, with the plight of the Southern farmer as a result of what has happened to his already sorry relative position because of the war's effects upon cotton and tobacco. But we are more certain each day that public sympathy is going to be disastrously lost to two of these groups—to union labor and the Negro—unless they are careful to give no appearance of thinking this war a shining opportunity to improve (not merely hold) their place. To look upon the war as such an opportunity would be not only poor patriotism but poor strategy on their parts.

* * *

We do not accuse union labor of such a point of view. But we are certain that it needs to guard against such a point of

view. We are certain, too, that it needs to lean backwards a little against such a point of view to be saved from losses it might otherwise suffer at the hands of implacably-opposing and wildly - alarming David Lawrences in the other camp.

* * *

Advertisers who crowd radio news programs so irritatingly with their talk that the public is prejudiced against their product rather than drawn to it waste their money no more surely than do certain types of outdoor advertisers, according to Secretary Leroy F. Hill, of the Alabama Motorists Association, who noted our recent comments here. "The standards of public acceptance," he thinks, "are much higher today than some advertising mediums seem to realize. Signs nailed to trees, painted on picturesque rocks, stuck up anywhere and everywhere along the highways, are an outstanding example of stupid advertising that more than defeats its purpose. . . . Before long now Spring will come in a burst of beauty. Nature will do her utmost to make every turn of the road a new vista of loveliness and will probably succeed unless the view is marred or cut off by an offensive advertising sign. The desecration of highway beauty is enough to make a motorist swear never to buy the product advertised."

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE COLOR CASTE SYSTEM

A color or racial caste system seems to be an integral part of every Fascist system whether it be British, German, Italian or American, and deemed necessary as an instrument for unifying the nation on a racial basis.

The British and American white people long antedated the Italians and Germans in establishing systems based on the theory of a superior race dominating and exploiting supposedly inferior races, and it is noteworthy that in both the British and American imperial systems the colored people are deprived of any real political influence.

American Negroes outside the South possess the vote but only because their numbers are so small that its possession can make no difference in the functioning of the system.

More important than the vote, however, is the vast system of machine technology through which the civilization functions and without which it would have of necessity to radically change its form to some agrarian feudalism.

Those who master and control the technique and secrets of the intricate machine technology will always dominate the state because they hold the key to its continued existence.

These people are primarily the engineers, technicians, chemists, metalurgists, electrical engineers, machinists, tool makers, etc., and they, in turn, are controlled by those who own the natural resources and the industrial plants in which the technologists work.

Nashville, Tenn Banner
April 2, 1941

The Negro's Future

To the Editor of THE BANNER:

I am glad to see that Dr. B. O. Duggan strongly favors increased opportunities for Negroes. Most of the graduates of Fisk University and the A&I State College become useful citizens. We badly need more of that class.

I remember well when Negroes were freed from slavery. They were all ignorant and at the bottom of the ladder. Fortunately the former owners of most of them allowed them to remain on their plantations as share croppers which insured them small incomes.

When free schools were opened, less than seventy years ago, the terms were short, salaries of teachers very low, and old buildings used for school houses. During the last seventy years Negroes have made rapid progress.

A few Negroes including Booker T. Washington and Dr. George W. Carver, both born in slavery, secured diplomas from colleges, earned by almost superhuman efforts. Today Washington is highly regarded as an educator and Carver as a chemist.

Our city has produced at least one Negro who became widely noted. He was J. C. Napier, well known to many older citizens of Nashville. With proper training other Negroes will win records in coming years. Let's help them.

CLAUDE J. BELL.

Knoxville Tenn Journal
March 29. 1941

Dempster Praised For Appreciation Of Negroes

Editor, Knoxville Journal:

Allow me to inform you in a most humble manner how much I enjoy reading "Like It Or Not" by Mr. George Dempster. It has been my privilege to know Mr. Dempster for about 15 years and personally I consider that a short time, to know such a likeable character and public-spirited citizen.

In reading his columns there are hundreds of things that I might refer to, but I am only going to comment upon what I consider a masterpiece. That is the article that appeared in The Knoxville Journal Monday, March 24, 1941. I don't believe anyone who reads "Like It Or Not" and knows Mr. Dempster could fail to appreciate his fair-mindedness towards all people, regardless of race, creed or color.

In my humble opinion he has been unusually fair in calling attention to some of the worthwhile achievmeents of the Negro. I firmly believe that the Negroes of Knoxville and East Tennessee are deeply grateful to Mr. Dempster for the splendid bouquets that are scattered along the way about the Negro concert series that are brought to Knoxville by P. H. Henderson, especially that famous radio group, Wings Over Jordan.

To my mind this concert series not only adds to the cultural life of the Knoxville Negroes, but to the whites as well.

And most of all I think Mr. Dempster's pen is serving as a photograph of racial good-will. If every newspaper throughout these United States of America could carry an article similar to the one in Monday's paper, there would be a still greater number of Negroes volunteering in Uncle Sam's Army.

Thanks again for the "Like It Or Not" by Mr. George R. Dempster.

EDWARD C. FREEMAN.
WPA City Recreation Supervisor.

PS—Not having that article before me, I almost forgot to call your attention to the fact that the praise given some of our older, as well as good citizens, during their lifetime, will serve to stimulate the Negro youths of today to do something worthwhile, that they, too, may take their place alongside the Canslers, Hendersons, Bradleys Greens and others not referred to by your gifted, courageous and fair-minded unselfish penman.—E. C. F.

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
May 10, 1941

The Outside Interferers

The negroes in South Carolina are not responsible for the program of the man Carpenter in Washington. The negroes and the white people of South Carolina are getting on in a friendly and satisfactory way.

The News and Courier has pleasure in commending the behavior of the negro people in South Carolina and if any of their leaders and spokesmen are giving trouble we do not hear of it.

As for separation, both races seem to favor it. The negroes naturally flock together and they tend to seek residence in negro districts. They are not driven from white districts. They go voluntarily to streets and localities where they have their own societies, where they live their own lives. That is why The News and Courier warns against action by public authorities that would threaten these relations, as, for example, the making of a recreation center for white soldiers and sailors too close to a negro settlement.

Many of the negroes in South Carolina are prospering. One sees them neatly and well dressed in the streets. As a race their self-respect is steadily improving. The gravest negro problem is within the negro population, apart from the white—there is too much fighting and knifing in the sorrier negro streets and alleys.

No one is preventing negroes from voting. They can hold their own primaries if they wish. Under present conditions the retention of the separate and exclusive white primary is necessary. Without it we should have the filthy political conditions of Northern cities where corrupt white politicians brazenly corrupt the negroes at election time.

Politically, the "negro question" is Northern, and Northern politicians want to spread over the South the troubles they are having at home.

These white manipulators of the Northern negro voters, segregated in great cities, are of the same kind from which the carpetbaggers came to the South in "Reconstruction", and more of them now are Democratic than Republican.

Were the exclusive white primary abolished, the carpetbaggers would be upon us in hordes and the scalawags would be twenty times as many as they were in 1870, the officer-holders in the South having been multiplied by twenty since then.

Monroe, Ga., News
March 18. 1941

NEGRO EDUCATOR'S VIEW

George Archibald, superintendent of our Negro school, this city, under the heading "Looking Through Glasses With Lenses From Calvary," brings to the attention of our people a rehearsal of some of the things that this journal has insisted should be done, for some time. That our city, one of the very finest in the entire country, has neglected the provision of a drinking place for the darkies somewhere in a convenient place, and failed in the matter of providing them with a rest room or public toilet, has gevn room for some comment, if not criticism. Steve Morrow, colored, one of Walton's most substantial and yet a very humble negro, sometime ago wrote something for this paper in which he insisted that it would be tremendously to Monroe's advantage as a trading center, if these conveniences were made possible.

56k-1941

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Negro Not Different From Other Races, Says Lawyer

56K-1941

APR 9 1941

When Minority Group Dispels Inferiority Complex Progress Will Be Made, Porter Asserts

APR 9 1941

ROGERSVILLE, Tenn.— "The Negro is not fundamentally different to the Caucasian Race, and the sooner the minority racial group dispels the idea of an inferiority, just so soon will the racial group rise in the estimation of other races, and catch definite step with progress," Attorney W. L. Porter, editor of the East Tennessee News, Knoxville, declared in an address delivered before students and faculty of Swift Memorial College.

APR 9 1941

The address was arranged under direction of the Forum Club of the college, of which Mrs. I. M. Wynne is the originator.

"Thomas Edison made his contribution to science in equal proportion to the phenominal discoveries of George W. Carver. The colors of skin and texture of hair of these two great scientists were definiately the opposite, yet, to have placed them behind a screen and judged their accomplishments by comparison, as would have been utterly impossible to determine which was white and which was black," Attorney Porter declared, as he added, "hundreds of other similar examples could be offered showing the differences from the standpoint of race is nil."

The speaker stated that Negroes educated under favorable environment and adequate facilities, the same as white students, have not only shown up equal in mentality, but in certain instances have surpassed their white competitors in examinations.

Albany-Decatur, Ala. Daily
April 8, 1941

NEGRO PHILOSOPHY

When he was serving as rector of St. John's Episcopal church here and endearing himself to the people of all walks of life in Decatur, Rev. Peter M. Dennis was active in many undertakings but collecting negro dialect stories was not among them.

Since going to Dothan, he seems to have added a new role for we find him quoted in The Eufaula Tribune, as narrator of the following story supposed to have been told by a negro acquaintance:

"Religion is sorta lak elec-shuns," negro explained, "God has one vote, de debbil has one vote and man has one vote—en whichever way man votes—dat's a majority!"

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
April 12, 1941

JUSTICE.

To the Editor: If it is desired that the South return to the racial strife and hate that was evident in the early post-Civil War days, Mrs. Alma Cone's letter which appeared in the Forum Wednesday should prove very helpful.

It seems that the question of whether the officer was right in his treatment of a U. S. citizen has been changed to: Is anything wrong that a white man does to a Negro? Mrs. Cone states that "there are still a few Southerners who do not think Negroes their equal." I would like to ask: Is there anything egotistic about merely asking to be let alone? Is it fair for an officer to arrest one person at the request of another person, when that officer does not know the reason for such an arrest? I disagree with Mrs. Cone in implying that the matter is a racial issue. It is: Are we civilized enough to rise above color line and see that justice is done?

DAISY M. BUTLER.

Raleigh.

Union, S. C., Times
April 8, 1941

RACIAL BARRIERS

It was a sad day for the world when the builders of the Tower of Babel were suddenly affected with a deluge of many tongues. Or so, it seems to us. And it was a sad day when, instead of one race, tongue and color, there came the divergent races.

Racial antagonisms are difficult to overcome. Racial customs, habits and beliefs are likewise with difficulty brought into harmony. But after all, Providence in these antagonistaic elements provides the antagonistic elements that are of the greatest challenge to those who would right the world's ills and bring "equal rights to all, special privileges to none."

FRIENDS GROUP ASKS EQUALITY FOR ALL RACES
Deplores Racial Hatred As Threat To Democracy In Nation

Racial discrimination was termed a "threat to our democracy" on Friday at the Arch Street Yearly Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends.

Pleading for racial equality, the Committee on Race Relations in its annual report declared that:

"Negroes are not the only victims of racial discrimination, but they bear the brunt more heavily than other races," the report said.

"Even churches in some parts of the country are guilty of race discrimination, and all over the United States it is more difficult for Negroes to get an education than it is for whites.

"Many kinds of work, not skilled, are closed to qualified persons because of color. That naturally results in a high rate of unemployment among Negroes, and provides a ready argument for those who would make capital of democracy's failure to provide for all classes.

"Members of the Society of Friends are "inescapably a part of the world and should not be inactive because of t the lack of a perfect course of human action," the Peace Committee reported.

The Peace Committee, in its report, found that "We obviously have fallen far short of that which was required" in influencing world events.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

APR 25 1941

ANOTHER WAR WILL COST NEGROES BIG SUM, SAYS SCHUYLER

NEW YORK, April 14 (ANP)—Pointing to statements of senate finance committeeman George (D Ga.) and Taft (R. Ohio), agreeing that income taxes will be doubled next year, George E. Schuyler, chairman of the Negro Against War committee, charged that Negroes were being hardest hit by war costs. "Negroes have so little income," he asserted, "and so many jobless relatives to support, that taxation bears more heavily upon them than any other single group in the country. To boost the present income tax levy from 4 per cent to 8 per cent thus imposes a severe hardship upon employed Negroes with fair salaries."

It has been estimated by Sen. Taft that five billion dollars of additional revenue must be raised by taxation to help pay in part the huge armaments bill. There is accordingly increasing talk in Washington about a federal sales tax. Schuyler feels that this will be a severe chop at the low wage groups who have "the biggest families and thus make the most purchases."

APR 25 1941

"Already," he declared, "war profiteering is skyrocketing prices of necessities, coffee, for example, having gone up 85 per cent in the past year, although there is a world surplus. Food, textiles and building materials have also increased in price although there is a great surplus in the country.

"Negroes are being harder hit because they are not getting jobs making armaments, munitions, planes, and military equipment. Yet they and poor white folks are paying heaviest for the war."

APR 25 1941

Schuyler sees a tripling of prices "when this country openly enters the war, and Roosevelt's Fascist policies outlaw strikes, the workers' only remedy.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

UNDER THE MICROSCOPE

By E. WASHINGTON RHODES

IMPRESSIONS OF THE SOUTH

MAY 1 - 1941

OBSERVATIONS on my way South to speak at the reunion of students of a little Presbyterian school which I attended in 1908: John Drew of Darby was driving. After going at the rate of 60 to 70 miles an hour for a long period of time one gets accustomed to the speed. That is responsible for many drivers not realizing how fast they are going. Seventy miles an hour appears to be fifty after two or three hours. Below Richmond, Virginia, there are few towns of any size. After Raleigh, North Carolina, there are no towns which cause delay because of traffic and red lights. That is the reason why so much better time can be made in the South than the congested North.

RHODES

There are exceptionally good roads all the way down. The average width of United States highway number one is three lanes all the way to South Carolina. It is six cars wide in many spots. There is a peach of road between Washington and Richmond. South Carolina roads are the straightest. But this advantage becomes dangerous because the roads are narrow and the shoulders are soft. If an automobile hits one of these shoulders at a high rate of speed, the occupants will be either in heaven or hell. Signs posted on the trees read: "Tomorrow you may be in heaven or hell."

MAY 1 - 1941

White and colored workers are constantly repairing highways. There seems to be little difference in the type of employment. At some points, white men hold the slow down signals and at others colored men wave the red flag. White men and colored operate the road machines and the concrete mixers. Both shovel dirt and handle picks. And for the first time in my life I saw about 100 men on the chain gang with watchmen holding loaded double barrel shotguns ready to shoot at the drop of a hat. The men were all white. They don't mix them on the chain gang.

Colored people are improving their homes. When I was a boy, few people in Camden, S. C., had bath rooms or inside toilets. Now most of them do. About one-fourth of the area of Main Street in that town is owned by colored business and professional men. That, I believe, is a world record. People in the country are painting their houses and barns; at least this is what I saw from the highway. In former years century-old houses never had a coat of paint. That was one of the reasons for the terrible looking houses. Paint adds new life to even a shack.

Washington, D. C., is the most congested city in America. One must inch along at a snail's pace in the nation's capital. Automobiles are there from every state in America. One gets the idea that war clouds are hanging heavy. Soldiers training in many camps. Barracks springing up like mushrooms. The same kind of activity which prevailed during the last World War.

MAY 1 - 1941

Home again after a hurried 1200-mile trip through the section of America which could be the world's paradise, were it not for certain rotten prejudices based on color. By the way, be sure to fill your gas tanks before leaving Washington on your next trip South, because gasoline which costs 14 cents in Washington costs 22 cents in South Carolina.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Indians Seek $231,000

MAY 10 1941

E. Louis Moore (standing, right), Indianapolis, Ind., attorney, was snapped by the AFRO cameraman as he presented the case of the Miami Indian tribe before the House Indian Affairs Committee on behalf of the Rev. Charles Bondy (seated, center), chief of the tribe.

MAY 10 1941

Congressman Will Rogers of Oklahoma, chairman of the committee, listens to Mr. Moore's explanation of why Uncle Sam should pay the tribe $231,000 for land confiscated in 1854.

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
June 23, 1941

"GOD'S COUNTRY."

To the Editor: Is the Negro as good as the white man? If he is not, then does not the white man degrade himself when he goes into the ring with the Negro? And therefore does not the white man deserve to get busted on the nose when he does it? But then, on the other hand, suppose the Negro is as good as the white man, then where is the point to all of this yelling for the Negro's blood? And especially when the Negro has conducted himself as a gentleman and with becoming modesty at all times.

Some years ago one of those arrogant, proud, cruel, Satanic beasts known as Germans, came over here and beat up a poor, inoffensive Negro, and Congress cut such a caper over it that it makes me think it wouldn't be any matter if those same Germans were to bomb —— out of this same Congress.

The Lord has blessed us as a nation until we have gotten into the habit of boasting. But when I think of the late chain letter craze, whereby we were all going to get rich, and of the Mars broadcast scare, and of the daily highway slaughter, not to mention the frenzy to get one poor little Negro man whipped by a white man, and other things too numerous to mention, I say when I think of all of these things, I am amazed and astonished at the goodness and mercy of the Lord in permitting such a people to encumber His beautiful world.

I sincerely hope that Hitler's hordes of Satan are never allowed to reach this country (God's country), but I believe our best defense is not guns, tanks, planes, etc. While these are good, and I say let there be no let-up along this line, I also say that our most important line of defense is to make this God's country, not in name only but in deed and in truth.

Let us get on our knees and stay there till we pray through. Let us restore God to first place in our lives and in the nation. Let us believe him and hold on to him till he blesses us so good that we won't even hate Hitler any more. Then if we don't hate him should we trust him? Never. Give God all the glory and have no confidence in the flesh and dictators.

J. P. DAVIS.

Fayetteville.

Bystander
Des Moines, Iowa

NEGROES TO PAY FOR WHITE WAR

Washington, (NNS)—As the House Ways and Means Committee continues debates on the new tax program for raising defense funds, all signs point to the fact that once again the poor people—and therefore Negroes—will bear the heaviest burden. It was taken for granted that those in the upper-income brackets would bitterly fight against any proposal that would hit the wealthy in the only place it hurts—the pocket. But now the middle-class group, making incomes from $2,000 to $5,000 a year are also loudly protesting any additional income tax boost, and are loudly advocating an all-inclusive sales tax.

MAY 8 1941

56k-1941

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

THERE IS A VAST DIFFERENCE IN THE FORM OF GOVERNMENT AND IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF GOVERNMENT

The citizen can be both proud and loyal to his government; of which he is part and parcel; and hate its administration, in the hands of men, who manipulate it, for selfish and dictatorial purposes. It is not disloyal to country, or lack of patriotism in the heart of the citizen, who object to the policy of men in charge of our form of government, who use it for the promotion of selfish ulterior purposes; and who are quick to denounce all men, who have the moral courage and stamina to differ from them, and expose their propaganda. Men should be morally certain, that they are right, before they go ahead and brand all other men, as traitors to their government; when they have the lives, rights and property of those they condemn in their hands. There are neither excuse, or reparation for error; not even honest error, if there is such an article. If you take an individual's life, peace and happiness away from him, you cannot restore either. But you filch from the person, that which does not enrichen you, but makes the individual poor indeed.

Let us illustrate the point. The Negro is a native born American citizen; and under the Constitution, Bill of Rights and under every law of right and justice, he is entitled to every right, privilege and opportunity, any other citizen enjoys. He has proven his love of country and loyalty to the flag, by giving his life and blood on the battlefield, whenever his country required his services. He has made this supreme sacrifice uncomplainingly. Must he be charged with disloyalty to his government, by those, whom he honestly differs from; and who fought to destroy the Union, while he fought to preserve the Union? Must he be threatened with the loss of what few privileges, rights and opportunities he has, because of love for his country, he walks out in the open, and says to his President: Mr. President, "we want to do our part on our defense program, along with other citizens, but we cannot do that, unless you cut out race discrimination on the defense program. We stand upon the right of petition, set out in the Federal Constitution. We petition your Excellency to issue an executive order, proclaiming to the office of Production of Management, that all discrimination in defense programs, and every other Government service must cease, and all future contracts must carry this provision." This is the letter and spirit of our form of government. Our form of Government, is composed of native born and naturalized citizens; and not of races. The individual is the unit and not the race.

Abuse and vituperation against those, who differ from us, have never been accepted by an honest public sentiment as decent argument won a case, or established the truth. Noise nor temper is no proof of sincerity or patriotism. Honest men always look with suspicion on the fellow, who sees wrong in everybody except himself. Everybody is wrong but "me." This character usually has a trick up his sleeve; that will fall out before the public in time to betray the propagandists. This brings us down to the genius of our Form of Government. Free speech, free press, free religion and the right of public assembly in the time of peace; secure from molestation. When Lindberg, Senator Wheeler and all others, who agree with them, express their views on the war situation and suggests that the principles of democracy for which we fight, are already lost; they have the perfect right to do so freely, and unmolested by the President or any other American citizen or authority. The President has neither the right nor authority to call those, who criticise his war policies, copperheads because they do not see things as he does. The President is preaching the gospel of democracy to the world; and he cannot continue to consistently deny the application of the principles of democracy, to home folks, because they differ from him on questions of administration of public affairs.

The President as a private citizen, has the same right to criticise individuals as individuals have to criticise him; but he has no right to officially denounce and call other citizens hard names, because they do not swallow his policies, lock, stock, and barrel. He is as much the servant of those, who disagree with him, as he is the servant of those, who agree with him, and which he praises to the very top. For the President to take any other attitude, would be to sanction totalitarianism for the world, rather than making democracy safe for the world.

—Union-Review

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Pittman Hearing Here Excites Keen Interest in South Georgia

UNDER FIRE—The Board of Regents in a meeting here tomorrow will decide the fate of Dr. Marvin S. Pittman, president of the Georgia State Teachers' College of Statesboro.

Teachers College President Welcomes Chance to Answer Critics.

Special to THE CONSTITUTION.

STATESBORO, Ga., July 12.—The keenest interest is manifested in Statesboro, Bulloch county and surrounding territory in the hearing to be held by the board of regents in Atlanta Monday for Dr. Marvin S. Pittman. A number of citizens from this area will attend.

When seen here today, Dr. Pittman said, "I am pleased to have an opportunity to tell the regents and the public at large of the operations of the Georgia Teachers' College and my connection with it. The many letters which I have received reveal the fact that the hearing is not a matter which concerns me alone, or Statesboro and Bulloch county, but all who are interested in the public education in Georgia are concerned."

Answers Charge.

Asked about the charge that he "had been too active in partisan politics," Dr. Pittman replied, "I am willing to have that and any other charges which may be made against me answered by the good citizens of this community. The regents and the public also, I think, want to know the facts in the case and that is the purpose of the hearing as I understand it."

"How did the charges originally arise?" he was asked. To which he replied, "Well, the man who administers any public institution and does his duty is sure to make some enemies and critics. I have not been an exception. These persons, I do not know who they are, who do not know the facts, have been misinformed and the charges have grown out of these misrepresentations. I trust and believe they will be cleared up at the hearing Monday."

Reared in Mississippi.

"What about the charge that you are a foreigner?" he was asked.

"For 200 years," the black-haired educator replied, "my people have lived in the deep south. My grandfather was a slave owner; my father and his three brothers were Confederate soldiers; I grew up in Mississippi, which is even more southern in its attitude, if possible, than Georgia. Unfortunately I was not born in Georgia, but fortunately much of the Georgia spirit was born in me."

In answer to the question, "In the event you are not reappointed as president of the Georgia Teachers College what would you do?" Dr. Pittman replied, "My reappointment as president of the college is not the matter of chief concern, but the proper settlement of the issue involved is of major importance to me, to the entire teaching profession, and to the public at large."

PITTMAN'S FATHER FOUGHT FOR SOUTH

Descendant of an English family residing in this country since 1700, Dr. Pittman is the son of the late John Wesley Pittman, farmer and minister of the Methodist Episcopal church.

His mother was Ellen Bradford, daughter of George Washington Bradford, farmer and Presbyterian minister whose forebears were among Pilgrims who landed at Plymouth Rock in 1620.

His father and three of his uncles were soldiers of the Confederacy. One of his uncles was killed and his father and both other uncles were wounded, but continued in the service until the surrender.

His family, in the great migrations of the early 1800s left their North Carolina home and went westward through Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi. Many of his blood kin are Georgians, and a sister was born in Atlanta.

Graduate of Millsaps, a Methodist college at Jackson, Miss., Dr. Pittman was parish superintendent of schools in Louisiana, taught history at Louisiana Normal College and was president of the Louisiana State Teachers' Association in 1912. From 1912 to 1918 he was director of teachers institutes and rural education of Oregon Normal School. He later took graduate work at Columbia, served as director of rural education and teacher training at Michigan State Normal, and became president of the Georgia State Teachers' College in 1934 at the invitation of the Board of Regents of the University System. In spite of appropriations decreasing from $72,491 in 1931 to $53,839 in 1940, during his tenure the school has more than doubled in physical plant, number of students, number of teachers and number of graduates.

Distinguished in the field of rural education, he has also created the outstanding department of industrial arts in the south, and the school under his presidency has been recognized by the National Association of Teachers' Colleges and the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary schools. He is also author of many important textbooks in the educational field.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

ONE WORD MORE

By RALPH McGILL.

BASTILLE DAY Remember very well going out through the narrow old streets of Paris to the place where the bastille had stood.

I thought of the mobs that had stormed down those streets—the ragged, hungry, oppressed people who were beginning the first explosive drama in the overthrow of their King who had kept them in misery.

At the place itself there was quiet. An old woman with a mole on her chin sat by her flower stand. It is a poor section of the city. There were small shops, a bistro or two, a few carts, a few trucks.

There is nothing left of the bastille. A heavy black line in the pavement outlines the base and the bastions of that great pile of stone and bars in the dungeons of which innocent men lived out starved lives, their hearts eaten out with bitterness.

I stood there and wondered how many groans had been heard in the streets about that great prison. I wondered how it must have looked that day when the mob stormed it and the commandant hesitated until it was too late.

The bastille was no ordinary prison. Charles Dickens had a picture of it in his book, "The Tale of Two Cities." It was a prison in which the despot of France and his smaller but equally despotic henchmen hid their mistakes.

It was difficult, standing there that peaceful day watching the old woman with the mole sprinkle water on her flowers. That one day there had been such a prison as the bastille and such a cruel, heartless government as ruled in its day.

There was no sign of it, no old bit of masonry, no rubble—just a black, heavy line in the pavement of the square outlining where it stood.

Today is Bastille Day, but there will not be any Bastille Day celebration in Paris today. At least I assume not. Ordinarily it is to the French what the Fourth of July is to us.

TODAY IN ATLANTA Today the Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia is to meet and go through the motions of a trial.

One can feel a lot of sympathy for the members of that board. By no stretch of imagination can they awake this morning and view the day with any prospect of pleasure. They are honorable men caught in a political snare.

The Governor of the state announced long days ago what their verdict will be. They know that in a previous hearing the defendant was cleared. They know that for two weeks the most vicious campaign of attempted bribery, intimidation and falsehood has been carried on by various persons interested in the hue and cry against the defendant.

They know the defendant has not been shown any of the so-called evidence against him. They know he won't be shown it. They know that no matter if no conclusive evidence is shown they still will be expected to vote the defendant guilty. They can't be happy about it. They know that others of the board were dismissed because they would not affirm a guilt not proved. Today they are called to affirm what the Governor has declared.

I know of nothing more ironic than the official union of Austria with Germany. The announcement of it, and then, two days later, a solemn but farcical plebiscite in which the people where given a chance to affirm what already had been done.

No, Walter D. Cocking "ain't gonna be there in the fall."

The Governor said so days ago.

Today the regents meet—it is a futile, empty, meaningless meeting.

THE LATE HUEY LONG I would like again to ask that the people retain their common sense and view this problem in its real light.

It is not a pretty story. The story of attempted bribery, efforts to bribe a Negro to rob a house, efforts to have a picture faked, a Negro taken to a place which was said to be the Ku Klux Klan headquarters, a pistol put in front of him and a paper given him to sign.

No jury in the nation would listen to any such evidence.

I cannot believe it will be presented today—yet, they have been out gathering it.

In Atlanta even the Ku Klux Klan was disgusted with it and denied having a chapter in Athens and denied any sympathy with the movement.

The late Huey Long liked that sort of smearing. He did not halt at charging some person he was trying to get rid of with advocating social equality with Negroes. He blandly let fall charges of Negro blood.

It is odd how the pattern of dictatorship always is the same. It begins by calling the newspapers names. The newspapers are attacked as liars. The newspapers are damned in every speech. Then follows the personal smearing—the cruel, ruthless charges. Huey knew the game. Huey followed, and improved the pattern. It is easy to see every move.

I don't think Georgia likes this. I think it makes Georgians wince to have this sort of rotten thing be done to any man. He hasn't had a fair deal. He won't get one. He won't get a fair hearing. He can't when the verdict is announced before the hearing. Georgia people like to see fair treatment given every man.

I don't think Georgians—farmers, workers, teachers, clerks, bankers, or anyone else, will like the slimy trail left by the gatherers of so-called "evidence."

It's Bastille Day. The bastille is gone. One of these days we will look back at this sordid chapter in the destruction of the integrity of our University System and find that the only signs of it left is a black mark in our memories.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Negro Economic Leadership

THE GREATEST TEACHER and leader of all times said "man cannot live by bread alone." We live in a hustling age which does not take time to deny that philosophy but which by precept and example teaches that bread is of great if not paramount importance if we are to live at all. All our leadership therefore has been put to the economic test. We think of a preacher of the "gospel" even as successful if he collects large amounts of money at his church, has a fine financial organization and maintains an excellent "credit rating." A physician whose real business is to heal the sick and whose success should be measured by the expensive car he drives and the type of home he owns. The school teacher and the college professor are judged by their material success rather than by what they have been able to achieve in the way of passing on the torch of knowledge or inspiring the everlasting souls of youth.

All the above is mostly wrong. We do need economic leadership. We should look to our business men and be able to find it. Too often our business men are not shining examples of success in the economic field. Perhaps one reason for this is that quite a few of our business men have missed their calling. Economic leadership for the Negro, "a poor race in a rich country" as Doctor W. E. B. DuBois once described us, requires a high order of intelligence and very thorough training in business technique and above all business integrity or character.

—Savannah (Ga.) Journal

56k-1941

We Gotta Get Togethah

FEB 8 1941

WHA SHOULD ah go to wah? Ah ain't mad at nobody. Hitler ain't nevah done nothin' to me. Wha don' Hitler and Roosevelt fight it out togethah if they's mad.

Dan, a young Negro WPA worker was scrubbing the long hallway.

It isn't a question of whether you're mad at anybody or not I answered. If the big boys who run the government decide you have to go, you'll go, whether you want to or not.

Well, ah don' wanna go, and besides, them Germans sual couldn't treat man race o' people no worse than we's treated now! Just look at me! Heah ah am on the WPA—ah don' wan' no WPA—ah wants a job. In a couple months dey's gonna kick me off the WPA—then what ah'm gonna do?

Ah been lookin' fo a job all the time, and you know what? Ah can't even buy a job—yeah! Ah even tried to buy me a job—ah went to one of them employment agencies, and they met me at the doah, and they say 'We ain' got nothin' fo' you,' Mah race o' people ain' even allowed to go in most of de places, even to LOOK fo' work—dey don' even wan' us in dere.

AN ANOTHAH thing, he continued. We's suppose' to be free Americans—we's born here in the United States, and we's suppose to have equal opportunity—an' those people what comes from England n Germany n Russia n France n Italy n Greece, and all ovah de worl'—dey's allowed to go anywhere they wanna an' get a good job—but we ain' even got the chance to go hardly any place to look for a job. An' in de south, dey's even worse off then we is heah.

I know it, I said. In the south they can't even ride in the same street car.

FEB 8 1941

An anothah thing, continued Dan. We ain' even allowed to go in a restauran' an get us a cup o' coffee. Ah goes in a restauran' an' ah ask fo' a cup o' coffee. An' de man he says, 'Yo' wanna take it out wid ya? An' ah says no sah, ah'd like to have it heah' 'if yo' all don' mind, An' he says, 'well, you'll have to take it out wid ya.' An' den ah walks out of de restauran' 'cause ah don' lahk to stan' out on de street an drink de coffee.

I KNOW how they treat the Negroes in restaurants. I said. Not long ago, I was in a restaurant on the south side with some friends, and we noticed that coffee was 10c on the menu. Being in an ordinary restaurant we asked why coffee was so much, and the waiter said, 'It's only a nickel, we put 10c on the menu to keep the niggers out.

Yeah, said Dan. An' we supposs' to be equal... de constitution say so. Why dey call us niggah?

Well, Dan, I said. Nigger is a word used to show contempt for Negroes, to make Negroes feel inferior, to justify making Negroes live in filthy slums or rotten shacks, to keep them from association with white people except to do the dirtiest work at the lowest pay.

Yeah, ah suah wish ah could get revenge on all de white race! exlaimed Dan. Ah wish ah could show dem ah's just as good as dey is.

FEB 8 1941

To get revenge wouldn't help anything, Dan, I said. It would only make things worse, because you'd get in more trouble than you are in now.... And besides all white people aren't your enemy.

Who is mah enemy den? demanded Dan.

THE BOSSES, Dan. The small majority that owns the whole world and makes folks like you and me work for them. These bosses are afraid of us workers. So they divide us up by sowing race hatred among us. They're responsible for some workers calling other workers wops, hunyaks, polacks, dumb swedes and all the rest of it. They're responsible for all the misery that Jewish people are made to suffer. And they're at the bottom of this nigger and Jim Crow business.

You can't beat them at their own game, Dan. Getting revenge on them, stringing them up the way they do to your people won't help you Dan.

What will, den? demandad Dan.

When the white workers and the Negro workers and all the other workers understand that the bosses are at the bottom of this racial hatred and discrimination and UNITE to take away the factories and the mines and the mills from the bosses and run them to feed and clothe everybody, black or white. Then there won't be any bosses to spread race hatred, there wont be any niggers and dagoes and sheenies. There'll be workers and there'll be equality.

FEB 8 1941

I guess I was carried away by what I was saying. Dan seemed impressed.

Ah guess we gotta get togethah, he said. Yeah. We gotta get togethah.

D. Hamilton

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Denies Quoted Article

JAN 9 1941

Mis-Quoted On 'Cat Burglar' Statement, Says Veteran Jurist

By JOHN A. SAUNDERS

The Hon. Harry S. McDevitt, resident judge of Common Pleas Court No. 1, does not like the idea of being charged with making a statement which might be interpreted as one that condones or endorses the lynching of Negroes.

He has been accused of making such an un-American assertion, but in a statement to the TRIBUNE on Tuesday, the veteran jurist emphatically denied certain portions of a statement attributed to him in an article which appeared in a daily newspaper last Friday.

The article, which purportedly quoted Judge McDevitt, inferred that he condoned lynching and mob violence when he sentenced North Philadelphia's notorious "Cat Burglar" to from 50 to 100 years in the Eastern Penitentiary.

Denies Quotation

The article quoted the jurist as stating:

"This is the most inhuman, beastly cycle of conduct I have ever listened to. If you were south of the Mason-Dixon line, a trial would not be necessary. You ought to be in a cage."

Admitted Saying

Judge McDevitt admitted saying some of the things with which he has been charged, but claims that by failing to quote his full statement, the person responsible for the article gave the reading public the wrong impression of his true feelings.

"What I really said was this," he continued:

"This is the most inhuman, beastly cycle of conduct I have ever listened to. If you were south of the Mason-Dixon line, in one of those backwood States where they have no regard for law and order, a trial would not be necessary. You are fortunate to be in a State where the people are intelligent and believe in law and order."

However, the article has given rise to much conjecture on the part of both white and colored citizens and organizations as to the judge's true thoughts and feelings concerning the vile, infamous and criminal practice of lynching colored Americans in certain sections of the South.

Organization to Act

The Philadelphia Council of the National Negro Congress is said to be drafting a protest to be sent to Judge McDevitt, and the Philadelphia Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People took steps expected to culminate in similar action at a meeting at the YWCA, 1005 Catharine street, Tuesday night.

The notorious "Cat Burglar" perpetrated a wave of terror which resulted in 48 armed robberies and the raping of a number of socially prominent women at the point of a gun.

He gave his name as Isaiah Smith, 20, of 21st street near Susquehanna avenue. He and Arthur Clisby, 18, of 19th street near Berks, pleaded guilty to 48 indictments charging robbery and criminal assault. Clisby received a sentence of from 40 to 80 years.

Women Witnesses

Judge McDevitt's courtroom was packed and jammed with witnesses when the "Cat" and members of his gang were sentenced. There were a number of women appearing as witnesses. All said they were either beaten, robbed or assaulted by Smith and Clisby.

Three other members of the gang pleaded guilty and were sentenced. Davis Williams, 32, of Norris street near 23rd, Smith's step-father, pleaded guilty to pawning loot for the gang. He was sentenced to from 7½ to 15 years.

Samuel Taggert, 34, and Timothy Dooley, 40, both of Mervine street near Susquehanna avenue, pleaded guilty to receiving stolen goods. They received six months.

Fred Jacobs, 15, of 18th street near Montgomery avenue, was not arraigned with the rest of the gang, but will be tried in Juvenile Court.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Colored Youths Get Chance in Canada

MAR 29 1941

MONTREAL.—(ANP)—Dr. K. I. Melville, colored assistant professor of pharmacology of McGill University Medical School, recently stated that Canada's defense industries are training and absorbing colored youths as fast as they qualify and apply.

A number of them have already been assigned to the Vickers Aircraft and the Fairchild Aircraft and the munitions industry which is expected to reach its peak by summer will take many more he stated.

Thus war conditions have resulted in definite progressive steps being made by the colored Canadian. Already a factor in the army, he is participating as skilled artisans and technicians and is becoming an integral part of Canada's defense.

Monroe, Ga., News
June 17, 1941

BEST DARKIES REVOLT

Here in Monroe we have lots of negroes who are firm believers in the observance of the laws of the land, who, as we see them, stands for morals, clean living, and who are devout church folk and rigidly condemn the law infractionists and are sincere in the belief that they should be punished. One of our oldest, most dependable darkies remarked to us a few days ago "that when members of my race so far forget themselves as to fight, knock one another in the head, knife and shoot each other, the cloud of their violations could not do otherwise than settle down upon the innocent—those who are endeavoring with all their strength of body, mind and heart to preserve the peace and good order of the community." Is he right or wrong?

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

IS THE 5th COLUMN MARCHING IN?

MAR 1 1941

Last week in our city edition, and this week in our National, we published an article telling of Klan endorsement given the Little Oklahoma Dies Committee. Although the Klan without warning, scattered a folder all around the Capitol one day during the recent investigation of the Oklahoma Federation For Constitutional Rights, the pamphlets were as scarce as hen teeth when this writer started out the next day to capture one.

The reason for the sudden disappearance of the Ku Klux leaflet rests in the fact that the Little Dies Committee did not want the public to see the close relationship. The order went out to "scoop 'em up and spade 'em in".

But we have published a verbatum copy of the leaflet and any one who desires may come to the Black Dispatch office to peruse same. We have it here in black and white, signed "Oklahoma Realm Office of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Oklahoma City, Phone 8-9128".

It will be recalled that last summer the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan held a joint picnic and rally with German Bundists in New Jersey. Time magazine carried a story regarding this union picnic, and it was later said by a German Bundist that the Klan was the only organization in America which the German Bund had been able to penetrate.

To add weight to this evidence we have the testimony of Congressman Frank E. Hook, of Michigan, who in a speech February 18th, this year, said the Dies Committee, created for the purpose of investigating un-American activities has been flirting with the Silver Shirts, the Christian Front and other facist organizations. And that Joseph P. Kamp, former editor of the Fascist Magazine "The Awakener" is now writing publicity stuff for the Dies Committee.

MAR 1 1941

Here is what Congressman Hook says regarding Kamp's relation to the Dies Committee".

Despite the fanfare that has surrounded members of the Dies committee and the staff in their investigation of Nazi and Fascist agents and movements in the past 12 omnths, I submit that the record shows little of substantial accomplishment in this regard. I submit, further, that the records do not disclose what I consider a thorough investigation of many notorious organizations whose methods and objectives give grounds for classifying them as disrupting influences in these crucial days when the unity of our people is paramount.

So pronounced are the purposes of such organizations to sow the seeds of discord widespread throughout the country that actions of these organizations arouse justified suspicion that they are definitely sympathetic to Nazi and Fascist aims, if they are not actually agents of the Nazis. The effect of their operation under the cloak of patriotism is certainly what the Quislings and Lavals of this country seek to achieve.

The most recent product of an organization of this type has recently been mailed to every member of this body and to each Member of the Senate. My esteemed colleague the gentleman from the State of Washington (Mr. Coffee) mentioned this organization briefly a few days ago on the floor of this House. I refer to the Constitutional Educational League and the pamphlet The Dies Committee and the Fifth Column, written by Joseph P. Kamp, head of the organization. No effort so far as I know, has ever been made by the Dies committee to investigate the record of Mr. Kamp or from what source he derives his support. Quite the contrary: there is every indication that Mr. Kamp and the Dies committee staff are in close collaboration. Mr. Kamp is known to have frequented the offices of the committee for quite a period some weeks prior to the appearance of this scurrilous document—a document aimed at the President, at Mrs. Roosevelt, at Attorney General Jackson, and other high officials of the Government. And yet the record of this Mr. Kamp smells to high heaven of un-American activities, activities calculated to breed class and race hatred of the most virulent and disruptive sort.

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One of Kamp's principal activities has been distribution of anti-Semitic literature throughout the country, cooperating with William Dudley Pelley of the Silver Shirts, among others. Two of the documents he has assisted in giving circulation are the so-called Benjamin Franklin letter attacking the Jews, a letter notorious as a forgery, and a pamphlet entitled, "Why Are the Jews Persecuted for Their Religion"?

Praise for Kamp and his work has come from James True, well-known anti-Semitic head of the Industrial Control Reports. Kamp's publication have been distributed widely by such avowed pro-Hitlerites as Allen Zoll, of the American Patriots, Inc.; John Cecil of the National Conference Board; and John B. Snow, of the League for Constitutional Government.

These and other facts on Kamp and the Constitutional Educational League, Inc., are to be found in various issues of The Hour, an authoritative confidental news letter devoted to exposing Nazi, anti-Semetic, and similar "fifth column" activities and individauls, whose board of editorial consultants include such well-known writers and historians as Wythe Williams, Hendrik Van Loon, Leland Stowe, and Prof. F. L. Schuman, of Williams College.

Kamp was one of the sponsors of the Hotel Biltmore meeting in New York City December 16, 1938, for Gen. George Van Horn Mosley when the latter delivered his vituperative anti-Semetic and anti-Government speech. Co sponsors with him at the time were Allen Zoll and John E. Kelly, notorious Jersey City Fascist, who has been one of the frequent speakers before German-American Bund and Christian Front meetings. On May 24, 1939, Kamp sponsored a pro-American mass meeting, at which the Christian Front leader, Joseph McWilliams, was one of the chief speakers.

In my opinion, the Department of Justice should investigate this matter, because I think there has been an illegal use of the mails.

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Do you recall the story of ancient Rome. It is said that Nero occupied his time fiddling while the city, that sat on seven hills, was burning. Here we have sabotuers prevelant everywhere, and yet men supposed to offer leadership to the nation flirt with fascism. The men who do this are lacking in vision, or worse still, "fifth columnists", openly betraying their country to the enemy.

Dorothy Thompson sometime ago wrote a very revealing article on a fascist coup, which this noted woman feels is eminent in this country. Miss Thompson hates fascism, but this brillant, alert writer has an awareness of the blundering traitorous conduct of those in power. Miss Thompson says "fascism' will come to our shores parading as "100 per cent Americanism", and this is what we have in the capital of Oklahoma today. We have a little group, alleging to have a patent on patriotism. They strut and shout, but when we look behind the fog of hypocrisy, we find the Ku Klux, the Silver Shirts and other vicious alien-isms hiding.

MAR 1 1941

Someone may think we have enlarged the picture but keep this in mind; Congressman Dickstein, of New York announced last week in Congress;

"110 Fascist organizations in this country had the back key, and have now the back key to the back door of the Dies Committee".

Christian Recorder
Philadelphia, Pa.

STANDING THE STORM

Years ago when the shackles of slavery were still upon the limbs of our foreparents while enduring an oppressive iniquitous system of economic exploitation, brutalising and dehumanising, by faith they looked forward to the day of freedom, and sang: "We'll stand the storm, it wont be long, We'll anchor bye and bye." After two centuries and a half the day of freedom dawned. They kept the faith.

APR 17 1941

Behind us now are seventy odd years of freedom. We have known the terror of Night riders, terrorists, and the diabolical Ku Klux Klan. We have been driven from the polls, denied the manhood rights of simple justice and American citizenship. We have felt about our necks the tightening noose of the lynchers' rope. Our flesh has been scorched, and seared at the stake. Our children have been denied a just distribution of educational funds, yet we have paid our pro rata of taxes, like other citizens. Injustice rears its hydra head even now when the fate of the country is being endangered. The eating cancer from within is more deadly than totalitarianism from abroad.

APR 17 1941

The nation in preparing for war discriminates against one-tenth of its citizenry solely because of color. Negroes are compelled to fight for a chance to fight to save America for democrats who themselves need to be saved from themselves. Negroes saved the union once. They may have to save it again. In the meantime they sing: "We'll stand the storm, it wont be long, we'll anchor bye and bye."

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Years ago when the shackles of slavery were still upon the limbs of our foreparents while enduring an oppressive iniquitous system of economic exploitation, brutalising and dehumanising, by faith they looked forward to the day of freedom, and sang: "We'll stand the storm, it wont be long, We'll anchor bye and bye." After two centuries and a half the day of freedom dawned. They kept the faith.

APR 17 1941

Behind us now are seventy odd years of freedom. We have known the terror of Night riders, terrorists, and the diabolical Ku Klux Klan. We have been driven from the polls, denied the manhood rights of simple justice and American citizenship. We have felt about our necks the tightening noose of the lynchers' rope. Our flesh has been scorched, and seared at the stake. Our children have been denied a just distribution of educational funds, yet we have paid our pro rata of taxes, like other citizens. Injustice rears its hydra head even now when the fate of the country is being endangered. The eating cancer from within is more deadly than totalitarianism from abroad.

APR 17 1941

The nation in preparing for war discriminates against one-tenth of its citizenry solely because of color. Negroes are compelled to fight for a chance to fight to save America for democrats who themselves need to be saved from themselves. Negroes saved the union once. They may have to save it again. In the meantime they sing: "We'll stand the storm, it wont be long, we'll anchor bye and bye."

56k-1941

Chester, S. C., Reporter
February 3, 1941

RENEW SUPPORT OF ORGANIZATIONS, LAWSON INSISTS

FEB 1 1941

By EDWARD LAWSON
Managing Editor, Opportunity Magazine

Strange how quickly values change these crucial days. Not so long ago thousands of persons of both races felt—whether they said so or not—that many of the institutions which the Negro had created for his betterment over a period of 75 years were on the BRINK OF FAILURE.

This was the way their logic ran:

The world is MOVING. We are in a NEW ERA. And the main feature of that New Era is that GOVERNMENT is TAKING OVER.

GOVERNMENT is going to give us JOBS.

GOVERNMENT is going to guarantee our CIVIL RIGHTS.

GOVERNMENT is going to build us HOUSES.

GOVERNMENT is going to grant us what we need for SECURITY.

GOVERNMENT is going, eventually, to wipe out all DISCRIMINATION, SEGREGATION, and ECONOMIC INEQUALITY.

Certainly they had some reason to think that way.

NEW DEAL SET PACE IN SOCIAL THINKING

No national administration had ever gone so far ahead in its SOCIAL THINKING and its WILLINGNESS TO COPE WITH THE PROBLEMS OF THE UNDERPRIVILEGED as had the NEW DEAL. No administration had ever seemed to have GREATER CONCERN for the condition of the Negro in our national life. No administration had ever TALKED SO MUCH about raising him to a position of full MANHOOD in our democratic system.

The NEW DEAL was so FRESH in its outlook and so UNABASHED in its apparent efforts to improve the Negro's situation that for a time it almost totally disarmed those who had worked so hard toward the same end for so many weary years.

ORGANIZATIONS SEEMED USELESS

They began to wonder:

If GOVERNMENT, through the WPA, the NYA, the Employment Service, and all its other agencies, is going to give us JOBS, why do we need such an organization as the URBAN LEAGUE?

If GOVERNMENT, by means of legislation, is going to guarantee our CIVIL RIGHTS, why do we need such an organization as the N.A.A.C.P.?

If GOVERNMENT, through its Federal Housing Administration and its U.S. Housing Administration, is going to build us decent homes, why do we need such groups as TENANTS' LEAGUES?

If GOVERNMENT, through its Federal Security System, is going to give us SOCIAL SECURITY, why do we need our FRATERNAL GROUPS and our BUSINESS ASSOCIATIONS?

In short, if GOVERNMENT is working with all its vast resources actually to wipe out DISCRIMINATION, SEGREGATION, and INEQUALITY, why do we need ANY racial or interracial organizations?

GOVERNMENT WAS TAKING CARE OF THINGS

After thinking hard—but perhaps not hard enough—about these things, they began to express themselves thus on the subject:

"The URBAN LEAGUE is no longer of much use; GOVERNMENT has TAKEN OVER the tremendous task of finding Negroes WORK."

"The N.A.A.C.P. is getting nowhere fast; the GOVERNMENT is way out ahead of it in the fight for CIVIL RIGHTS."

And thus right down the line—"ALL these organizations look as though they're on their LAST LEGS."

That attitude was fast becoming widespread, say a year or two ago.

Since then—and you may have noticed it—there's been a sudden and tremendous SHIFT.

SYMPATHETIC YESTERDAY, HOSTILE TODAY

A GOVERNMENT that yesterday was SYMPATHETIC to the Negro's plea for a SQUARE DEAL today is ADAMANT and even HOSTILE. Many of its social principles have, for the time at least, been SHELVED to make way for what we optimistically brand DEFENSE.

The NEW DEAL has moved over to make way for the ARMY. And NATIONAL UNITY, the Army argues, allows for no dissenting voice.

Every Negro knows what that means if he takes the time to think about it.

It means that unless we put up a STIFF FIGHT, we'll soon be RIGHT BACK WHERE WE STARTED FROM. Exclusion from DEFENSE JOBS logically will lead to exclusion from post-defense INDUSTRY. Curtailment of our hard-won CIVIL RIGHTS in the present emergency might NEVER END when the emergency is over. Acceptance of IMPROPER HOUSING by Negroes rushed to defense projects could lead us to condone the breeding of NEW SLUMS and Negro GHETTOES. And so right down the line.

NEED FULL STRENGTH OF RACIAL UNITY

It's obvious that we can't fight these things as INDIVIDUALS. We need ORGANIZATION. We need the FULL STRENGTH of RACIAL UNITY now as never before.

Our existing organizations—and particularly the full-time ones like the Urban League and the N.A.A.C.P.—have the advantage of many years of SUCCESSFUL SERVICE in the fields for which they were created. They are geared for quick and effective ACTION. The betterment of the NEGRO is far closer to their hearts than it ever was to the NEW DEAL'S.

They are ready and willing to INTENSIFY the FIGHT for us that they carried on so valiantly, even when we were in the mood to PUT THEM ON THE SHELF because it seemed as though their functions were dwindling as GOVERNMENT moved in.

But we must, in turn, renew our INTEREST in, and wholehearted SUPPORT of, these groups.

And RIGHT NOW, when we need them more than we ever did before, is as good a time as any to BEGIN.

The News and Courier comments at length upon the stay of execution granted Joe Vernon, colored, in Alabama by U. S. Supreme Court Justice Frankfurter in response to frantic appeals by Leon A. Ransom, counsel for the Advancement of the Colored People. We know nothing of Vernon's case except that he was convicted of murder and sentenced to die last week, nor would the eminent Justice Frankfurter except for the fact that Vernon is colored and represents a large and influential group of voters. This occurrence may mark the beginning of a regular procedure in every capital case in the South from now on in which the defendant happens to be colored. The sovereignty of our Southern States, the dignity of our courts, local self-government—all threaten to be swept aside by this Association for the Advancement of Colored People that can simply scare the wits out of the powers that be at Washington when they think of the Hitler-like power that Walter White wields over eleven or twelve million Afro-American citizens, who experience has shown can easily be induced to vote as a unit, and when they do so exercise a profound influence on the result.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Is The North Retreating?

FEB 2 1941

THE South is still fighting the Civil War. It is doing it in a most subtle and undermining way. The creation and perpetuation of prejudice against the Negro race is its chief weapon. If our democracy is infiltrated with fifth columnists, hordes may be found in the South. For it is the southern white man and the ideas that he possesses and scatters throughout the nation that prevent the working of the democratic process in this country. For it is obvious that for the white people in most parts of this country democracy is working. Even in the South a white man enjoys a certain amount of democracy where, through that enjoyment, a colored man may not benefit. Of course, if the lawmakers of the South think that to extend democracy to the poor white will mean that Negroes may benefit they do not extend it.

The Civil War was fought and the South came out second best. The yankees saw to that. The northerners also saw to it that the Negroes were given such laws for their protection that was consistent with the highest enjoyment of citizenship in a democracy. They also helped the Negroes to see that the laws were enforced. Negroes became lawmakers in the various state legislatures. Twenty-one black Congressmen went to the nations capital. One Negro Supreme Court justice sat in the South Carolina highest tribunal to interpret laws. The Negroes, with the help of the carpet-baggers, really did well by themselves during the Reconstruction period.

But somewhere along the line the northerners lost interest. The things that they had fought for they no longer had the interest to maintain. The rights that they won they permit the South to ignore. They fought for equality and permit the South to practice inequality. They even permit southerners to dominate the policies of businesses of the North. If you doubt the veracity of this statement consult some of the managers of loop businesses who are lukewarm about serving Negroes and they will tell you, if you can gain their confidence, that they have customers who are from the South. They will tell you that out of deference to their feelings they respect their wishes.

The northerners fought for proportional representation in Congress in accordance to the number of citizens who vote but still permit the South to send 100 percent representation with 25% of its population voting.

After the Civil War it became the policy of the Federal government to give the Negro equality everywhere and in everything. But now that great body permits the southern army and navy officials to jim crow Negroes in the armed forces of the nation. When two Negroes from Chicago passed the Civil Service examination to become aeronautical technicians in Akron, Ohio, and went there to work they were told, after the officials at the airfield discovered their color, that they were sorry but a few men work there who are from the South and it might be against their desires to work alongside of Negroes. The men got their jobs but not until they flew to Washington and had the heat turned on by one of the senior senators.

The South is carrying on its campaign against the Negro. It is still fighting the ideals the North thought it won when Grant marched through Richmond. The Federal government is satisfied to permit southern ideas to sabotage the democratic process and the North is retreating. God Bless America!

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

MAR 14 1941

U. S. CONSTITUTION SHOULD PROTECT NEGRO CITIZENS

MAR 14 1941

T. B. Boyd, Jr., Delivers Eloquent Oration on Timely Text at A. & I. State College

MAR 14 1941

EDITOR'S NOTE: *Theophilus B. Boyd, Jr., a sophomore at A. and I. State College, and a member of its History Study Club delivered an oration on "The Negro and the Constitution" at the College last week. The oration received flattering commendations from both students and teachers, and is published herewith on recommendation of Prof. Merle R. Eppse, noted teacher of history at State College.*

The Negro And The Constitution

By THEOPHILUS B. BOYD, JR.

MAR 14 1941

If we take a look in the history of the Negro in America, we shall find that he was with Washington in the dark days of Valley Forge. It was Peter Salem who killed Major Pitcorin of the British Army at Bunker Hill. He also supported Oliver Perry in his battles on the lakes and stood with General Jackson at New Orleans.

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One would not have to stop here to be convinced of the important part that the Negro has played in the development of his country's welfare. In my mind's eye, I could see Old Attucks standing there looking the English in the face and saying, 'Shoot if you care, but if I die I'll die fighting with all my heart and strength as long as it remains, for my country, America."

One could find without much trouble the fact that the Negro was one of the first to help explore this country. He also was there in time of greatest need, when this country was being threatened and its principles were at stake. He helped the country to obtain its freedom from England and helped in the establishment of independence. We can also see that without the active participation of the Negro in the Civil War in the 19th century the Union could not have been saved nor slavery destroyed.

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In all these ways has the Negro showed his devotion to the glory and honor of the nation. His blood offering is not for himself, or for his race but for his country. 'Greater love has no man than this, that he lay down his life for his country." These records bear indisputable proof of the fact that the Negro had rightfully earned his place as a citizen long before and after the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation and Ratification of the Thirteenth Amendment that made it a part of the Constitution of American Government.

As a result of this Amendment to the Constitution by which the Negro obtained his freedom though not without the spilling of his own blood, we find the Negro of today demanding his rights as a citizen in the higher courts of the land. We also find him defending the laws of his country! Yes I repeat, his country for in the poem of James Weldon Johnson, the eminent poet of the 20th century, we find these words.

To gain the fruits that have been
earned
To hold those fields that have been
won,
Our arms have strained, our backs
have burned,
Bent low beneath a ruthless sun.

That banner which is now the type
Of victory on field and flood,
Remember its first crimson stripes?
Was died by Attucks willing blood.

And never yet has come the cry
When that fair flag has been assailed,
For men to do, for men to die,
That we have faltered or have failed.

We helped to bear it rent and torn,
Through many a hot breath battle
breeze
Held in our hands it has been born
And planted far across the seas.

And never yet—A—haughty land.
Let us at least for this be praised—
Has one black treason guided hand
Ever against that flag been raised.

We the Negroes of America are proud of the brilliant records left by our illustrous ancestors who shed their precious blood upon this soil to secure the establishment of the principle upon which the Constitution of this marvelous land is founded, Liberty, Justice and Self-Government.

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They planted the seeds that bore the lucious fruit of freedom which we so sweetly now enjoy. Their hands first pulled the weeds, the thorns and thistles from the path which we now tread without the dangling chain of bondage about us. It is ours to bear aloft the torch they passed on to our hands, the torch of liberty kept burning by the oil of knowledge and heaven inspired wisdom.

May we turn those pages of history to the next chapter. The World's War. In this the Negro shouldered arms across the Atlantic and like men fought through the enemies line staining the ground with his blood and giving his life to save his country from ruin.

There on the battlefield of France face to face with death and danger, crawling through mud and mires, shells falling all about him. There claded in the uniform of his country he viewed himself in the mirrow of service, no more a weaklin, but a man, no more a servant but a ruler. No more does the Negro of this 20th century look to other races for leaders, teachers, instructors and advisers, but realizing his own power and fitness. The Negro is at last finding his rightful place in the scheme of life in America. In politics in certain instances he holds the balance of power by means of vote. In business his thrift and his integrity is beyond question.

These are some of the fruits whose healization have been made possible by the amendment of the Constitution which his loyal service helped to create, and with a just degree of pride and overwhelming joy we may say in the words of Dr. Johnson:

We stand erect and without fear,
And for our fores let this suffice
We've bought a rightful sonship here
And we have more than paid the
price.

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To the Constitution we owe our allegance to be true and loyal citizens of America. And to us the Constitution owes its Liberty, Justice and Protection, as long as we remain within the shadow of its protecting wing. Within a thousand cities of the dead lie those whose heart in life beat with rapture as they marched ever forward in defence of the principle upon which the Constitution of America is founded and not the least among them are those of the aspiring race who gladly gave their lives that we might live as men.

May God keep us ever mindful of our duty as sons and daughters and lawful citizens of this our blood bough land and help us to prove ourselves worthy of the protection afforded us by that most sacred document for which our fathers fought, bled and died, "The Constitution of this our glorious United States of America."

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

The 'Jackson Whites'

MAR 14 1941

Far be it from this writer to stir up anything between the effete north and the squalid south. I'd rather let the American Mercury—July issue—do it. But I'll quote a woman writer named Frances Green about a group of people known locally as the "Jackson Whites" who live in the Ramapo mountains about 30 miles from Rockefeller Center.

"The 3,500 kidnaped English maids who were brought to Long Island in 1771 with the permission of George III and penned up for the delectation of the English soldiers stationed there, and all the riffraff of English, German, Negro, and Indian who deserted both armies during the Revolution are the ancestors of the Jackson Whites.

"These people live in filthy squalor in three-sided huts (the mountain forming a convenient fourth side), and prowl the mountains with shotgun which may take off the head of an innocent visitor without provocation. They have no marriage morals, but mate like birds of the air, and, consequently, the horrors of unmixed blood run rampant among them. Schooling is unheard of, and the Jackson Whites never heard of sanitation.

"Mystery surrounds their origin, though some historians have traced them to their dark beginnings in five counties and three continents. Some look like Indians, [redacted] like Negroes, and some have the fair skin and hair of the pure Anglo-Saxon. Intermarriage has "played hob" with the mentalities of these people. They are not dangerous on the whole—mostly just dull."

56k-1941
Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

White America Ignorant Of Our Problems, Says Lawson

Millions of Whites Honestly Don't Know Anything About the Thousands of Problems Which Perplex the Race.

FEB 22 1941

By EDWARD LAWSON
(Managing Editor, Opportunity Magazine)

It seems to me that one of the most glaring deficiencies in the Negro's present drive for his proper place in the national defense picture is the lack of what social workers like to call "interpretation" of our problems to those who are in a position to do something tangible about it.

We haven't publicized our wants thoroughly enough among the right people, haven't cried out for a better break in a voice that sounded like it meant real business.

We haven't made the front pages of our daily papers with the story of the Negro and defense. We haven't plugged it on the radio. We haven't gotten it played up in big circulation magazines like Life and Liberty and Colliers. We haven't had it dramatized in movies or in plays.

In short, we haven't thrown our problem, yet, into the laps of those in a position to alleviate it—those millions of common everyday average Americans who work; who in the long run must eventually decide our fate.

True, the Negro papers have been full of news and editorials on defense. Negro orators have talked to Negro groups about it, Negro organizations have advised and helped their thousands of constituents to understand the defense program, what it implies and in what manner they may benefit by it.

MILLIONS HAVE NO CONCEPTION

But there are still millions of Americans who have no conception of the Negro's fight to take part in this nation's preparations to defend itself. They constitute the largest portion of our working population, and to me it seems that it is they who will in the last analysis will decide whether or not the Negro is to find his way into defense industry.

We've got to reach them with our message, and we will reach them neither through the Negro press, nor by mass meetings in Negro neighborhoods, nor through the influence of organizations which operate solusively within the race.

FEB 22 1941

There are millions of Americans who would not believe you if you told them that Negroes are working now, successfully, in all but three or four of the hundreds of occupations listed by the Census Bureau.

SINGERS, DANCERS

There are millions of Americans who have never come in contact with a colored skilled or white-collar worker; who still believe that the Negro's only talent lies in singing, dancing, and shooting craps.

There are millions of Americans who don't know that Negroes are admitted to their Navy only as flunkies, and barred from the Marines entirely.

There are millions of Americans who have no idea that certain trade unions discriminate against Negroes and thereby bar them from employment.

There are millions of Americans who have no conception of the close interrelation between their own "little" men.

community and the nearby Negro neighborhood in terms of health, recreation, earning power and general well-being.

DON'T KNOW WE EXIST

In short, there are millions of Americans who go through life day after day and year after year and never know that the Negro exists.

And not until we get over to those "untouched" millions the message that Negro Americans are trained and capable and eager for the opportunities which American industry provides, will we see any real, important action.

As a whole, the American people are inclined to be fair and liberal, even generous, in their attitude toward the underdog, especially when they feel that there is merit in his case.

But they demand to be shown first that the underdog is really "under," and that they themselves will benefit by helping him.

The men who guide the destinies of England must have realized that, for their barrage of propaganda asking for our aid to Britain was a tremendous one, effective because it reached 'way down to our

NOW IS BEST TIME TO BEGIN

If America's Negroes ever are to integrate themselves effectively into American industry, they must stage a similar all-out campaign. And now, when defense has made expansion possible, is the best time to begin.

It is not impossible to get our story into the big circulation magagines; the Saturday Evening Post already has carried one brief article about the Negro's need for defense employment. But there are hundreds of magazines catering to as many different types of readers. Someone must, in some way, get the Negro's story into them.

It's not too difficult to get time on the radio, provided that one's subject is of general interest. But it's a safe bet that not one station in one hundred in America has even been approached to help in our campaign. It's time we started getting busy on them.

CAN MAKE HEADLINES IN DAILY PAPERS

It's even possible to make the headlines in our daily papers with the story of our struggle for training and for jobs. But first we've got to show the editors that there is a story, and that it's important to a large segment—and preferably not just a Negro segment—of his readers.

FEB 22 1941

A big-time publicity blitzkrieg like this, addressed to average fair-minded men and women everywhere throughout America and carried out intelligently by thousands of cooperating citizens and groups in every city, soon would put to shame our previous efforts to let those in control know where we stand, and why. It would get results, or nothing would.

It's high time we got started.

I'll do my part. Will you?

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

Life Day By Day

FEB 7 1941

By WICKES WAMBOLDT

Whether we like it or not, Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, president of the University of Chicago, gave us something grave to ponder when, in his recent radio speech, he told us we are committing suicide. Dr. Hutchins gave us the unvarnished truth when he asserted that not yet have we developed sufficient intellectual and spiritual character to comprehend justice, democracy, moral order, and the supremacy of human rights.

Dr. Hutchins is everlastingly right when he says that weakness in our own political integrity is our greatest foe. He illustrated what he meant by referring to the widespread corruption in our politics, reflected particularly in state and municipal governments. From our own misconception and misapplication of democracy, comes our greatest danger.

Dr. Hutchins takes the position that before we undertake to save the world we should first save ourselves from ourselves; we should make our theoretical democracy an actual democracy.

It is political greed and graft and trickery which permeates our nation and which held to our bosom, will eventually do to us what the asp did to Cleopatra.

FEB 7 1941

Desperately we need to take a different attitude toward our own country and toward the kind of government we say we believe in. Instead of tolerating the sham of undemocratic democracy, which is demonstrated a thousand times a day in the undemocratic conduct of politicians, we should prove that we are fit for democracy and that we know what democracy is, by demanding and getting the application of true democratic principles in all our public affairs.

We should put an end to tyrannical local ring rule and state machine rule, which are prostituting our democracy to selfish, prejudiced and partisan purposes.

Loins, Brother, Loins

The other day I heard an intelligent man make a language error which I never heard before: In reading a passage which said something about "gird your loins," he read it, "gird your lions." And it was not a slip of the tongue either, for several times he referred to the passage and each time he said "lions" instead of "loins."

Undoubtedly that man had many times seen and heard the word "loins;" yet he had never realized that it was not "lions."

There you have a striking instance of a man's having eyes, yet not seeing; and ears, yet not hearing.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Charges Made By Univ. Head Are Refuted

Editor Rebuts Chicago University President's Statement

FEB 6 1941

NEW YORK—Speaking on a nationwide NBC network broadcast emanating from New York on Thursday night, Edward Lawson, managing editor of Opportunity Magazine, pointedly refuted the implication contained in a speech made by Dr. Robert Hutchins, president of the University of Chicago, over the same network the week before, that Negroes and members of other minority groups are not whole-heartedly behind the national defense program.

"As we struggle for our own complete emancipation from the forces of darkness and destruction, we remember that the people of Great Britain likewise struggle to maintain the freedom that they won at so great a cost," Mr. Lawson said. "And because we believe the cause of democracy is indivisible, we support them now with all our hearts."

Mr. Lawson was one of five speakers on the program, which was especially arranged by the National Broadcasting Company. Among others who spoke were Maury Maverick, Mayor of San Antonio, Texas; Barry Bingham, publisher of the Louisville Courier-Journal; Dorothy Overlock, executive secretary of the Student Defenders of Democracy; and Beatrice Martin, of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union.

FEB 6 1941

For Better Democracy

Mr. Lawson prefaced his remarks by saying that Negroes know, better than members of any other minority group, that a more perfect democracy can and must be built here in America.

"But we know, too," he added, "that if the fires of racial oppression and hatred which have swept over Europe with such devastating effect in the past few years ever reach the shores of this, our native land, whatever hope we have for the attainment of full status here, whatever faith we hold in the promise of the future, must soon disintegrate."

Mr. Lawson fully agreed with Dr. Hutchins in labeling the Marian Anderson affair "a travesty upon our pretensions to democracy."

Points to "Democratic Process"

"But let us not forget," he went on, "that it was an official of the democratic United States government, and the wife of its President, who arranged for Miss Anderson to sing on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial, before an audience of 75,000 Negro and white Americans. And on the evennig before the President's third inauguration, a quartet of Negro singers did appear in Constitution Hall. That was democratic progress within one year."

American Negroes know Fascism at first hand, Mr. Lawson said, because they have seen it practiced right here in America by groups whose primary purpose was "to keep the Negro in his place."

"We are not blind to discrimination," he concluded. "We everlastingly oppose it, and we glory in our right to do so. We resent the segregated status that is so often forced upon us. We are fighting it, and glad that we can fight. We know that even in the current great defense program we are the last to be considered when a job is to be done. But we are seeking economic justice in the knowledge that our pleas will not go unheard.

"In our words, we realize that insofar as we are concerned, our America brand of democracy has its shortcomings. But we feel that even such imperfect democracy is far better than any way of life under a totalitarian regime."

—A Colored Judge—

The Plaindealer
Kansas City, Kan.

WEEK-END C-H-A-T-S

MAR 28 1941
By

JAMES A. HAMLETT Jr.

WE MUST PAY first-class fares and ride in smoky jim-crow cars on common carriers to reach points throughout these United States in order to carry on our program of education, business, industry and religion. For a little pleasure we must climb to the buzzard roost of theatres even in free Kansas in order to see a picture show. We must be subjected to prejudiced juries and courts of the land, all because we are black. We must go through all of this kind of segregation and jim-crowism to live in the United States and yet there are those who claim we have a democracy. We are marked with black skins and a social heritage that seems destined to keep us from enjoying our rights as citizens. Jim-crowism and segregation against the black man is a curse on the character of America.

It is here and it is something that cannct be wiped out overnight. There are thousands and thousands of people throughout the length and the breadth of this country who do not believe in such a policy but nevertheless it is a par of the American set-up. It has been worked into the folk-ways of American social customs and it is a regrettable curse that stares this nation in the face, especially at a time when there is need for national unity to fight off the threat of other countries to kill the principles of democracy.

MAR 28 1941

JIM-CROWISM AND segregation are a downright curse on the character of the United States. They stand in the way of the practice of real democracy. Until this curse is wiped out democracy will be a mere ideal or goal sought, but never realized. There are many elements which bring about segregation and jim-crowism in our complex society of which many social thinkers, business executives and various society groups seek to use as justification for their existence, especially where the American Negro is concerned.

The Negro race is twelve million strong in the United States and constitutes one of the most concentrated American groups of all the different nationalities that go to make up the United States population. The American Negro perhaps does more than any other single American group to help keep the wheels of industry moving put into circulation more American dollars for the use of commodities, public utilities, transportation, building improvements and taxes.

In the face of all this we are jim-crowed and segregated for no other reason than that we are black folk with a slavery heritage. We are despised and looked upon by many as out-laws, people unfit to mingle with society and be respected as other human beings. We are huddled in the rear end of department stores at jim-crow lunch counters or the kitchen to eat our hot dogs and drink our pop out of paper cups. Members of our race in order to work in many cases must serve as stooges and henchmen for places that would jim-crow us and feed us like dogs, horses cows or any other dumb animal.

LIFE IS A BUSINESS proposition all the way through. And it seems to be a struggle for existence on the part of one group of men to dominate another group by their power, economics and influence. One group seems to strive to make serviceable to them all of the weaker elements of society in order that they might control government. For many years the black man paid little attention to earthly things. He did most of his living in the other world. He longed for the day to come when he would wear the long white robe and golden crown and golden slippers and be seated at the right hand of his Father in heaven and listen to the angels play his troubles away in a medley on the sweet harps. Experience and suffering in recent years have changed the Negro's attitude about life and now he looks at it as a business proposition. So today he stands at the door of justice knocking, fighting and asking that he be heard and that he be respected as a citizen and given an opportunity to achieve on the basis of merit, and that he be allowed to wear a long white robe and golden crown and golden slippers on this side of the river.

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

N. Y. TIMES CALLS FOR WIDER OPPORTUNITIES FOR NEGROES

APR 5 1941

NEW YORK. (NNS) — In a highly searching article, this week, the New York Times called for wider opportunities for Negroes to hasten progress into industry and to bring the country nearer democracy. This statement was contained in an editorial which follows:

"One American in every ten is a Negro. The Negro American, like Americans of other racial strains, wishes to share the privileges of democracy and to do his part with other citizens in defending democracy. The National Urban League, reporting for 1940, finds that some progess, but not enough, has been made toward realizing both these aspirations. The league, which has the backing of some distinguished Southerners, asks only for the Negro "an opportunity to share in our national life in keeping with his training and ability," and "that he have a chance to train himself so that his real capacity may be developed."

"This ideal obviously hasn't as yet been realized. The Negro hasn't been allowed to contribute to the defense effort, either in the armed services or in private positions, in proportion to his numbers and his abilities. There have been, and are, many obstacles in the form of ingrained habits, attitudes and prejudices to keep him out. These obstacles will not vanish overnight. The league can only report that they have been in small part diminished, and that we are nearer to democracy in this respect than we were when the league was organized 30 years ago.

"Enlightened Americans, especially in the strategic areas of the South, can do much to hasten progress toward wider opportunities for the colored race."

APR 5 1941

Most observers here, feel that the position taken by the Times is a distinct departure fro mthe run-of-the-mill attitude generally expressed by the white press. Its importance, among other things, is the fact that this great newspaper is the representative organ in the country, and for it to demand a place for the Negro in the National Defense program is going a long way in forming the popular mind regarding the race and its place in American life.

Already, the Times itself, has made strides in this direction by the occasional use of material written by Negroes. However, the more alert individuals feel that the Times should not only give lip-service to democracy, but with its great influence, lead the way by employing Negroes on its editorial staff.

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

MAKE PROPOSALS FOR NEGROES IN NEW WORLD ORDER

APR 12 1941

Plans for a "History of Alpha Phi Alpha in the Second World War," are being made by Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, according to a statement made this week by Dr. Rayford W. Logan, of Howard University, general president of the fraternity.

The work will be edited by the fraternity's historian, Dr. Charles H. Wesley, who recently retired from the presidency.

Dr. Wesley has written in the "History of Alpha Phi Alpha," a chapter on the first World War. In order to permit him to give a more comprehensive record of this crisis a questionnaire is being circulated among the entire fraternity membership.

The fraternity has also initiated steps to draw up definite proposals for the Negro in the New World Society. At the end of the first World War, Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois held the first Pan-African Congress in Paris which was followed by three others in various European capitals and in New York.

APR 12 1941

White scholars are already at work on their plans for a New World Society.

Must Make Own Plans

"But," Dr. Logan pointed out, "however sympathetic they may be, they cannot know the yearnings in our hearts. And however learned they may be, we can add to their store of knowledge."

As yet these white scholars have not accepted the cooperation of colored scholars. If, however, colored scientists can draft definite plans, they will have to be considered. Dr. Logan insisted.

56k-1941

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

The Shadow Of An Assertive Democracy

OUR TYPE OF government, with all its attendant faults, subterfuges, demagogic apostesies and otherwise departures from the real meaning and spirit of the Preamble, is responsible for what peace and whatever remains of free thought and righteous ideals existing in the world today. We are just now coming into the fullness of what we gained in our struggles of the first World War—strange as it may seem, it took a second such war to bring to us the realization of what we really accomplished. Woodrow Wilson, after his broken frame has been sleeping for a generation, is just beginning to loom as the great patriot who came as an apostle of civilization to his generation to lay down to the Old World the prophesy of what it is now enduring and to warn the New World of the underlying perils attendant when there is no spirit of national unity.

Impatient ones have complained all through the ages of the fault of our system, its failure to rid government of its vices, the opportunity afforded for the designer, the demagogue and enemies to free participation in every function of government by all the people, regardless to race, creed or previous condition of servitude.

NOV 23 1941

We have come late to realize that democracy is progressing: that it could not achieve its vast objectives in a few centuries.

There are many people who profess the faith of democracy, who in fact do not want it. This class has never relished the broad principles of a government meant for and by all the people.

These principles, while not practiced in the fullest sense of the word, were of sufficient proportion to push our great government forward with the vast prestige that asserted itself at the Council of Mirrors, where the faulty Treaty of Versailles was put in operation.

Our government went on record as opposing the methods by which coercion enforced its will. From here we sowed the seed of another World War which has come to flourishing flower after these twenty-five years.

Democracy, or at least its intent, has again hurled the lamp of liberty across the dark waters where men have fought their brothers for hundreds of years. It is again that broad challenge to dictators and questionable governments and if the world is to be saved, it is plain that the panacea was founded by Washington and rededicated and saved by Lincoln and hurled forward by Theodore Roosevelt.

From the present struggle democracy will be helped in its striving for its real objectives. It will be encouraged and enforced by its magnificent power, made evident in its missions of the past and will say that such a system or attempt of system is worth inquiring into and saving. It will look about here at home and sweep the enemies of good government from before its own doors and fly up the flying colors of free government and government with and by the consent alone of the governed.

NOV 23 1941

Democracy like the gospel is going to assert itself. Many of the nations fighting today for what we know as democracy, do not in reality want it. They do not understand it. There are those in our own country who do not want it and do not understand it. But it is coming. It must come in its fullness or its broad preambles must be here and now rejected.

God give us a land of free men, brave men, men that stand tall against the storm,
Men unafraid of their brother, be he black or white regardless of his form,—
And it shall flourish like the cedars of Lebanon in its pompious spread
And there shall never be a stone hurled—even when the humblest of its charge reaches his hand for his bread.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Uneducated Prejudice

Racial prejudice, a private right of all peoples, is an unfortunate by-product of man's evolution; but it is not confined to any one race of people, only. In America, for example, it is the prejudice among the white people which is placated on the highways for criticisms and consumption, but prejudice of an equal tenor abides among the colored people, perhaps more justified in that it has grown out of previous and current behavior of the white people, the majority race, towards the colored people.

The common feature of racial prejudice among all the races is that, it is the result of ignorance, misunderstanding and hatred. The average person can recall having despised some person because of his "looks" but later prized the friendship of that person after knowing him. This has happened within races. In a like manner all racial prejudices can be regarded—as the result of not knowing well the person despised.

A few years ago, in a town in Alabama, a distinguished Negro educator talked for an hour to an assemblage of colored and white educators, telling them how important it was to have Negro students study Negro History in addition to regular courses. When he had finished, a medium sized white country preacher arose, applauded the address for its fine grammar and intention. However, he said, the Negro knew enough of himself. It was the white people who did not know him and should be given the chance. Why not, he said, have Negro History taught in all the schools, white and colored?

NOV 29 1941

The speaker did not reply but his countenance did. Here was the story in simple form: The southern white man insisted upon governing the colored man, prescribing his life and happiness. But the southern white man had not learned the history, life and ways of the colored man. His prejudices were uneducated.

—From the Lighthouse and Informer.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

DUSTIN' — off the — NEWS

NOV — By —
LUCIUS C. HARPER

BEN DAVIS TELLS HOW NEGROES CAN BANISH JIM CROW

BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, who as editor of the old Atlanta Independent, did pioneer work in the state of Georgia in emancipating his Race from many social and civic restrictions imposed through prejudicial enactments, is still fighting as bravely as ever with pen and voice in defense of the rights of his people. Mr. Davis is now editor of the National Baptist Union Review, published by Henry Allen Boyd in Nashville. What Mr. Davis had to say on the subject:

"The Only Remedy for Jim Crowing the Negro in the South" is of such potent value to the Negro throughout the nation that we take the liberty of reprinting it here for the purpose of giving his message wider circulation than it would ordinarily get in religious circles. His contribution on the subject is too important to be circumscribed by the limited boundaries of any one publication. Mr. Davis says as follows:

"Some years ago, when we edited and published the Atlanta Independent, we wrote a great deal about Jim Crowism, Jim Crow accommodation for Negroes and Jim Crow Negroes. Replying to our many criticisms and complaints against the practice and service, the late Charles R. Pendleton, editor of the Macon Telegraph, suggested this idea to us in the columns of his paper, which he ably edited until his death. Editor Pendleton said in part, and we quote: 'Ben Davis, the Atlanta Negro editor, writes well in the defense of his Race, but if he is weary of Jim Crowism for his Race; he must stop growing Jim Crow Niggers, and grow a bet-

ter crop of Negroes. White men usually furnish their trade the class of goods it wants, and the Negro will always receive Jim Crow conditions as long as he is fool enough to accept them.'

"United States Senator E. W. Carmack, quoting from Editor Pendletons editorial in the Macon Telegraph said: 'Lower animals will not eat or accept what they do not want, but the Negro, accepting and paying for what he does not want, shows less intelligence than the lower class of animals when he accepts Jim Crowism when and where he is not compelled to do so."

NOV 22 1941

"WE FULLY AGREE with the truth expressed years ago by these two great journalists, molders of public opinion. There is one complete estoppel to Jim Crowism in America, to the embarrassment of Negroes wherever the law does not inflict it upon them, and that one remedy is in the hands of the Negroes themselves. They can kill Jim Crowism they complain so much about if they will use this one remedy. They can use it effectively without offense to any race or man, if they had the manhood and self-respect to do so. That one and only remedy is to stay away from and boycott every place, church, school, business or person that segregates and discriminates against the Race or individuals of the Race. Where the law imposes Jim Crow regulations on the grounds of race or color, obey the law until you can change or repeal that law. In travel, schools and other conveniences, that the race cannot supply, and you must have or use these things, use them until we can provide them for ourselves.

"The Negro who complains about Jim Crowism and segregation, and voluntarily seeks and accepts these conditions is a Jim Crow product and is receiving what he wants and what he is only fit to have. Negroes are not compelled to slip in back doors of white hotels, theatres, restaurants, shows and eat meals handed to them over slop tubs from lunch counters; eat them in the streets in rain or sunshine like dogs, cats or rats. Our women are not compelled to buy shoes, gloves, hats, etc., from white merchants, where they are not allowed to try them on, but they do so because they are Jim Crow Negroes.

"Negroes are not compelled to trade in stores that have separate elevators for Negro and water fountains marked: 'For white only; colored people drink in the basements.' We are not compelled to buy rotten beef or pork from a white butcher and be afraid to take it back and complain about it.

* * *

"WHERE IS THE SELF-RESPECT of the college president, professor or physician who slips in side doors, climbs back steps to see a white moving picture, and when he gets ready to leave must stand aside with hat in hand until all the whites have cleared from the building? What's the difference between a taxicab driver or a common laborer, who refuses to be Jim Crowed by staying away from places where Jim Crow regulations are in force, and a Harvard graduate with a string of degrees trailing his name, who climbs up the back steps to see 'Gone With The Wind,' or hear the end man in a minstrel crack jokes and burlesque his Race? The common man is a self-respecting citizen, and the Harvard man is seeming rather than to be.

NOV 22 1941

"A majority of the educated Negroes rather seem than to be, and they make up a large majority of the Jim Crow product of our Race by trying to get away from themselves. They bid for attention and recognition from white people that they do not want the majority of their Race to enjoy They prefer to be a third class white man rather than a first class, self-respecting Negro. The remedy for Jim Crowism and segregation is in the hands of the Race itself, and nobody can apply it unless we do so ourselves. The remedy is to stay away from all places that impose Jim Crow regulations upon us where it can be done wtihout violation of the law. If it is legally imposed, it is still morally wrong."

So declares Mr. Davis, who has written a scathing indictment especially against the "leading Negroes," more than against the ordinary citizens who generally object to segregation and are willing to pay the cost of fighting it.

NOV 22 1941

In both North and South, the Negro at this time seems to be breeding a type of leaders who are compromising his rights away—leaders afraid to fight in behalf of the Negroes for fear of being termed "radical." Yet America became a nation through the acts of radicals. Patrick Henry, George Washington, Thomas Jefferson and Thomas Paine were all radicals, and would have been classed today as Communists. Leading Negroes are usually afraid to resort to law when they have been Jim Crowed, preferring to let the matter pass until some ordinary citizen takes issue and sues for his rights. That's the type Mr. Davis is talking about—that type is the Jim Crow product. That type of "misleader" will refer to Ben Davis is "radical."

Radicalism is a much abused word today. Any Negro who strenuously objects to his present station life and expresses his objection publicly, is termed radical, especially by the whites. Radicalism is the fountainhead of every forward movement. It is truly fortunate that Nature has planted within the minds of some men that restlessness and contempt for the conventional in business, science, religion, education and politics, which leads to all progress. In the average case it is not laziness that holds black man back from trying a new idea. It is fear. He is afraid to be radical. He is afraid that the idea will not prove sound and will carry him down to defeat We need more radicals. Then we will have less Jim Crow.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Social Barriers Lowered In Race

NOV 20 1941

CHICAGO—(SNS)—Social barriers among Southern Negroes, which formerly made an "upper class" of light-skinned members of the race, today are breaking down under the impact of growing racial pride, and brown-kined Negroes tend to attain a higher rank than light-skined Negroes.

Similarly, the prestige formerly held by straight-haired Negroes is tending to diminish.

These recent changes in the class system of Southern Negroes were disclosed by Dr. W. Lloyd Warner, professor of sociology at the University of Chicago, in "Deep South," published this week by the University of Chicago Press. The book reports an extensive social and anthropological study of a Southern city, conducted under the direction of Dr. Warner.

FOUR AID IN RESEARCH

Four social scientists participated in the research—Dr. Burleigh B. Gardner and his wife, Mary R. Gardner, who carried on the study from the point of view of the whites, and Dr. Allison Davis and his wife, Elizabeth Stubbs Davis, whose research was from the Negro point of view.

"One need no longer be olive, yellow, or white, or even brown with 'good hair' (i. e., hair similar to that of white), to be a member of the Negro upper class," Dr. Warner wrote. "The upper class today is largely a brown group, with Negroid types of hair.

"The emergence of this new upper class has been accompanied by an increase in caste solidarity (caste is defined as a non-intermarrying group), in 'race pride,' and in the development of segregated institutions. Although it is impossible, in our economic system, for the colored society to function successfully as a 'silid' or highly organized group, it has been possible for it to develop at least a dogma of caste solidarity.

TABOOS INCREASE

"The dogma and its related emotional patterns have been accompanied by strong taboos against the inter-marriage of whites and Negroes. A generation ago an individual's status was increased by his kindship to white persons of the middle or upper classes. Today both inter-marriage and illegitimacy are rather heavily tabooed in the colored upper and upper-middle classes."

In discussing the new criteria of upper class membership, Dr. Warner, whose research for ten years has dealt with class system in American life, pointed out that the most important questions asked about a person regarding his eligibility to move into the upper class are:

1. What has been his education?
2. Has he professional or semi-professional status?
3. Are his language, manner, and dress "polished?"

Dr. Warner also discussed the changes caused by modern industrialism in the Negro-white relationship of the South.

Manufacturing firms moving in from the North hire labor as cheaply as possible, he said, with the result that Negroes are employed to do the same type of labor as whites, and many even be preferred to white workers because they can be hired for a lower wage.

RACE WORKERS AIDED

This puts money into the hands of colored workers, producing a small class of Negroes on an economic leval above that of the lower-class khites, he said.

"In such a community, the white population must resort to terrorization continually in order to impress on the colored group that economic equality on the part of the latter is not real equality—that actually any white man, no matter how poor or illiterate, is above any colored man and must be treated with the appropriate deference.

"In the old plantation areas, on the other hand, where almost all of the colored people are families of owners or large landlords, the system of caste is almost 'perfect" economically and socially, and there is relatively little terrorization of the lower caste.

"When the castes are in economic competition, as laborers and tenants, however, violence and conflict seem to be at their height."

56k-1941

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

The Drift Of The Current

NOV 29 1941

By J. THOMAS NEWSOME

WHILE imperceptible changes are forever taking place in nature and in society, nothing short of an upheavel or revolution can break the old order in a day. Nations, like individuals comprising them, are creatures of habits and customs so deeply ingrained in the warp and wood of their very constitution as to defy a complete change overnight.

MR. NEWSOME

But because the old order must give way to a new state of things, there are those who impatiently demand that a complete uprooting of ancient landmarks should take place NOW!

There are others who counsel that we content ourselves with what we have and "cease complaining." History and experience, however, teach a different lesson. If the Past failed to yield us a fair compensation for what we suffered, then wisdom dictates that we insist that the Present give us a New Deal so that our Future may hold out at least the hope of social security.

OLD ORDER PASSING

Anyway we look at it, the old order is most certainly passing. Time was, and that not very distant, when it was considered outside the province of the government seriously to consider the social, economic and educational interest of the citizens of the individual states. Those vital questions were regarded as belonging almost exclusively to the states, the federal government standing by while a portion of the population of those commonwealths was mercilessly neglected.

NOV 29 1941

After the great war, a change rapidly took place in which the federal government assumed more than a passing interest in the welfare of the citizens everywhere. Came the unprecedented depression, when relief was necessary on a large scale to prevent widespread suffering and even starvation. The wealth of the entire nation was affected by economic disorders and the strong, in some instances against their will, were forced to bear some of the ills of the weak.

While the color question was always in evidence, economic and industrial disorders had grown so acute that the poor, without regard to race, had to look beyond their own localities for the means of subsistence. No political party dared to ignore entirely the cries of the distressed for the reason that to retain their hold upon the people, both parties were forced to simulate solicitude for the masses however much at heart they may have been inclined to leave them to shift for themselves.

QUESTION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

NOV 29 1941

Everywhere now in the United States there is ever before those in office the large question of unemployment, relief and in some instances education. Finding the states unwilling in some instances and unable in others to bear the burden incident to the derangment in the old economic order, the federal government has more and more encroached, if this column may so say, upon what once was regarded as the exclusive prerogatives of the individual commonwealths comprising the federal government. Will there be a turning back from this policy? This column seriously doubts it.

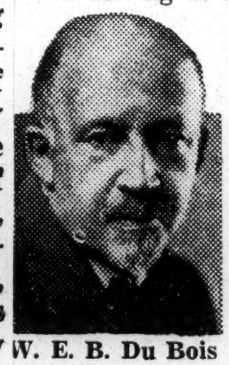
EDUCATIONAL RESTRICTION and RACE HATRED were hit rather hard by a Methodist Conference, white, held up in Atlanta, Ga. a few days ago. The conference severely condemned the arousing of race prejudice and restriction of educational freedom. That there is found thirty-five ministers and laymen in the North Georgia meeting, is not only a wonder but an encouraging finding up in Georgia, one that should spread the nation over. They expressed their belief in the brotherhood of man. Thirty-five of them put their names to a resolution—a resolution so plainly worded, and in language that no one could misunderstand. We quote a paragraph from the resolution: **Whereas, members of the North Georgia Conference believe in the brotherhood of man, and whereas we believe that the highest welfare of our state cannot be achieved. unless there exists harmony, peace, good-will, justice, mutual helpfulness between all classes, groups and races within our state: Be it resolved, that we express our deep sorrow when there is any attempt on the part of any individual in private or public to foment prejudice against any class, group and race."** To us it is reasonable to contend that in a democracy like ours there should be one rule for all—all are citizens—equal citizens, and all should enjoy equal opportunities and privileges. This is needed for a strong nation, one that cannot be divided, that cannot be broken. If we would be a strong nation, and we should, we must make every man strong, capable of sharing equally the responsibilities of the citizens of that nation, all of them. The masses must be lifted, black along with white, for it is from the quarry of the common man that the status of a great nation must be cut. This point must not be forgotten, it must not be neglected, must not be overlooked. The masses are the hope of the future. The potentialities of sacrifice, which is essential to the preservation of a nation in time of trouble, through such as we now pass. This is no time to foster race hatred and prejudice. The spirit of the thirty-five ministers and laymen who sponsor the resolution in the North Georgia Conference, should permeate the hearts of every American. Lifting the whole nation above those too little for a great nation like ours. No man is responsible for his race identity.

NOV 29 1941

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

As the CROW Flies
by
DR. W. E. B. DuBOIS

IT is the world baseball series that prevents the World War from driving us all nuts.



W. E. B. Du Bois

The Secretary of the Treasury asks an extra six per cent on unusual profits, while Congress puts on many of us something like sixty per cent extra tax on unusual losses.

The death of Justice Brandeis reminds us that a multitude of Americans of highest respectability bitterly opposed his elevation to the Supreme Bench solely because he was a Jew.

It will be difficult for many Americans to remember that the constitutional right of free speech involves the right of Charles Lindbergh to say exactly what they do not happen to believe.

OCT 8 1941

Ignorance is far more dangerous than Hitler. Why not kill it with a fifty billion dollar blow?

Harlem may cavort, but she will get a black member of the New York City board of aldermen only by having sense enough to give a solid vote to one Negro candidate.

The Paradox of Education

A young Negro professional man writes me as follows: "I have purchased and read Dusk of Dawn which is just what I needed to crystalize the concept of race herein developed. I have long suspected it but I am too young to have drawn it from my experience and have not been educated to

gain it by scholarship. Furthermore the interpretation of historical data, revelant to the Negro, was a technique unknown to me until after graduation from college. I, therefore, very clearly understood your description of the final, if later, realization of the bonds between race, economics and politics. There are many in high places who still do not see it. All of this has caused me to doubt that a Negro can be best educated for his problem in life in a white school. I refer only to liberal arts colleges. . . . I am an A. B. and M. D., with three months' graduate work, all in white colleges. I have always felt that the very best education obtainable was not offered. . . . If I had been in your classes at Atlanta my whole life might have been changed. After reading Frederick Douglass' autobiography where ultimate solution is promised on the basis of a very exceptional life, and taking stock today to see how much of his prophecy has been realized; I was thoroughly disillusioned especially on the heels of inter-racial flare-up as a result of the defense program. I was disgusted, and felt what's the use for a black man, until I came to the solution the chapter Revolution in Dusk of Dawn. Here is definitely an open door if we can find men capable of using it."

OCT 18 1941

The Facing of the Paradox

There is no clear and final answer to this young man's dilemma but one thing we have got to face, and that is a persistent and exclusive education of colored American children in white schools not only will not solve our problems but will raise other and difficult problems. I was reminded this Summer of a daughter of a friend of mine who returned from a well-known New England college. My informant said "I am sorry for her. She is graduated now and has no friends."

On the other hand, there is no doubt that the average Negro college is more poorly equipped both in teaching force, library and laboratory facilities than the best white colleges and that consequently education there has more difficulties. But on the other hand, and this must never be forgotten: The spirit of manhood and womanhood, of pride of racial and individual accomplishment, cannot be found in white colleges, and those colored folk educated there in nearly all cases reveal their handicap in bitter criticism of their own people, basic ignorance of the Negro problem and exaggerated ideas of the eternal domination of the white race.

I do not for a moment advocate the withdrawal of Negro students from white colleges. On the contrary I believe they should press into them and take every advantage of their unparalleled offers for training. On the other hand, no Negro can be thoroughly educated for the life which he is to lead unless at least a part of his education is received in a well-equipped Negro school with Negro teachers. The time will come when this will not be true, but that will be long after all of us now reading and thinking are dead.

OCT 18 1941

Federal Security

The greatest step taken by the New Deal toward social reform in the United States is illustrated by Federal housing and what is loosely called Federal security. Throughout the United States, Negroes have been enabled to buy homes through the help of mortgages at a low rate of interest secured by the United States Government. Despite the machinations of real estate agents this has bee na tremendous boon to colored folk.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Georgia's Governor Is Compared To Hitler

NOV 29 1941

TALLADEGA, Ala.—Vigorously attacking the interference of politicians in education, the president of Talladega College, in his report for the past academic year singles out Governor Talmadge of Georgia and an unnamed newspaper editor for special mention.

"This past summer," says Dr. Buell G. Gallagher in his report, "the red-gallused governor of the neighboring State of Georgia, a man principally distinguished for his appeal to prejudice and ignorance, packed the State Board of Regents with his own kept men, in order to force the dismissal of certain 'foreign' educators (i.e., non-Georgians) who were alleged to be less prejudiced and ignorant than he.

NOV 29 1941

The action of the State Li-.. brary Board in banning a score of books is also taken as an indication that the educatiinal system of the State of Georgia appears to be on the way toward "insuring the purity of the doctrine as conceived by its politicians."

"Backed by biased opinion, and catering to racial prejudice, Governor Talmadge has openly and deliberately attacked the integrity of the University System of Georgia," Dr. Gallagher continues. "It cannot be said that an educational system, under such political control, is free. The one bright hope in the Georgia picture is the continuance of several private colleges which are not as readily amenable to political maneuvering."

FREE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

NOV 29 1941

Citing an editorial which appeared in a newspaper "published not far from Talladega College," and which raises the cry of white supremacy, the college president's report affirms that "if this type of thinking becomes widespread and vocal, it can turn into an Alabama counterpart of the gyrations of the Georgia governor. And in that event, the only institutions which are able to stand against the reactionary political and social pressures would be those which are so firmly rooted in the affections and understanding of believers in freedom and democracy that they had financial and moral strength to weather the storm."

NOV 29 1941

In his ninth year at Talladega College, Dr. Gallagher issues the report of 1940-41 under the title "Endowment by the Creator." His argument is that donors to the independent, private college "actually become creators who endow the Cause with life, liberty, and property." The Cause to which the educator refers is "the Cause of Christian democracy, of human brotherhood, of justice and fairness and tolerance and appreciation and understanding. It involves breaking down the hideous barriers of caste not to destroy Southern civilization, but to liberate it."

"There is a strange and appalling parallel between the racial doctrines and practices of men like Governor Talmadge and men like Adolf Hitler," says Dr. Gallagher. "It is no accident that Eugene Talmadge is cited in **Die Bejegung**, Nazi Student Publication, as 'obviously a very intelligent man.' United Press dispatches from Berlin on August 20, 1941, quoted the Nazi paper as saying that the Governor held himself 'too busy to read very much,' but that he had nevertheless 'read Hitler's **Mein Kampf** seven times.'

NOV 29 1941

"In his military and political doctrines, Hitler may be more advanced than Talmadge," concedes the Alabama educator, "but Hitler's racial doctrines are mild when compared to the actualities of the racial caste structure which Southern democracy espouses."

Excoriating the American caste system, and citing the tragic differentials in opportunities as between Negroes and whites, Dr. Gallagher says, "In such a setting, the importance of the private college, free from political controls, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal, is one possible guarantee of an emerging degree of life, liberty, and property rights for the submerged caste. By its example and achievement, it stimulates the state controlled colleges, and in times of emergency it becomes the last stronghold of intellectual integrity.

"The private college in any state is a guarantee of the freedom of state schools as well; but this is particularly true of the college whose students are Negroes, in a section where racial caste attitudes tend frequently to dominate political practice."

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

PEARL BUCK ON "LIBERTY"

No more realistic, explicit and honest examination of the fundamental weaknesses of democracy has been made than that which was so eloquently outlined by Miss Pearl Buck in a recent radio talk given under the auspices of the Council for Democracy.

SEP 29 1941

Under the title 'Speaking of Liberty," the distinguished author of "The Good Earth" assailed racial inequalities and other social ills as being wholly incompatible with the logic of democracy. There is hardly any intelligent, freedom-loving American who is unaware of the contradictions between the theory and practice of American democracy. Not that there are inherent contradistinctions but that devious means and ways are conjured to escape the application of our doctrinal faith especially where the Negro is involved.

Miss Buck's utterances were remarkable not alone for bringing a fresh, healthy point of view to the concept of democracy, but more so for the courage she exhibited in stating in clear and understandable language what others have buried under a mountain of glittering generalities. She said:

"It is equality between the races—that is, until we see the end of race prejudice we shall not have democracy triumphant in the world."

Here is a point of view which doubtless is shared by a wholesome number of liberal thinkers. But, unlike Miss Buck, they have not dared to give currency to such an opinion publicly and definitively. That is not all. She went the whole length of America's trouble when she contended that:

". . . The fight for freedom can't be won until we recognize the fact that democracy in its true meaning involves not only lip-service to the doctrine that all men are created equal but a genuine change in our own attitude toward the colored American. That can be our peculiar contribution to the solution of a world problem.

SEP 29 1941

At this critical juncture in world history when all manner of correctives for our sick-ness are suggested and cures are suggested for its many failures, in round-table discussions, in public forums, in the halls of Congress, there has not been a single instance in which the pathetic social change in America's attitude toward the black citizenry. In all the plight of the Negro has been mentioned.

gain it by scholarship. Furthermore the interpretation of historical data, revelant to the Negro, was a technique unknown to me until after graduation from college. I, therefore, very clearly understood your description of the final, if later, realization of the bonds between race, economics and politics. There are many in high places who still do not see it. All of this has caused me to doubt that a Negro can be best educated for his problem in life in a white school. I refer only to liberal arts colleges. . . . I am an A. B. and M. D., with three months' graduate work, all in white colleges. I have always felt that the very best education obtainable was not offered. . . . If I had been in your classes at Atlanta my whole life might have been changed. After reading Frederick Douglass' autobiography where ultimate solution is promised on the basis of a very exceptional life, and taking stock today to see how much of his prophecy has been realized; I was thoroughly disillusioned especially on the heels of inter-racial flare-up as a result of the defense program. I was disgusted, and felt what's the use for a black man, until I came to the solution the chapter Revolution in Dusk of Dawn. Here is definitely an open door if we can find men capable of using it."

OCT 18 1941

The Facing of the Paradox

There is no clear and final answer to this young man's dilemma but one thing we have got to face, and that is a persistent and exclusive education of colored American children in white schools not only will not solve our problems but will raise other and difficult problems. I was reminded this Summer of a daughter of a friend of mine who returned from a well-known New England college. My informant said "I am sorry for her. She is graduated now and has no friends."

On the other hand, there is no doubt that the average Negro college is more poorly equipped both in teaching force, library and laboratory facilities than the best white colleges and that consequently education there has more difficulties. But on the other hand, and this must never be forgotten: The spirit of manhood and womanhood, of pride of racial and individual accomplishment, cannot be found in white colleges, and those colored folk educated there in nearly all cases reveal their handicap in bitter criticism of their own people, basic ignorance of the Negro problem and exaggerated ideas of the eternal domination of the white race.

I do not for a moment advocate the withdrawal of Negro students from white colleges. On the contrary I believe they should press into them and take every advantage of their unparalleled offers for training. On the other hand, no Negro can be thoroughly educated for the life which he is to lead unless at least a part of his education is received in a well-equipped Negro school with Negro teachers. The time will come when this will not be true, but that will be long after all of us now reading and thinking are dead.

OCT 18 1941

Federal Security

The greatest step taken by the New Deal toward social reform in the United States is illustrated by Federal housing and what is loosely called Federal security. Throughout the United States, Negroes have been enabled to buy homes through the help of mortgages at a low rate of interest secured by the United States Government. Despite the machinations of real estate agents this has bee na tremendous boon to colored folk.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Georgia's Governor Is Compared To Hitler

NOV 29 1941

TALLADEGA, Ala.—Vigorously attacking the interference of politicians in education, the president of Talladega College, in his report for the past academic year singles out Governor Talmadge of Georgia and an unnamed newspaper editor for special mention.

"This past summer," says Dr. Buell G. Gallagher in his report, "the red-gallused governor of the neighboring State of Georgia, a man principally distinguished for his appeal to prejudice and ignorance, packed the State Board of Regents with his own kept men, in order to force the dismissal of certain 'foreign' educators (i.e., non-Georgians) who were alleged to be less prejudiced and ignorant than he.

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The action of the State Li-.. brary Board in banning a score of books is also taken as an indication that the educatiinal system of the State of Georgia appears to be on the way toward "insuring the purity of the doctrine as conceived by its politicians."

"Backed by biased opinion, and catering to racial prejudice, Governor Talmadge has openly and deliberately attacked the integrity of the University System of Georgia," Dr. Gallagher continues. "It cannot be said that an educational system, under such political control, is free. The one bright hope in the Georgia picture is the continuance of several private colleges which are not as readily amenable to political maneuvering."

FREE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

NOV 29 1941

Citing an editorial which appeared in a newspaper "published not far from Talladega College," and which raises the cry of white supremacy, the college president's report affirms that "if this type of thinking becomes widespread and vocal, it can turn into an Alabama counterpart of the gyrations of the Georgia governor. And in that event, the only institutions which are able to stand against the reactionary political and social pressures would be those which are so firmly rooted in the affections and understanding of believers in freedom and democracy that they had financial and moral strength to weather the storm."

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In his ninth year at Talladega College, Dr. Gallagher issues the report of 1940-41 under the title "Endowment by the Creator." His argument is that donors to the independent, private college "actually become creators who endow the Cause with life, liberty, and property." The Cause to which the educator refers is "the Cause of Christian democracy, of human brotherhood, of justice and fairness and tolerance and appreciation and understanding. It involves breaking down the hideous barriers of caste not to destroy Southern civilization, but to liberate it."

"There is a strange and appalling parallel between the racial doctrines and practices of men like Governor Talmadge and men like Adolf Hitler," says Dr. Gallagher. "It is no accident that Eugene Talmadge is cited in **Die Bejegung**, Nazi Student Publication, as 'obviously a very intelligent man.' United Press dispatches from Berlin on August 20, 1941, quoted the Nazi paper as saying that the Governor held himself 'too busy to read very much,' but that he had nevertheless 'read Hitler's **Mein Kampf** seven times.'

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"In his military and political doctrines, Hitler may be more advanced than Talmadge," concedes the Alabama educator, "but Hitler's racial doctrines are mild when compared to the actualities of the racial caste structure which Southern democracy espouses."

Excoriating the American caste system, and citing the tragic differentials in opportunities as between Negroes and whites, Dr. Gallagher says, "In such a setting, the importance of the private college, free from political controls, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal, is one possible guarantee of an emerging degree of life, liberty, and property rights for the submerged caste. By its example and achievement, it stimulates the state controlled colleges, and in times of emergency it becomes the last stronghold of intellectual integrity.

"The private college in any state is a guarantee of the freedom of state schools as well; but this is particularly true of the college whose students are Negroes, in a section where racial caste attitudes tend frequently to dominate political practice."

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

PEARL BUCK ON "LIBERTY"

No more realistic, explicit and honest examination of the fundamental weaknesses of democracy has been made than that which was so eloquently outlined by Miss Pearl Buck in a recent radio talk given under the auspices of the Council for Democracy.

SEP 29 1941

Under the title 'Speaking of Liberty," the distinguished author of "The Good Earth" assailed racial inequalities and other social ills as being wholly incompatible with the logic of democracy. There is hardly any intelligent, freedom-loving American who is unaware of the contradictions between the theory and practice of American democracy. Not that there are inherent contradistinctions but that devious means and ways are conjured to escape the application of our doctrinal faith especially where the Negro is involved.

Miss Buck's utterances were remarkable not alone for bringing a fresh, healthy point of view to the concept of democracy, but more so for the courage she exhibited in stating in clear and understandable language what others have buried under a mountain of glittering generalities. She said:

"It is equality between the races—that is, until we see the end of race prejudice we shall not have democracy triumphant in the world."

Here is a point of view which doubtless is shared by a wholesome number of liberal thinkers. But, unlike Miss Buck, they have not dared to give currency to such an opinion publicly and definitively. That is not all. She went the whole length of America's trouble when she contended that:

". . . The fight for freedom can't be won until we recognize the fact that democracy in its true meaning involves not only lip-service to the doctrine that all men are created equal but a genuine change in our own attitude toward the colored American. That can be our peculiar contribution to the solution of a world problem. At this critical juncture in world history when all manner of corrections for our sick-quarters where democracy is criticized for its many failures, in round-table discussions, in public forums, in the halls of Congress, there has not been a single instance in which the pathetic plight of the Negro has been mentioned.

SEP 29 1941

56k-1941

Mochochonono
(The Comet)
Maseru, Basutoland
South Africa

"My Experiences In The U. S. A."

AUG 23 1941

Wardship or Guardianship

By Selby D. B. Ngcobo, M.A., B.Econ.

In our first article we said that two thirds of the Red Indians were the wards of the United States and as such came under the special jurisdiction of the President and the Congress. We gave the historical reasons for the establishment of Government guardianship over the Red man, but we indicated that while as a beginning it might be justifiable to pass a people through a political nursery, guardianship or wardship it presented peculiar problems relating to the eventual status of the people affected and the steps by which they would arrive at that position. It will be realised that here there is room for differences of opinion on methods and final outcomes because human beings cannot be made exactly to a defined pattern. We found that the older Indian magistrates (Europeans) were inclined to be assimilationists while the newer ones were adaptations. Well, that is just another way of saying the older magistrates were in favour of a more or less rapid conversion of Red Indians to citizenship, while the younger are in favour of continuing wardship. Is there a conflict here?

NO DEFINITION OF WARDSHIP

I believe that it is possible to find a legal definition of wardship in case of law because there are specific issues relating to persons and property are involved. There is, however, no statutory definition of an Indian ward of the Government and apprently no entirely satisfactory and all-inclusive definition of Indian wardship, applicable to all cases, has ever been formulated. It is generally understood, however, what a ward Indian is:

(1) one who lives on a Federal Government reservation (location) and maintains tribal relations or

(2) one who has restricted property held in trust under Governmental control, whether or not he lives on a reservation or maintains tribal relations.

According to the 1930 census there were about 200,000 ward Indians scattered in the various states. Thus we see that wardship involves place of domicile and the property from which sustenance is derived. There is very extensive Government guardianship over the property of Red Indians, and it is proper that some of the details should be given here.

GUARDIANSHIP OVER PROPERTY

The bulk of the property of the Red Indians who are under Federal Government control and supervision consists of the following categories:

(1) Land belonging to the several tribes;

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(2) land which has been alloted in severalty to the Individual Indians who have been judged competent to manage their own affairs;

(3) lands alloted but still held in trust;

(4) tribal funds held in trust for the tribes by the Uniten States Government;

(5) Funds held in trust for Individual Indians;

[6] all other property held by Individual Red Indians.

In the main the above categories of property are similar to those held on behalf of Natives by South African Native trust.

Now this guadianship relates primarily to restrictions on property. These restrictions apply only to property secured to the Red Indians by the Government; they do not appl to property secured by him through his own efforts such as wages and property purchased through personal earnings and other personal goods. When an Indian is said to be "incompetent" or "non competent" that simply applies to his inability to look after his real property and not to his actual ability as an individual to order the affairs of his own life. Although there is thus effective guadianship over property the same applies to Indians as persons since they are so much tied by law and economic interests to the reservations. Let us now see whether this special status of the Red Indian is in accord with American citizenship.

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INDIAN CITIZENSHIP

Since 1934 Indian Policy in the United States is to Indianise the Red Indians and by way of an elaboration of this policy the following quotation is relevant:

"To advance the Red Indians by building upon their own inheritance of culture, to enable them to work out the adjustment to modern civilisation so that they will become competent to manage their own affairs and Federal Government guardianship will become unnecessary."

The question has arisen whether it is not now necessary to do away with wardship or guardianship in order to enable Red Indians to become full American citizens. In this connection a famous decision of the United States Supreme Court gave us much food for hard thinking and here again let me quote you what the judges actually said:

"Citizenship is not incompatible existence or continued guardianship, and so may be conferred without completely emancipating the Indians placing them beyond the reach of Congressional regulations adopted for their protection."

The judges went on to say that their decision was in accord with the law as applied to Europeans. That law did not give unlimited control ever any property the title to which is vested in the citizenship nor does it preclude guardianship. Consider, for instance, the case of male minors and a woman citizen. Thus also a man who is already a citizen but has his property placed under an order of court does not cease to be a citizen.

CITIZENSHIP IN GENERAL

Does the above decision have special or general application? It would seem that it has implications of a more general character. A man can be a citizen and still have his property under guardianship. Further, he can be a citizen and still not vote.

Civil rights and political status are different. Although citizenship has been granted on a property basis in most States, legally there is no intrinsic connection between the two. Citizenship is an individual and political right conferred by the State upon any persons and on any basis it may choose. But title to land either in trust or in freehold is just a property right. It would appear, however, that citizenship as understood and interpreted by the law courts may be different from what it is within the political context. Politically a citizen is understood as one who is not a ward as long as there is guardianship over one's habitation and property, one is incapable of attaining full citizenship. American experience itself illustrates this. Consider the words of the Commissioner for Indian Affairs himself.

"By placing trust barriers around Indian property, we exempted his land from state and local taxation. In taking this action we subjected the Indian to possible discrimination on the part of the States which would have resulted in leaving him without health, care, education, roads, or any of the services which a State renders its people."

To prove these services it became necessary for the Federal Government to take the Indians under its protection. Thus a state of dependancy is created to an increasing measure.

PERMANENT WARDSHIP

Realising this position a fellow student of mine in the Race Relations Department wrote a thesis in which she showed that nursery treatment of a people tends to perpetuate itself. Firstly, because of possible dangers from others outside, the trustee becomes too much concerned with the welfare of his wards and hence develops an acute protectionist attitude. Secondly, that very protection tends to deny the wards those knocks and hurdles in life by and through which they can grow to manhood. Thirdly, the wards themselves come to believe that they can do nothing; all must be provided by the fatherly Government. The more the Government gives by way of rations, charity or assistance the more they get demoralised.

The United States Government has, however, declared that its policy is to get rid of Indian guardianship so that Indians can take their rightful place in American life. The coming generations will show how much is being accomplished towards that end.

As a South African Native I found much that was instructive and challenging in the position of Red Indians. I also realised that there were certain features where the United States Government could learn from South Africa. Our Native people are better off than the Red Indians because of the fact that they have to come out and work and thus participate and share in the national life and wealth.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

NEGRO LAWYERS ACCLAIMED BEST FOR NEGRO CLIENTS BY TEACHER

OCT 31 1941

Dean of Lincoln University Law School Assails Theory of Judges Being Biased Toward Attorneys

By William E. Taylor, Dean Lincoln University School of Law

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 30 (ANP)—If a person is accused of a serious crime, he is indicted by a white grand jury, prosecuted by a white lawyer and tried by a white judge and jury. A colored litigant in a civil case must look to a white judge or jury for justice. Should the colored litigant or defendant in a criminal proceeding be represented by a colored lawyer? Any Negro with common sense, average experience and fair understanding will agree that, other things being equal, Negro lawyers can best protect the interests of Negro litigants.

Some Negro litigants think that, since judge and jury are white, their lawyer should be white. They are especially of this view when accused of a crime or involved in a suit against a white person. But the lawyer is not on trial. No white judge or jury is dumb enough to consider a black man as white because his lawyer is white. A prejudiced white judge or jury remains prejudiced against a colored litigant tho the latter's lawyer is white; but such judge or jury will be less likely to be swayed by prejudice if a colored lawyer is in the case.

Any white person who has race prejudice will freely admit this fact to other white people. It is seldom, however, that a white judge or juror wishes a colored lawyer to know of his race prejudice. They will "lean over backwards" to convince the colored lawyer that they can be fair to his client. Besides, the colored lawyer usually knows the judges who are prejudiced against colored people and he will not try his cases before them. All of his life he has had to contend with race prejudice. He can detect it in places and under conditions which would not arouse the white lawyer's suspicion.

Except in a few rare instances, the white lawyers selected by colored litigants are not the leading lawyers of the community. They are usually the poorest available. Generally they are representing colored people, not because they like them, but rather because they cannot make a living representing white people. I have known colored people to be represented by white lawyers who were too prejudiced against colored people to walk with their colored clients. The client was usually sent ahead of the lawyer. How can such counsel secure "even handed justice" for his client?

The colored lawyer is interested not alone in the fees he collects. He is primarily interested in securing justice for colored people. He has a personal, a racial interest in his client's welfare. An injustice to his client is an injustice to him. It is this personal, this racial interest in his client's case which safeguards the Negro lawyer's Negro client.

There is an increasing and widespread evidence that thinking Negroes are coming to appreciate the tremendous advantage to them of lawyers of their own race. "It is significant," says P. L. Prattis, "that our heavyweight champion and his wife when separated by misunderstanding, each chose well-qualified lawyers of their own race to help them through their difficulty. Several wealthy Negroes in Detroit are now involved, along with prominent whites, in a grave court action. These Negroes have also chosen Negro lawyers to represent and defend them."

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Jail Harlemite As Anti-Semite

Harry Frederick, 26, and author of several pamphlets concerning Adolph Hitler's friendship for colored people, began serving 60 days in the Workhouse this week after a hearing last Friday before Magistrate Aurelio in Harlem Court.

Fredericks was given the alternative of serving time or paying a $250 fine. He smilingly admitted that he couldn't pay the cash penalty.

Two others, Edgar Martin, 41, 100 West 119th St., and Randolph Wilson, 31, 59 East 128th St., received similar sentences when police testified that the trio had consistently attacked Jews while speaking to street gatherings in Harlem.

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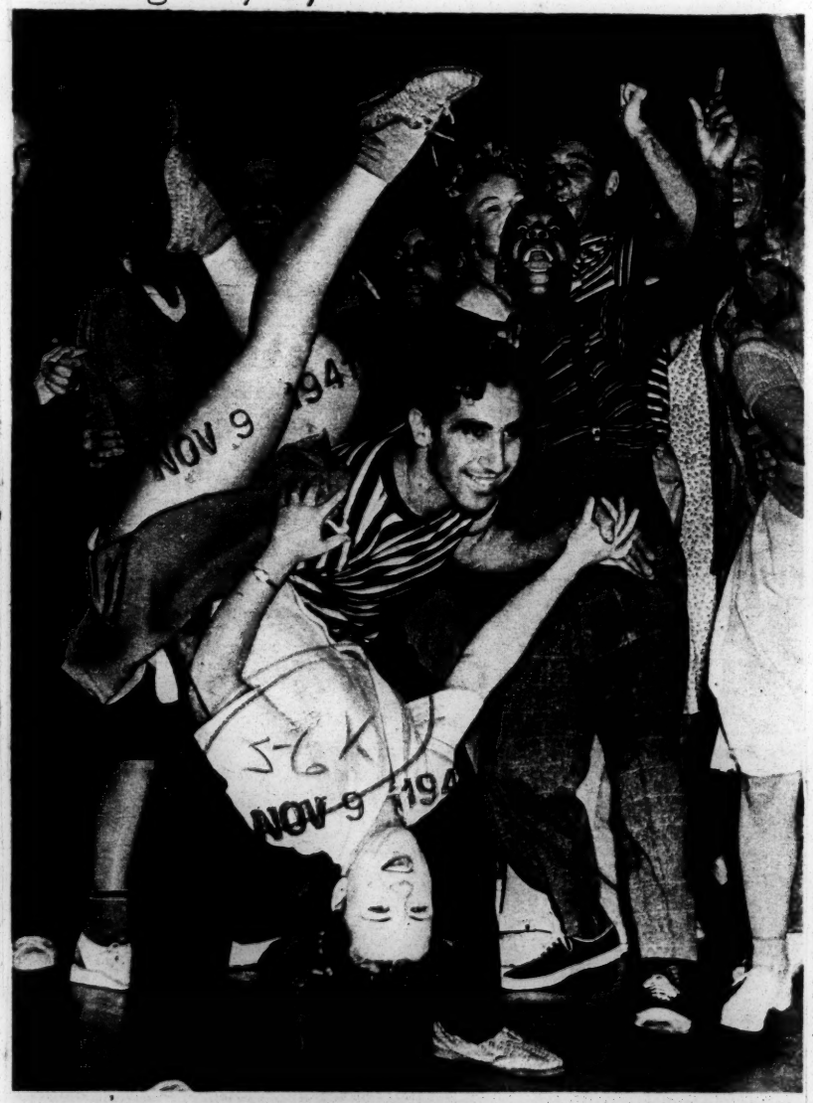
Sergeant Marimon Moore, one of the city's few high ranking colored officers, arrested Fredericks and the others after warning them on several occasions to stop making anti-semitic speeches.

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.



THIS CRAZY UPSIDE-DOWN WHIRL gives us all the atmosphere of a fast, hot, jitterbug ball. You can hear the thump of jazz, stomp of feet, shouts of the wild-eyed dancers.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

The Anti-Negro Campaign Is Resumed

NOV 22 1941

• On the occasion of two incidents of crime that happened to take place in Harlem, the newspapers have once more jumped to the attack with evident attempts to smear the entire Negro community.

These publications are trying hard to bolster the indefensible "crime wave" hysteria which did not take among thoughtful, fairminded citizens in New York. Crime, wherever it occurs, is to be sternly condemned. But the public—through labor and civic leaders—have rejected the prejudiced efforts of the newspapers to libel Harlem as a "criminal area." For Harlem is one of the most progressive communities in the city.

Crime is incident to all heavily-slummed areas, of which Harlem has more than its share. But the newspapers have consistently singled out Harlem, although Harlem is not the seat of the major crime centers of the city and although crimes are to be found in communities with much better living conditions than Harlem.

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What is behind this campaign in the papers is pretty well revealed by an anonymous letter in the Herald Tribune yesterday. This was an outright Ku Klux document showing utter contempt for the struggles of the Negro people, describing them as "bad" and supporting "resentment" by "white people" against the whole community. This is an attempt to foment civil disorder and riots and in no sense reflects sentiments of the people of New York. It is regrettable that the Tribune published such Ku Kluxism, especially when that paper has editorially taken note of some of the basic ills inflicted upon the Harlem community.

Who was the author of the Tribune letter? For it is such anti-Negro policies as this, represented by powerful real estate interests and reactionary politicians, that constitute the roots of discrimination and ill-treatment of Harlem. Such insidious attempts to break up the growing unity of Negro and white against Hitler and for the welfare of the city should be energetically put down. We believe that they will be, and that the labor and progressive movement, in unity with the Negro people, will fight harder for the just demands of the Harlem community.

56k-1941

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

THE ONLY REMEDY FOR JIM-CROWING THE NEGRO IN THE SOUTH

Some years ago, when we edited and published The Atlanta Independent, we wrote a great deal about Jim-Crowism, Jim crow accommodation for Negroes and Jim-crow Negroes. Replying to our many criticisms and complaints against the practice and service, the late Charles R. Pendleton, the editor of The Macon Telegraph, suggested this idea to us in the columns of The Macon Telegraph, which he ably edited until his death. Editor Pendleton said in part, and we quote: "Ben Davis, the Atlanta Negro editor writes well in the defense of his race, but if he is weary of Jim-crowism for his race; he must stop growing Jim-crow niggers, and grow a better crop of Negroes. White men usually furnish their trade the class of goods it wants, and the Negro will always receive Jim-Crow conditions as long as he is fool enough to accept them." United States Senator E. W. Carmack, quoting from Editor Pendleton's editorial in The Macon Telegraph said, lower animals will not eat or accept what they do not want, but the Negro accepting and paying for what he does not want, shows less intelligence than the lower class of animals when he accepts Jim-crowism when and where he is not compelled to do so.

We fully agree with the truth expressed years ago, by these two great journalists, and molders of public opinion. There is one complete estoppel to Jim-crowism in America, to the embarrassment of Negroes wherever the law does not inflict it upon them, and that one remedy is in the hands of the Negroes themselves; and they can kill Jim-crowism they complain so much about, if they would use this one remedy. They can use it effectively without offense to any race or man, if they had the manhood and self-respect to do so. That one and only remedy is to stay away and boycott every place, church, school, business or persons that segregates and discriminates against the race or individuals of the race. Where the law imposes Jim-crow regulations on the grounds of race or color, obey the law until you can change or repeal the law. In travel, schools and other conveniences, that the race cannot supply, and you must have or use these things, use them until we can provide them for ourselves.

The Negro who complains about Jim-crowism and segregation, and voluntarily seeks and accepts these conditions is a Jim-crow product and is receiving what he wants and what he is only fit to have. Negroes are not compelled to slide in back doors of white hotels, theatres, restaurants, shows and eat meals handed to them over slop tubs from lunch counters; eat them in the streets in rain or sunshine like dogs, cats or rats; our women are not compelled to buy shoes, gloves, hats, etc., from white merchants, where they are not allowed to try them on, but they do so because they are Jim-crow Negroes. Negroes are not compelled to trade in stores that have separate elevators for Negroes and water fountains marked for whites only; Colored people drink in the basements. We are not compelled to buy rotten beef or pork from a white butcher and be afraid to take it back and complain about it.

Where is the self-respect of the college president, professor or physician who slips in side doors; climbs back steps to see a white picture, and when he gets ready to leave must stand aside with hat in hand until all the whites have cleared from the building? What's the difference between a taxi-cab driver or a common laborer, who refuses to be jim-crowed by staying away from places where Jim-crow regulations are in force, and a Harvard graduate with a string of degrees trailing his name, who climbs up the back steps to see "Gone With The Wind," or hear the end man in a minstrel crack jokes and burlesque his race? The common man is a self-respecting citizen and the Harvard man is seeming, rather than to be. A majority of the educated Negroes rather seem than to be, and they make up a large majority of the Jim-crow product of our race by trying to get away from themselves. They bid for attention and recognition from white people that they do not want the majority of their race to enjoy. They rather be a third class white man than to be a first class, self-respecting Negro. The remedy or cure for Jim-crowism and segregation is in the hands of the race itself, and nobody can apply it except we do it ourselves. The remedy is to stay away from all places that impose Jim-crow regulations upon us where it can be done without violation of the law. If it is legally imposed, it is still morally wrong.

—Union-Review

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Scott Says Race Question Baffles Defense Directors

By EMMETT J. SCOTT

WASHINGTON

The ever present race problem is ever present here in Washington in practically all discussions having to do with the speed-up of defense production.

During the past summer the President created another alphabetical agency, SPAB (the Supply Priorities and Allocation Board), intended to bring orderly and coherent processes out of the overlapping and confusion which envelopes the program of war preparation.

Promise and Realization

In discussing this new proposal, the Providence Journal poses this question which brings in the race question: "What would the SPAB do with a case like this?":

"A ship carrying thousands of tons of supplies and 276 passengers for one of our new outposts is about to sail when one of her cooks falls ill. The union is called upon to send a substitute. It sends a colored cook.

"This white kitchen crew refuses to accept him and goes ashore. The union insists they go back to work. The captain, the owners of the ship, the Government whose goods and officials are to be transported, have nothing whatsoever to say about the matter.

Delay Costly

"The strike is prolonged for five days before the union officials can settle the thing. The cost of the delay runs into heavy figures.

"Meantime, winted approaches the outpost to which supplies are being sent. Perhaps that five days' delay may compel expected work to be deferred until next spring.

"This actual occurrence could hardly attract the attention of a great labor co-ordinating board, attached to the White House. It would be too trivial. But the defense program is shot full of trivialities like this."

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Arnall Announces

Ellis Arnall on Saturday night announced his candidacy for the governorship of Georgia. Speaking over the radio, he outlined his platform, described the dangers faced by Georgians today and gave his proposed remedies for these unfortunate conditions.

Here in Georgia, said Mr. Arnall, "we have seen a replica of totalitarian tactics unfold. We see the Hitler pattern taking definite shape in our state government. We have seen ruthless and reckless abuse of gubernatorial power."

Sadly enough, these words from Georgia's attorney general are true. The present Governor has been given too great power under the law and he has used that power unscrupulously, unjustly, in attempt to further his own political ambitions. He has made the error that all men, given too much power, make, sooner or later. He has come to regard himself as greater than his job, greater than the faith and the service he owes to the state.

Georgia voters, at the state-wide primary next fall, will tell, by their ballots, whether or not they approve the highhanded methods used by Governor Talmadge. If they regard the freedom of their state from such dictatorial rule as Huey Long practiced in Louisiana, as Hitler practices in Germany, as of more value than the political aspirations of one man, they will so rebuke Talmadge at the polls that never again will any official dare to emulate his tactics.

Ellis Arnall is a worthy candidate for the high office to which he aspires. A native of Newnan, he was educated in this state, has lived his life in this state, is Georgian to his fingertips. He represents the finest type of earnest young Georgian, counting opportunity to serve his state of far higher value than any personal aggrandizement to be found in any office.

As attorney general he has made a splendid record and, under his direction, the department of law has widened the scope of its activities in ways that benefit the entire state.

The platform given in his speech of Saturday night is one to which all Georgians who have watched with growing alarm recent trends in state government, may say a heart-

felt "amen."

Not only does he advocates steps which will make the University System forever free of political control, but he would likewise remove the common schools of the state, and the teachers, from political influences and pressure from any source.

He would strip the Governor's office of the pardoning and paroling power over criminals. He would divest the Governor of the right to appropriate the state's money, restoring this constitutional right to the general assembly. He would take away the governor's power to remove from office duly elected heads of state departments. He would provide for election by the general assembly of the state auditor, instead of permitting the Governor to appoint this official, as now. He would make it impossible for the Governor to arbitrarily strike from the budget, or the pay rolls, any state employe and would change the state budget commission, making the Governor, the president of the senate and the speaker of the house, its membership, with the state auditor and attorney general as financial and legal advisers respectively.

Finally, Mr. Arnall calls for complete and sincere co-operation with President Roosevelt and the national administration in this time of national crisis.

To such a platform all Georgians who love their state can gladly subscribe. Certainly there can be no Georgian familiar with all the circumstances of the recent subservience of the board of regents of the University System, who does not desire to remove forever any and all conditions which make such outrage possible.

Ellis Arnall has boldly and clearly outlined the sort of state government he believes Georgia should have. All Georgians should read his speech with care and then, when the time comes to vote, cast their ballots as conscience and intelligent appraisal of the issue dictate.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Georgia Editors Say:

ONLY ONE CANDIDATE CAN BEAT TALMADGE

(From The Gainesville News.)

With 1942, a political year, coming up there is already talk of this candidate and that making plans to enter the gubernatorial campaign. At this early date, Attorney General Ellis Arnall seems to be the most popular and the most likely one to enter the race, while Columbus Roberts and one or two more are seriously considering making the race against Governor Talmadge, who will, in all probability, run again for the four-year term which begins January 1, 1943.

While all is in the formative stage, the News wishes to voice a hope that has been expressed by hundreds of people in this section of Georgia, and that hope is that all prospective candidates opposing Talmadge can get together and by some sort of lineup or compromise decide on one man to make the race. Only one man can defeat the man who has discredited our University of Georgia, and about whom a national magazine saw fit to write an open letter to the people of Georgia urging them to unseat the man who is bringing discredit and humiliation to the "Empire State of the South."

OCT 30 1941

Those who remember the hot race for senator between Talmadge and Senator Russell some years back will recall that Talmadge polled a total of over 150,000 popular votes and carried 88 counties, while Senator Russell polled something over 250,000 votes. Governor Talmadge still has that 150,000 votes today in his column. One candidate can poll the 250,000 other votes, but two, three or more candidates will split that number to where Talmadge will win with this 150,000 in a walk.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Race's Future Will Be Issue

NOV 25 1941

Efforts Made To Integrate Fact Into Educational Program

Determined efforts to integrate the "facts of the glorious past of the Negro now made available" by research scholars into the educational systems of the country, will be made at Columbus, Ohio, from October 31 through November 2, according to Dr. Carter G. Woodson of The Association for the Study of Negro Life and History.

The question, "Will the Negro continue satisfied to see himself left out of the picture of the past and excluded from the program for the future?" will be answered by Professor P. B. Schroeder of Hampton Institute, who will discuss "the problem and suggest what should be done to inculcate an appreciation for our racial culture."

NOV 25 1941

The regional achievements of the Negro will be brought to light by Dr. R. C. Minor of Lincoln University, who will speak on the Negro in Columbus; Professor D. P. Lincoln of West Virginia State College, who is scheduled to give a "new idea of the past and present of the Negro in that mountain state;" and Dr. J. C. Carroll, of Attucks High School in Indianapolis, who will report his startling findings on the Underground Railroad in Indiana.

The conference will give serious attention also to Negro culture abroad as it bears upon the culture of the race in the United Staes. From Ohio State University comes Dr. J. S. Harris, who has just returned from his tour of research in Nigeria, Africa, and will bring a new thought as to the people who once developed and maintained kingdoms and empires on the shores of Africa. Dr. L. D. Turner, of Fish University, who for several years has investigated the influence of African speech on the language of America and has just returned from Brazil, where he has spent a year in a field study of the same influence, will also appear on the programs.

Professor James A. Porter of Howard University will bring to light not only new material but a philosophy with respect to the Negro in art in America; Dr. L. D. Reddick of the Schomburg Collection of the New York Public Library, will supplement this thought in an elaborate address on the picture of the Negro in the American Public Mind—how the Negro may or may not become a negligible factor in the thought of the world.

NOV 25 1941

The conference will face also the unfinished task in writing the history of the Negro—or rather in rewriting the history of the Negro from materials which are scarcely known. Miss Ruth A. Fisher of the Library of Congress will tell about the valuable and untouched source of materials on the Negro found in the European archives, where up to this war she served as the American representative on the Historical Manuscript Commission of the Library of Congress. A. G. Lindsay, recently of the Historical Records Survey, one of those concerned with the compilation of the Calendar of the Frederick Douglass Papers, will speak on the recent discovery of the many thousands of such valuable materials on the Negro and how to reach them for research into the background of the race.

The conference will close with an afternoon session when Miss Hilda V. Grayson, field representative of the association, and Dr. Charles H. Wesley of Howard Universary will speak. Dr. Wesley will speak on the participation of Negro abolitionists in political parties, a thought which has come to this scholar as a result of his recent researches which have shown how largely the Negro figured in the anti-slavery struggle and how historians have failed to give those fearless reformers credit for the large contribution which they made to the emanci-

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Texas Woman Hits Anti-Nego Discrimination

NOV 23 1941

Dear Woman's Page Editor:

Here in the Southwest we appreciate your paper and its realistic attitude towards women. I'm sure I speak for many other white women when I say we resent the "protection of white womanhood" bunk of the politicians.

We know that women of any age or color cannot go about Southern cities alone without being accosted But by whom? By white ne'er-do-wells in glittering cars.

I have lived in various parts of the South for some years, and have met only the utmost courtesy from Negroes of whatever station. The increasing viciousness of attacks on Negroes makes me boil.

"White superiority" indeed! Can anything be superior which is shown in such inferior behavior? It is the dignity of the slandered, hard working Negro people which constantly amazes me.

If the politicians really wanted to protect womanhood, they would abolish the $10 weekly TOP WAGE in laundry and household employment FOR ALL WOMEN, the high rents for hovels and hot-box apartments, the 10-cent bus fares, the sales taxes on FOOD, the POLL TAX, and the taxes in addition to property and poll tax which folks in Arkansas, for example, are now having to pay to keep the supposedly PUBLIC schools open.

The South wants to organize. Black folks especially recognize the CIO as their great opportunity. Our need here is for FACTS, especially cheap pamphlets in simple language, on union methods, economis, labor in the United States and Negro History.

NOV 23 1941

May I suggest to your readers to keep a stream of literature flowing to Southern contacts—Negro, white, poor and middle class? Send it in blank wrappers. All need to learn.

Labor can't move for without the South. Yet, to help the South wisely, we must listen to its own voices.

MARTHA Dallas, Texas

56k-1941
Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Former Memphians Sue Police Commissioner For $100,000; Charge He Damaged Business

Suit Recalls 1940 Political Difficulties

Plaintiffs Went To Chicago To Make New Start

OCT 14 1941

Elmer Atkinson, and his wife, the former Willa Cooke, filed a $100,000 law suit against Memphis Police Commissioner Joseph P. Boyle last week in a Chicago Circuit Court. Each of the plaintiffs asked for $50,000 damages which the bill asserts they sustained as the result of policing of their restaurant, billiard parlor, and taxi cab business at 327 Beale Avenue from October 25 to November 11, 1940, according to a press release by the Associated Press.

The suit was filed during the same week the police commissioner was attending the National Safety Council convention in Chicago last week. Mr. Boyle denied knowing anything about the case until his return to Memphis during the latter part of the week, however.

Virtually forced to close up their businesses. Elmer's Luncheonette, Stage Billiard Parlor, and the Stag Taxi Cab Company, as the result of the unprecedented police tactics, Mr. Atkinson and his wife left Memphis around the first of this year to "start all over in a more friendly atmosphere."

The Beale Street concerns, along with the South Memphis Drug Company at 907-9 Florida, was police day and night for more than three weeks. Customers, whites as well as colored, were searched upon entering these establishments and upon leaving. The search began during the heat of the presidential election campaign, and just a few days after the Republicans of Shelby County set up headquarters on Beale Street.

OCT 14 1941

Dr. J. B. Martin, Sr., owner of the South Memphis Drug Company, asserted that his place was being policed because he had accepted the chairmanship of the Republican campaign organization and refused to call off a political rally for his party at Salem Baptist Church, Iowa and Florida. The rally was held on Monday night, October 28th. Memphis Drug Store went ur the police surveillance the previ Friday night. At the same ti the Stag poolroom was policed.

Commissioner Boyle in the pu statement, said that these places were trafficking narcot and this step was necessary break up a 'dope ring.' He cite thirteen-year-old conviction rec of Atkinson. Mr. Atkinson had ready been paroled and served w good behavior his probation period.

Miami, Fla. Herald
October 24, 1941

Behind the Front Page

By ELLIS HOLLUMS
Executive Editor The Herald

SOUTHERNERS since ante-bellum days have regarded the negro as their particular responsibility and the Southern negro has been accustomed, too, to look to whites when he is in need, either in person or in his cultural endeavors and particularly in his religious organizations. They ask for donations for church and eleemosynary purposes and, through time-honored custom, expect to receive them.

One of the best appeals of this character I have seen in a long, long time is signed by the Rev. Louis H. Portlock, pastor of Trinity Colored Methodist Church (South), who has waged a hard struggle to keep alive the free employment agency operated by his church. The communication is being addressed to white friends of the church throughout the city. The salutation is "In God's presence and in the name of Jesus of Nazareth, peace." The letter then begins:

"Again, permit me to say, kind sir, I am one colored man in Miami who has a right to write you this letter. The reason is, when your forefathers fought with General Washington and General Jackson and General Lee in the wars past, my forefathers remained on your plantations to work and defend your families. We were glad we could be trusted to do this. My forefathers worshipped God in the galleries of your forefathers' churches until the Southern church set us aside in 1870 as the Colored Methodist Church.

"You may know now that we supply white people with colored servants free of charge and we do not charge the colored folks for the jobs, either—all a free service we are trying to render today to prevent crime and make Miami a safer place for all of its citizens.

"We are compelled at times to ask our white friends to help us carry on.

"Our building is not completed. We are trying to finish the interior. We believe you will do something to help us. We look to white people like you as our leaders and we are asking you to give us a donation at this time. We are loyal. We are of the Southern states. We can be trusted. We are at your service.

"Now may God bless you with long life and much happiness. Please make check payable to Trinity Colored Methodist Church (South), and forward to 2014 N. E. Fifth court."

I know of one Miami-born matron who responded to the letter with a check. There probably are many more. The appeal is a masterpiece.

THEY are still hunting for that elusive oil in Florida and one of the biggest of the recent concessions granted by the state (the Blanchard concession) will start a new search tomorrow in the submerged lands of Florida bay.

O. S. Petty, president of the Petty Geophysical Engineering Company of San Antonio, Texas, will reach here today and will go into the bayous and bays south of here with William G. Blanchard and his principal associate, J. L. McCord, Saturday to make a preliminary survey.

The Blanchard concession consists of some 7,000,000 acres of submerged land in the Gulf of Mexico, and including a large part of the Florida keys. It is, perhaps, the largest such concession ever granted in this country.

Mr. Petty's company is one of the most widely known in the field of oil exploration. He has been employed at various times by the largest oil companies in the world to explore the possibilities of potential fields in the far-flung corners of the earth, from China to Alaska and back again.

There are three scientific ways of determining whether or not there is a probability or possibility of oil bearing domes. Mr. Petty employs all three as a means of removing every human possible element of doubt.

The gravitational method has been in use for many years. The magnetic and the seismic methods are newer, but are said by some oil men to be more certain. The two last named are widely employed to map subsurface geological structures for various purposes besides oil.

The arrival of Mr. Petty shouldn't be regarded as an indication that Bill Blanchard is going to start digging holes all over Florida bay next week. This survey is a serious and scientific effort to determine whether or not there is any possibility of oil sufficiently strong to justify further expenditures in seeking it. So don't get too excited until the returns are in.

DR. A. F. KASPER ought to be qualified as our greatest football fan. He has just returned from a four weeks' vacation, during which he witnessed no less than 10 football games.

That required quite a bit of fast traveling, but Doc doesn't mind that—if there's a football game at the end of the trail. Incidentally, next time there's a vacancy on the stadium committee he'd be an ideal appointee.

PRESIDENT RICHARD WILDER of the Miami Beach Kennel club is due in town today and announcement may be expected any day of executive personnel of the track for the coming season.

Dope going the rounds is that A. J. Henderson will have the title of general manager, vacated by Frank Anderson after the end of last season. William Johnson, formerly a director of Tropical Park (before the recent sale), will be real boss of the Beach kennel club if what I hear is true.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Asks If The "Four Freedoms" Would Include Black People

OCT 22 1941

CHICAGO—(ANP)—Calling upon Senator Listel Hill (D., Ala.), Monday, William E. King, member of Illinois Industrial commission and former state senator, asked if Hill believed that the four freedoms should apply to Negroes in Alabama, as well as to the population of Europe.

Sen. Hill participated in a radio debate Sunday night and defended President Roosevelt's foreign policy. He spoke of the "futile fetish of neutrality," and said that neutrality "is a dream that has passed—a hope that has perished."

In a letter to the senator, King asked him to state his position toward anti-lynching legislation, equality for Negroes at the ballot box, jim crow cars, and other forms of segregation.

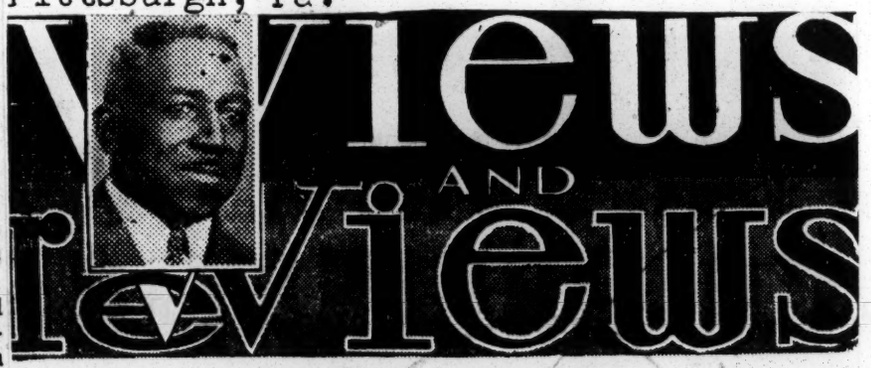
one of the thousands who listened Sunday night to the American Forum of the Air, when you spoke in opposition to Wayland Brooks, senator from my own state, Illinois. You spoke as a champion of the present national administration, its principles and policies — policies such as the four freedoms.

"Freedom of speech and expression! Freedom of worship! Freedom from want! Freedom from fear!

"'Everywhere in the world' was the language used. Everywhere? In your mind does that mean in the south as well as in the north? In Alabama as well as in Europe and in Asia? Does it mean the same freedoms for every man, be he black or white? Does it mean equal rights for all American citizens?"

King further asked, if Sen. Hill's answer to his questions were in the affirmative, what he was doing toward curing conditions in Alabama which conflicted with these ideals; toward equality at the ballot box, about jim crow cars and segregagation. In closing King cited his record of service in the interests of Negroes and asked that Sen. Hill present a factual record that would stand up along with his.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.



By GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

(This column represents the personal opinion of Mr. Schuyler and in no way reflects the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier. —The Editor)

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The news that J. Finley Wilson, grand exalted ruler of the I.B.P.O. Elks of the World, had resigned from the America First Committee came as a great surprise to this commentator. I had not known that he belonged to it, never having given the "Little Corporal" credit for possessing sufficient intelligence to join such an organization.

As his reason for resigning, the Boss Elk cites Colonel Lindbergh's "recent expressions * * * in connection with his attitude toward the Jewish people" as "not in keeping with the ideals of Americanism." Mr. Wilson then declares that he and his noble organization "cannot be drawn into giving aid and comfort to the twin brutes of Europe, Hitler and Mussolini, by speaking disparagingly of another race of people."

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As usual, the "Little Corporal" and the New York Age (which fulsomely praised his action as "making amends for his mis-leadership in aligning his order with the America First Committee") are both wrong.

So far as I know, Lindbergh has not disparaged the Jewish people. He merely stated that the Jews, the British propagandists and the Administration were trying to get this country to fight Hitler. What is wrong about that? Wherein is the statement untrue? Wendell Willkie, as counsel for the movie propagandists before the Senate sub-committee investigating war propaganda, admitted that the movie industry was anti-Nazi and pro-British. While the movies are largely owned by Gentile Wall Street interests, who are heading up the effort to get this country into war to help perpetuate the British Empire on the backs of 500 million colored people, they are produced largely by Jews. The leading interventionist newspaper, the New York Times, is owned by Jews. And I have heard or read of no prominent Jew who is opposed to the United States aiding Britain and fighting Germany. Neither has anybody else.

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It is therefore not unfair to state that Jewish leaders are working for U.S. entry into the war against Germany. This is greatly to their credit AS JEWS, because the Nazis have been persecuting the Jews almost as badly as the British have been persecuting the colored people. By the same token, American Negroes should be opposed to the United States aiding Britain, and with greater reason. If prominent Negroes in this country were truly representing colored people, and wanted to join some committee, they could do no better than join the America First Committee. Most intelligent Negroes would have favored the Roosevelt Administration fighting Italy to save Ethiopia instead of remaining blandly neutral while Ethiopians were butchered with the blessings of the British. I commend the Jewish leaders for getting any aid they can from any direction to fight the gravest menace their people have yet faced. It is not disparagement to state that they are doing so.

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It is significant that America First critics singled out Lindbergh, Wheeler et al. to smear with the charge of anti-Semitism. This is a surefire device when you have no argument to offer. It camouflages intellectual poverty with racial emotionalism.

To say, as Wilson does, that racial prejudice is "not in keeping with the ideals of Americanism" is merely nonsense. It IS the American ideal, and every Negro knows it. It MUST be the American ideal because it is written into our laws and hallowed by custom and tradition. It is the everyday policy of our government, as Finley Wilson ought to know.

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Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

Georgia Editors Say:

THE WINNER

(From The Eatonton Messenger)

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Despite this decrease during the month of September, the total number of traffic fatalities for the first nine months of the year are 69 above the same period for 1940. No matter how you write this, Death is the winner.

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If the record were to end with September, we might feel that everything would work out. But it doesn't. October will also be a winning month, and November and December, and all months thereafter, until drivers and pedestrians learn to think, drive and walk logically and with due regard for the other fellow.

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Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

OCT 22 1941

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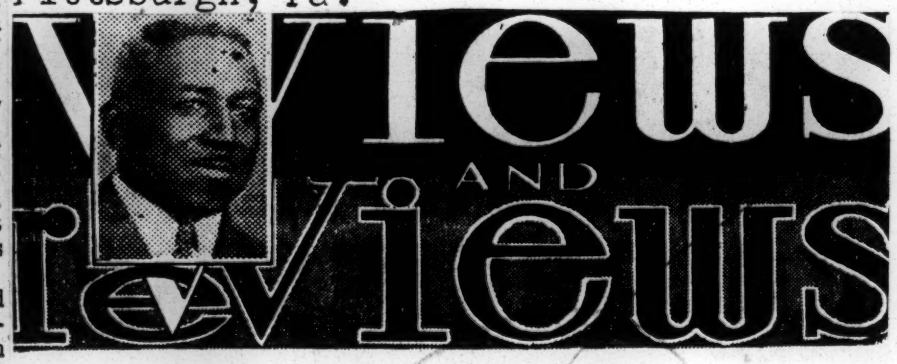

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56k-1941
Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Speaker Claims "Hitler Can't Stop God" Before Young People's Congress

Dr. W. O. Carrington Sees Democracy as the Only Political System that Permits Self-Government.

JAN 1 1 1941

By WILLIAM H. FERRIS

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 9—Usually when Hitler is discussed, his shortcomings as an an individual are discussed. And sometimes when Negro columnists discuss the war, they seem in doubt as to whether the Germans would be kinder to the Africans than the English, if they—the Germans—should take over Africa.

But what these writers overlook is that something deeper than the personalities of Hitler and Mussolini are involved in the present war. Hitler represents a philosophy of life, which is at variance with Christianity, Democracy and what we call civilization. He would turn back the wheels of human progress.

He would turn back that upward surge of the human spirit, which was launched by Christianity, the Renaissance, the Protestant Reformation and the American Revolution, and which reached their sublimest expressions in the Declaration of Independence, the Bill of Rights, Lincoln's Gettysburg speech and the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments to the Federal Constitution.

The question for the Negro to consider is: "If Hitler lays such a heavy hand upon the white people of Europe, whom he conquers, what would he do to the African and West Indian if he became their boss?"

DR. W. O. CARRINGTON SPEAKS

This line of thought was suggested by the address of Dr. W. O. Carrington on "Spiritual Self-Reliance and the Democratic Process" before the Young People's Congress of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Conference in Wesley A.M.E. Zion Church, Philadelphia, Rev. E. O. Cowan, pastor.

Dr. Carrington is pastor of the First A.M.E. Zion Church of Brooklyn, N. Y., and was formerly Dean of the Theological Seminary at Livingstone college, Salisbury, N. C. Dr. Carrington leaped into fame in the spring of 1926, when he preached on "The Philosophy of Job" before Bishop P. A. Wallace's New Jersey Conference in Paterson, N. J.

In his address, Dr. Carrington said:

"We live in a day when science, invention and discovery have put at our command wonderful reservoirs of power, and we think that we can get along without God. That is the danger of the modern age. We need God, and we can't get along without Him.

In the modern world, democracy has been having a hard time. Democracy won't work unless we work it. Christianity has not failed because we haven't worked it.

You could not talk of spiritual self-reliance and Fascism, Nationalist, Socialism, Nazism and Communism. In these countries, the State is everything, and man is but a part of a machine. Stalin and Mussolini and Hitler are the high priests and the individual does not count. The right to think, speak and write one's thoughts is taken away.

We see the machine-like effectiveness and efficiency of the totalitarian governments. The people are regimented. These governments are both strong and fragile. There is an inherent weakness in all forms of tyranny. They breed a discontent which frequently ends in revolution. They squeeze out the competent and leave nothing worthwhile. They crush men of brains and character.

The democratic way of life gives a free man a chance to develop himself. Democracy is more of an aspiration than a fact, more of an ideal than a reality.

In a democracy a man's life is his own responsibility. He can live his own life. That is the ideal of democracy.

We can't have a democracy as it ought to be if it is divorced from religion.

This is God's own world and if we will not work with God, we must reap the fruits of our own sowing.

Hitler, Mussolini and Stalin cannot stop the purposes of God."

Dr. Stephen Gill Spottswood, pastor of John Wesley church, Washington, D. C., delivered an enlightening and eloquent address upon "The Self-Reliance of a Personal Christian Life," Friday morning.

Dr. Victor Julius Tulane of Washington, D. C., is the director of Christian Education and Ernest V. Jones of Philadelphia, is president of the Y.P.C. Rev. Dr. J. L. White and Dr. Lynch, prominent Washington clergymen, visited the congress. Miss Virginia Spottswood was the toastmistress at the banquet Friday night.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Interracial Fellowship At Wesley

FEB 5 1941

Leaders from City, Vicinity to Join In Discussions

Leading Negro and white ministers from all over Atlanta and surrounding towns will meet tomorrow morning, Thursday, February 6, at 10 o'clock in the basement auditorium of Wesley Memorial M. E. Church, Ivy and Auburn avenue, in a joint fellowship meeting. Over 400 ministers have been invited to attend.

Hailed by many as one of the most significant ventures in race relations to take place in Atlanta in recent years, the meeting will feature Dr. Willis J. King, president of Gammon Theological Seminary Rev. Ryland Knight, pastor of Second Ponce de Leon Baptist church Rev. C. D. Hubert, pastor of Providence Baptist church; Rev. William G. Gardner, pastor of First Presbyterian church, and Rev. M. L King, pastor of Ebenezer Baptist church.

The meeting is being held in connection with Interracial Brotherhood Month which is promoted by the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America. On Sunday February 9, special services will be held in many churches in Atlanta in recognition of Race Relations Sunday. This day is observed nationally for the purpose of promoting better race relations in America.

FEB 5 1941

The joint fellowship meeting was called by a committee of prominent Negro and white ministers working with the Atlanta Urban League. Those participating in plans for the occasion are: the Reverends D. D. Crawford, E. G. Mackay, Lester Rumble, John Tate. B. V. Thornton, M. L. King, C. A Talbert, J. C. Wright, W. R. Wilkes, D. T. Murray, Ryland Knight, D T. Babcock, E. H. Beard, and Father J. H. C. Bowden, and Miss Almita S. Robinson, Jesse O. Thomas and W. Y. Bell, Jr.

The meeting is open to religious workers and the interested public

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

THE TRUTH

Dear Editor: I've read several Negro newspapers and talked with some of my own folks since I wrote an article in reply to Walter's article that appeared in the Saturday Evening Post of December 14. I have a idea that Mr. White would have done our people, and all working people a great favor, if he would have denounced war altogether. He would have been doing a great good for the American people if he had come out against lynching in America He would have done a thousand times better and would have saved a lot of his time in writing, if he had advocated better living, better schooling, and equal treatment economically speaking for the Negro.

JAN 2 5 1941

We know that this is "our country" too. We don't only want to die for it; we want to live for it likewise. Our fathers slaved to make it rich. Our fathers d o make it a united republic. So we want to live like the remainder of its citizens. Free, socially and economically. We want to live free from lynch law; free from terror; then we shall fight for the country, Mr. White.

Our people have proved to humanity that they are born fighters, but we want to live while we are alive. I am sure that the dead will take care of itself. It is not only the army that discriminates against its black citizens; it's the Democratic government itself. Now, if it didn't the anti-lynch bill would have been passed, or we wouldn't have any need for such a bill to protect our citizens from our citizens.

I'm only writing this again to disapprove of some of the bad ideas that the article, "It's Our Country Too," left out, and again it seemed that Mr. White was afraid to tell the truth.—William Mathrus, 673 E. Third South street, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Emmett Scott Bewails South's Position In Seat Of Government

Educator Asks If It Is Fair to Permit Sections Which Restrict Vote, to Dominate Congress and Other Federal Bureaus.

Courier-Post
Camden, N. J.
FEB 1 1941

BY EMMETT J. SCOTT

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30—In his keynote address at Hampton Institute, Virginia, opening the Conference on the Participation of the Negro in National Defense, November 25 last, Newbold Morris, president of the Council of the City of New York, pointedly emphasized a fact not usually and clearly understood.

He rejected the notion that "the dignity which marks the American citizen apart from his brothers who live in countries where the word freedom is unknown" requires that he shall be regarded as asking favors when he demands full recognition of this essential dignity, and, at the same time, full and free opportunity to share in all of the blessings and privileges of his citizenship.

With respect to national unity, he declared that it is to be achieved, not by tyranny and oppression of minority groups, but by assuring to them the same privileges, rights and opportunities as to majority groups.

THE AMERICAN CONCEPT

Acceptance of this concept of our Americanism would serve to cure many of the difficulties which now plague and annoy our government and our general citizenship as we prepare for threatened emergencies.

And yet, how easily we could overcome these trying conditions and situations if only there should prevail a united purpose to work together socially, governmentally, and co-operatively for the larger good of all elements of our population.

TOLERANCE AND UNDERSTANDING NEEDED

Respect, tolerance and mutual understanding are still elements necessary to bring about these ideals of democracy.

Bigotry and intolerance, class- and race-conscious prejudices must be subordinated. The so-called fighting champions of democracy are called upon to enlarge their horizons of vision, and recognize the immutable fact that justice and freedom and liberty are terms of mockery if they do not include the well-being of the humblest individual of our nation along with the more fortunate and privileged by reason of their wealth, or the color of their skin.

A controlled suffrage in a section where the percentage of the vote to the population is negligibly small in comparison with the rest of the country is bound to raise the question: "What Is Representative Democracy In America?"

THE SOUTH CONTROLS THE GOVERNMENT

Is it representative democracy for the South to control the government of the United States in filling the office of Vice-President for eight years as was true when Mr. Garner served from 1933 to 1941 When the Speakership was filled during the same period by incumbents from Alabama and Texas? When the chairmen of the most powerful committees of the Congress, in the Senate and the House, are representatives of South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Mississippi, Georgia, Alabama, Kentucky, Texas and Tennessee?

Are these observations invidious? Let us see. A study of the recent election returns just completed indicates that while Northern, Eastern and Western States polled a percentage of 53.4 of its population vote, taking Illinois as the highest, the others ranging from this figure down through the 50's and the 40's, South Carolina only turned out 5.2 per cent; Mississippi 8 per cent; Georgia, 10 per cent; Arkansas, 10.3 per cent; Alabama, 10.4 per cent; Virginia, 12.9 per cent; Louisiana, 15.7 per cent; Texas, 16.2 per cent; Tennessee, 17.9 per cent; North Carolina, 23.3 per cent, and Florida, the highest, 25.7 per cent.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.
FEB 28 1941

A White Man's Country

That the United States of America is a white man's country; that it has been and always will be, is the proud and arrogant boast of the white South; and that the Negro has no rights that a white man is bound to respect. Either in law, equity or religion, the provisions of the Federal Constitution, to the contrary notwithstanding. Once upon a time this sentiment only existed below the Mason and Dixon line, but the white South in its uncompromising intolerance against the Negro has succeeded in pushing this phase of race prejudice across the line, and every section of our country, under the unwarranted power of the New Deal, has made the Government a party to the crime. The South controls the Executive Department of our Government, and both branches of Congress; and as a consequence of this cowardly surrender of the people's right to govern themselves, the entire nation has joined the South in maintaining the 'boast' that our country is a white man's country, and the Negro has no rights the white man is bound to respect. Every policy of the New Deal, in common with organized labor, leads to the exclusion of the Negro from the economic, industrial and political life of the nation, and the inclusion of every white man to cover every field of human endeavor. If the trend of human affairs in America does not point in this direction, which way does it point?

The most dangerous threat to the Negro's welfare in the nation's life, is economic; far more dangerous than the threat to suppress his ballot which has been successfully taken away from him. This is the stealthy conspiracy of the New Deal and organized labor to starve the Negro. He must eat, if he lives, and he cannot eat without a job to earn money with which to buy bread, and the other actual necessities of life. The Government has appropriated billions of dollars in money for our National Defense Program, and the Negro is practically excluded from every opportunity; this vast sum of money affords white men and women to earn an honest dollar to pay for their meat and bread and continue to live.

FEB 28 1941

To take the Constitutional right from the Negro to vote, by subterfuge one after the other, says this is a white man's country, and Negroes have no right to participate in the government. When you tax him without representation, you say to him, this is a white man's government, and your tax is your rent for the white man's tolerance of your presence in his country. When union labor threatens industry with a strike if it gives Negroes a job with a living wage; organized labor says, this is a white man's country, and only white people are entitled to work in a white man's country; and to capsize it all, the Government comes along and says, it will not integrate Negroes into the Army and Navy, which means that this is a white man's country and Negroes are not expected to fight for it. What other definite conclusion could a sensible man come to but that there is a movement on hand to make America a white man's country. When you are segregated and jim-crowed in the government's service, on trains and in every other line of public convenience, what spells more emphatically that this is a white man's country, and Negroes must take with thanks whatever the white folks feel like giving them or nothing. The man who ordered you to take a back seat because of your race or color ought to leave a public place, must think that he owns the place, or has rights there that you have not or he would not endanger his life or invite bodily harm if he did not feel that he had authority to give your order because of his color or race.

The conclusion of the whole matter is this, the United States of America is a white man's country government, and controlled by white men and the Negro lives here by the tolerance or forbearance of the white man; the Federal Constitution and the Bill of Rights to the contrary notwithstanding.

On Harry Bridges

SAN FRANCISCO, April 2.—(AP) — Benjamin Gitlow, former general secretary of the Communist party in the United States, testified Tuesday plans for an independent negro republic in this country were drawn at a meeting of the Communist International in Moscow which he attended.

Gitlow was a government witness in the deportation trial of Harry Bridges, alien west coast labor leader.

"Naturally," Gitlow said, "anyone in the United States would know the carrying out of such a policy would lead to a most bloody cival war, particularly in the United States."

He said the policy called for creation of a negro nation in sections of the South where negroes outnumbered the white population

The time of forming the negro country, Gitlow testified, would be dependent upon the general revolution in America.

The edict of the international he said, was binding on American communists.

Gitlow told of the communist drive to get negro porters as members, and the party's support of the Nicaraguan revolution in the 1920s.

Gitlow linked the international labor defense with the party, testifying, "Every member of the Communist party automatically becomes a member of the I. L. D."

Previously he explained a member of the I. L. D. was not necessarily a communist. He expressed belief Congressman Vito Marcantonio of New York, American Labor party member, was chairman of the I. L. D.

The background of the Communist party was a prelude to the direct attack on Bridges by government attornevs.

Miami, Fla., News
April 2, 1941

GITLOW REVEALS RED PLOT FOR U.S. NEGRO REPUBLIC

Ex-Communist Aid Testifies At Hearing

56k-1941
Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

"Look Around at Home First!"

JAN 11 1941

BUND OFFICIALS ARE SENTENCED ON RACE HATRED

Time-Picayune
New Orleans
FEB 1 1941
Ja.

Nine Are Convicted for Violating New Jersey Legislation

(Special to The Times-Picayune)

New York, Jan. 31.—Nine German-American Bund officials, who defended themselves by attacking a law under which they were indicted in New Jersey for inciting and advocating race hatred, were sentenced today to an aggregate of 10½ years in prison at hard labor and to pay fines of $11,000.

The sentences were imposed on the men, eight of them bund members and the ninth a bund writer, by Sussex County Judge John C. Losey in Newton, N. J. He then released them in bail of $2000 each to permit an appeal to the state supreme court.

Among those sentenced to serve from 12 to 14 months in the state prison at Trenton and to pay a $1000 fine was Wilhelm Kunz, national head of the bund, who succeeded Fritz Kuhn in office after the latter was sent to Sing Sing for stealing bund funds. Similar sentences were imposed on the Rev. John C. Fitting, Richard Schiele, Paul Schaarschmidt, Carl Schiphorst and George Neupert, trustees of Camp Nordland, in Andover, and Leonard D. Clark, the bund's writer.

Sentences of from 12 to 14 months and fines of $2000 each were imposed on August Klapprott, the bund's Eastern regional director, and Matthias Kohler, New Jersey bund treasurer.

The nine men, together with the bund attorney, Wilbur V. Keegan, of Union City, were indicted because of speeches made on June 8, 1940, at Camp Nordland. The bill accused them of "advocating race hatred and hostility against people of the Jewish religion." In sentencing them today, Losey told the nine defendants that "it seems to be conceded that the purpose of the German-American Bund is to attain ascendancy over the Jews."

"The constitution of this nation guarantees freedom of worship," he added, "and there is no room in this country for anything contrary to this document."

Those sentenced today chose to attack the validity of the law they were accused of violating.

Judge Losey upheld the law, however, and then immediately imposed sentence.

Keegan's indictment is still pending, because he denied his guilt and asked for a trial. The trial was to start on February 5, but has been postponed because the attorney has started a federal court suit to have the law declared unconstitutional. A hearing on the suit will be held on February 14 before Federal Judge Guy L. Fake in Newark.

New Masses
New York, N. Y.

We Stand Corrected

JAN 7 1941

To New Masses: J. T. Carson is the better man for having rushed off his criticism of Mr. Webb's "It's Happened in Washington." (New Masses, November 19.) I reacted much more deeply to the Webb article than did Mr. Carson (if I am to judge by the tenor of his letter), but permitted the grass to grow under my feet while he took up the cudgels in defense of the nation's capital. I think, however, there is much more to be added to the Carson letter if the erroneous impression left by this article is to be corrected.

We can all agree that the "reactionary-jitters" do exist in Washington. But readers of New Masses know that in those parts of the United States where the terror has been greatest, the advanced section of humanity, in the forefront of the struggle against reaction, has not furled its banners and slunk away. Is Washington D. C. the exception? I was one of those who felt the sub-human brutality of the Washington police at that unforgettable Sunrise Service for Peace. It was my baptism in the meaning of terror and intimidation. One who has not had such a baptism can hardly grasp its full significance.

JAN 7 - 1941

Did Washington stop holding mass meetings for peace after that? Such meetings followed in quick succession. Only a few weeks ago Theodore Dreiser addressed an open air peace rally. It was a raw, cold night and over 700 people, Negro and white, stood their ground for two solid hours. Of that mass many had had personal experience with the Sunrise Service. To the very end of the Dreiser meeting (which went off quite peacefully) many felt that at any moment there would be a repetition of police lawlessness or provocation by stooges. Yet there we stood in Lafayette Park, backed up by determination and a very effective amplifier.

Not all of the people's struggles in Washington take place with the fireworks that make a Roman holiday for journalists. Progressive men and women go about their small, daily tasks of leading the fight against the burdens which the war-bent administration seeks to impose on the people. These tasks taken separately do not make exciting news copy, but add it up and you have a significant contribution to the progressive forces of the United States.

Catherine Lawrence

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

WHILE ROOSEVELT LOOKS ABROAD, HUGHES AND WHEELER POINT TO MORE SERIOUS "HOME PROBLEMS"

JAN 10 1941

Race Prejudice and Economic Plight of America's Millions Cited by Chief Justice and Noted Montana Senator.

By EMMETT J. SCOTT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Three notable addresses were made here in Washington last week. Each sought to stress, and, more definitely, to define this thing we call democracy.

They each came from high quarters—from the President of the United States, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and a high-ranking member of the United States Senate.

In substance and form and eloquence of statement, the three addresses rank high, very high.

Coming from such high quarters they deservedly challenged the attention of the country and the world. They dealt with the fundamental concepts of our democracy, and were surcharged with patriotic purpose and social vision.

They set forth ideas and ideals, which, if lived up to, would bring about in this country of ours, a Christian citizenship of this country, and our American statesmen, do not rise up, denounce, and expose present-day hypocrisies which are threatening the very foundations of true democracy.

Announce of sincerity of purpose to do away with these proscriptions will outweigh a ton of abstractions and pretense. It will hearten and encourage the 12,000,000 men, women and children of the Negro group in the United States, and contribute to that national unity so much needed and desired during these perilous days.

philosophy of living, a way of peace, and, in truth and in fact, a "government dedicated to the proposition that the rich and the poor alike stand upon common ground that each has equal rights as well as equal opportunities and that, each is entitled to the full protection of his government in the preservation of the priceless rights and privileges of citizenship."

JAN 10 1941

Racial Prejudices and Bigotries

The realization of these ideals in America is at present prevented mainly by racial prejudices and bigotries. These prejudices and bigotries fall with threatening impact day by day, year in and year out, upon the hapless heads of the great masses of one particular group of our American citizenship—the Negro group.

Chief Justice Hughes spoke with unaccustomed bluntness when, in his address, calling for the improvement of human relations in America, he said, that "liberty cannot be preserved by majority rule unless the majority hold sacred basic individual rights regardless of race or creed", so that there may be an "abiding sense of human dignity and worth—and friendly cooperation in pursuit of common ideals of justice."

In further comment, and following up this thought, he emphasized the fact that "rancor and bigotry, racial animosity and intolerance are wholly incompatible with that cooperation because they undermine the very foundations of democratic effort."

The Consent of the Governed

In his address to the nation, Mr. Roosevelt referred to the totalitarian dictators as seeking to set up a "new order", and, by implication, spoke of our country as having a government "based upon the consent of the governed."

Senator Burton K. Wheeler, the third notable to speak during the week, declared that "'while we sympathize with the oppressed and persecuted peoples of the world, we realize that we have great problems at home; that one-third of our population is ill-fed, ill-housed and ill-clad. We have been told repeatedly," he said, "upon the highest authority that unless and until this situation is corrected our democracy is endangered."

The thesis of his remarks revolved around the sentiment that we should settle our own probems before we undertake to settle the problems of Asia, Africa, Australasia, South America and Europe. He declared that the best way to safeguard our independence and freedom in America is to set our own house in order.

Colored Americans Baffled and Confused

Colored Americans who have read these speeches, and hundreds of others like them, are baffled and confused. They know that thousands and thousands, yea millions, of their fellows are ill-fed, ill-housed and ill-clad in this rich country of ours, and that they remain so after years and years of Billion-Dollar spendings. They are kept from employment in industry with regular wages, and that their color alone condemns them to the lower and lowest levels of living.

They know that in some eleven States of our union, the so-called Solid-South, the principle of government by consent of the governed does not apply to them. They know that they are disfranchised and subjected to economic and racial repressions and oppressions and generally decitizenized.

Because of these things they know that a gnawing cancer is eating at the vitals of American democracy and that these things "undermine the very foundations of democratic effort."

A Call for Sincerity

They are baffled and confused, and view with extreme skepticism the prattlings of those who declaim so loudly and so eloquently as they pay tribute to the blessings of liberty, freedom and democracy in a republican form of government.

They wonder why the enlightened,

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y

America Is Alarmed

MAY 3 - 1941

One of our white contemporaries, thoroughly wrought up over the growing crisis here and abroad, in bold headlines, the other day, said, "Hitler Rode to Power on Hoodlum Violence," then asked "Do We Have the Makings of Fascist Hoodlums Here?"

Under the above heading the news article went on to denounce the Ku Klux Klan, Black Lgion, Christian Front, American Bundists, Fifth Columnists and other enemies of our Democratic Way of life. It is regrettable that our powerful newspapers are just now getting around to declaring an "all out war" on these nefarious organizations. If their editors had been alert or even mildly interested they could have learned long ago of the terrorism spread by these groups throughout the years.

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Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Irony Of A Democracy

JAN 10 1941

Democracy, as it was meant to be in America, is a good thing—a thing for which men have suffered and died. It is intended to offer freedom, opportunity and privileges to all the people. It is unselfish, without bias or prejudice.

But American democracy has come to hold an ironical aspect for the colored minority. This aspect has assumed large proportions in the current program of national defense as it affects the the Negro citizen. Picture, if you can, the readiness, the eagerness of black men to do their share, even more than their share, to fight for their country. They want to be included in the factories, navy yards and armed forces of their country. But time and time again they are told "no place for Negroes" in this set up, in this company, in this project. At the same time other citizens are being retained and provided for; they are being accepted as skilled workers and agents in preparing the country. The Negro stands on the sideline, in the role of the slave, the one who will be called only to do the drudgery and fool's work. Yet, he accepts the challenge whenever it comes.

Without appealing to the beliefs of any race in connection with this condition all of us must agree it is an ironical feature of the kind of life America seeks to preserve. This, it would be, if it affected any group of people. It is the big corroding factor that works to destroy democracy of the people.

—From The Lighthouse and Informer (Charleston, S. C.)

Globe and Independent
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Bystander

Des Moines, Iowa

During 1940 Negro Proved to Be Surest Standard for Testing 'Justice N9 1941 to All' in the United States

New York—During 1940, the American Negro proved to be the surest standard for testing, in terms of concrete action, our government's oft repeated assertion that American democracy gives full justice to all citizens of the United States, according to a report made by Walter White at the annual meeting of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, held here Monday, January 6.

Four Supreme Court Victories

On the credit side the N. A. A. C. P. secretary pointed to four decisions won before the United States Supreme Court, affecting the rights of Negro citizens. The first of these decisions, read by Justice Hugo L. Black, last February 12, denied the right of Florida courts to obtain confessions from four Negro youths, through torture, and termed conviction after such action, unconstitutional. The cases of Dave Canty, in Alabama, and Bob White in Texas, were also reversed on similar grounds. The fourth decision denied the right to persons to bar Negroes from buying or living on property in areas of a city restricted by agreement among property owners.

The association also won a notable case in its six-year fight to equalize the salaries of Negro and white teachers in southern and border states, when the U. S. Supreme Court refused to review a Circuit Court of Appeals decision denying the right of the Norfolk, Va., schoolboard to pay lower salaries to Negro teachers solely on the basis of color. This victory added $129,000 to the salaries of Negro teachers in Norfolk.

JAN 9 1941

Pointing out that 1940 marked the most crucial period in our country's history, the N.A.A.C.P. executive secretary said it was nevertheless true that the Administration muffed a great opportunity to prove how democracy can work in times of stress to preserve civil liberties for 14,000,000 American Negroes who have suffered more than any other group in our country from the denial of even basic citizenship rights.

Chief among the happenings Mr. White listed was the failure of Congress to pass a federal anti-lynching law at a time when the majority of American citizens in the South as well as the North believe such a law should be passed. He declared this demonstrated that there are men in our Congress who are willing for Hitler to show us all that he has learned from this American crime before taking action to curb it.

During this period the Association was the first to report the adoption of a new technique adopted by vigilante mobs for covering up lynchings. The NAACP made public a report by one of its investigators, "Lynching Goes Underground."

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

SAYS "DEMOCRACY A MYTH IN RELATION TO NEGRO ASPIRATIONS"

JAN 4 - 1941 561

Findings, Resolutions and Conclusions Made During the Atlantic City Meeting—Find Many Evils Rampant, While the Church Fails To Act.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2 — The seminar findings of the plenary sessions of the significant meetings of the Federal Council of Churches, the Home Missions Council of North America, the Foreign Missions Conference and other church bodies held at Hotel Dennis, Atlantic City marked a real advance of the churches of America in their attitude toward interracial brotherhood and democracy. The statements approved and sent down through the channels of these bodies to their 20,000,000 constituents follow in part:

"We need to recognize anew that the great need of a partly effective democracy is more and better democracy. . . Under a democracy people have the opportunity to grow morally and spiritually as they participate in their own economic organizations. We must extend democracy in government, industry, education and the life of the church itself.

"The poverty and helplessness besetting share-croppers and migrants are a cause for immediate Christian action. We call attention to the constituent denominations and their theological schools to the need for ministers trained for special service to these people. We commend especially to the churches the projects for placing religious demonstration workers in areas of the Cotton Belt now being sponsored by the Home Missions Council and the Federal Council of Churches.

"The basic social ideal of the Christian reliigon does not permit of discrimination. It is the duty of the Christian church to emphasize the oneness of the human family rather than separation. . . We deplore racial segregation in the program of national defense, more particularly the forms it takes with certain minority groups, having to do with labor conditions and recreational facilities. . . The churches should urge that there be no discrimination in chaplaincy services or in the social and recreational activities within and surrounding the various army camps. Interracial understanding and education in Christian responsibility by working in these areas of human relations.

"The church should lay emphasis on the practical implications of Christian brotherhood and on the need of promoting mutual understanding. We believe that friendships between individuals of different races are an effective means to these ends.

"That the churches in communities near camps where Negroes are in training give special attention to maintaining good relations between the races under the trying conditions of camp and community life.

"We express as Christians our sympathy with the Jewish people in this hour of calamity for so many of their group in Europe. We deplore the existence of anti-Semitism in America and declare our opposition to it because it is contrary to the teachings and the Spirit of Christ. We call upon all His followers to create Christian attitudes toward the Jews . . .

"In view of the war hysteria now affecting Japanese in our land, who are Americans, the churches should endeavor to secure at once publicity for the peculiar problems faced by the Japanese in the United States. . . Spanish-speaking peoples present one of the greatest challenges to the Christian churches. We urge that more attention be given to creating appreciation of their needs and to spiritual fellowship.

"The observance of Race Relations Sunday and Interracial Brotherhood Month is commended as a beginning of a race relations program. This should be followed with practical social action.

"All labor unions should practice democracy in control and should not discriminate against any workers because of color or creed. . . .

"Congress should provide that no industry receiving defense contracts shall discriminate in employment against any American citizens on account of race, creed or color.

"We urge the appointment by Congress or the President of a Commission on Unemployment to be composed of representatives of consumers, farmers, labor, finance, manufacturing, commerce, government, education, church, youth and welfare agencies without regard to race or color. . . "

in a release last week, hte followwhich the above were reported and recommended to the churches, Negro leaders were active participants. In addition to those listed in release last week, the following were in attendance: Mrs. L. W. Kyles, Winston-Salem, N. C.; Dr. S. S. Morris, Philadelphia, Pa.; Dr. George M. Plaskett, Orange, N. J.; Dr. Charles W. Abington, Philadelphia; Dr. Joseph Gomez, Cleveland, O., and Dr. Thomas S. Harten, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Yaba Trained Practitioners (1)

THE Yaba Higher College, like the Achimota College, Gold Coast, is a recognised institution of learning which has set up a prestige that not only justifies its existence but proves that, given the necessary backing, it could come to parity with the standard of efficiency set up by some of the recognised Universities in Europe. With these prospects to its credit, the announcement of the opening up of a medical course attached to the school, was very welcome, as it was considered consistent with the drive for internal development. Not only this. It was also realised that by training Medical Students locally they would be privileged to do more of practical work than would their colleagues in Europe.

Although at the outset a section of the public misconceived Government's efforts in this direction, and held the view that such locally trained students would be half-baked, experience has proved that the scheme was not only justified but that Yaba trained Practitioners have proved themselves equals in every respect with those of their colleagues who had qualified overseas. But strange as it may seem, Government, which initiated the scheme, is consciously or unconsciously encouraging a sort of contempt for the locally trained Practitioner. This arises in the matter of salary and the allocation of responsible posts in the Medical Department, not excluding the denial of certain privileges which are usually enjoyed by overseas trained Practitioners.

According to information to hand, the present scale of salary offered to local Medical Graduates is £160x12 x 20, £240 x15x375. £240x20x360 (twenty six years to reach the maximum). This applies to Assistant Medical Officers. Now, as it would be seen, there is a striking demarcation line between the salary of the qualified Medical Officer from the United Kingdom and that qualified locally. Yaba qualified Practitioners, it is true, were trained with Government's funds and this might seem a good reason for the difference in salary but we certainly are of opinion that in order to maintain the dignity of this profession, the salary should be £240 x12 x274 (for Medical Assistants) and £300x20x600 (for Assistant Medical Officers) respectively. Check this as No I

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

A Bus Trip From Chicago to Deep South

APR 14 1941

Tulsa, Okla.

Workers Correspondence Dept.:

We had ridden together all the way from Chicago in the cheap bus —"meals and pillows free" — the Negro and his little girl, myself a red-headed Oklahoman who came to the state in the days of free land. He had a litle job, he told me, which barely kept his family alive so that he had to take orders for a mail order shoe concern in the evening to "squeeze by."

Jim Crow

"It will be the first time that my girl will have ever seen her grandparents down in your state," he told me. "I wouldn't want her growing up in the South where she would have to go to a jim-crow school and maybe get taken advantage of when she gets older because she is a colored girl."

All of us in that bus were poor people—people to whom the saving of two or three dollars in meals en route might mean food at the end of the line for a week. We laughed and talked, kidded, and sang songs. Everybody on the bus liked the little girl buying her candy bars on the way and fixing pillows on the hard, worn seat in order that she might take "cat naps" along the way. The child's father, neat in a patched serge suit, was treated with equal respect by the other passengers.

APR 14 1941

THE OZARKS

We arrived tired and sleepy-eyed at dawn of the first morning in St. Louis, gulping down lumpy oatmeal and brackish coffee for breakfast. We rode on down through the Missouri Ozarks with the wayside bushes showing the first faint buds of spring. We passed gaunt, hungry-looking men and women trudging on the road and carrying sacks of corn meal.

"There's lots of poor people around here,' the Negro remarked to me as I awoke from a doze. "Negroes are not allowed to live back here in lots of these hill counties. When are the people around here going to get wise and learn that everybody is just folks?"

We drove into Oklahoma past abandoned mines with heaps of slag thrown on huge scrap heaps. We crossed the line into Oklahoma —and the Negro moved with his child back to the hard rear seat over the wheels. Negroes may not sit up front in a public conveyance under Oklahoma law.

The child tried to sleep but tossed and whimpered as every motion of the wheels shook her. There were some vacant seats up front. But had the Negro and his child tried to occupy them, he might have been arrested and put to working out a fine on the Oklahoma roads.

The first rest stop was at Claremore, Okla., Will Rogers' old hometown, in a cafe filled with pictures and souvenirs of the cowboy humorists. I went in with the rest of the white passengers for a cup of coffee. For 15 minutes, we relaxed and cracked jokes.

APR 14 1941

JIM-CROW BEGINS

When I stepped to the washroom, I saw the Negro and his child sitting all by themselves at a jim-crow counter back of the kitchen. Because they were black, they had been debarred from the company of other human beings and treated like those lepers of Biblical times who were not allowed to enter farther than the outskirts of a city.

What would Will Rogers, part Indian and proud of it, have thought of the treatment of members of another dark-skinned race in his home town? What would he have thought also of the attacks upon the Workers Alliance in this city which gave to America a man who became one of its most universal symbols? What would he have thought of the arrests of 12 people in Oklahoma City for "criminal syndicalism." — Will Rogers who spoke the language of the poor all of his life and who preferred his Oklahoma cowpuncher friends to the stuffed elite of Hollywood.'

I cannot believe that the dead come back to pass judgment upon the living. But I believe that the memory of any man beloved of the people condemns any injustice perpetrated upon any individual of any race or color. The Negro and his child—not the jim crow legislators and sheriffs of Oklahoma—are Will Rogers' own kin and the kin of those troubled millions awakening to life down here in the South.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

HAD URGED BAN ON ABUSES IN LOCAL COURTS

MAY 24 1941

His Crime Lay In Asking Judges To Abolish Use Of Term 'Nigger'

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — (ANP)—A local newspaper editor was railroaded to the "Blue Jay" city prison farm here, Tuesday on trumped up charges of operating a newspaper without a city license and contempt of court. Arrested, jailed, tried in municipal court before Judge I. Honey Anderson, fined $100 cash and sent to the city prison farm all within a period of a half hour was Spike Washington, who for the past seven months has served as managing editor of the Florida Press, local weekly newspaper publication and member of the Scott Newspaper syndicate of Atlanta, one of the most militant, progressive and outspoken papers ever to be circulated in this city.

Two weeks ago the Florida Press published an editorial urging that the prevalent use of "nigger by police officers, white witnesses and others in municipal court be discontinued.

The story stated that the court had no dignity and urged Judge-Elect, Charles Miller, who defeated Judge Anderson, in the recent April primary election, to discontinue the procedure when he takes over the bench on June 3rd.

MAY 24 1941

Judge Anderson and the municipal license inspector, J. Ray Permenter, were furnished copies of the Press in which the editorial appeared and immediately Washington was sought to appear in court. He was finally reached by telephone and ordered to court on Saturday of last week.

He refused and Tuesday morning two police officers were sent for Washington. He was taken to jail in the "Black Maria," the patrol wogan, and appeared before Judge Anderson and Permenter with his counsel who was hurriedly summoned to court. Court for the day had adjourned but the judge held a special session for the sentencing of the young journalist.

While counsel was arranging to pay the $100, Washington was hurried to the "Blue Jay," where he donned the prison garb, consisting of a ragged pair of blue overalls, an overall jumper with many rags hanging from it, and shoes several sizes too small for him.

Washington was arrested at 10 o'clock in the morning, without a warrant, embarrassed and humiliated because he dared to write the truth about a court which has little respect for the colored citizenry here.

56k-1941

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Jim-Crowism As A National Policy

By EMMETT J. SCOTT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The issue of jim-crowism as a national policy was dramatically kept to the fore during the last Presidential campaign. Its sinister and ugly significance was exposed. Its benumbing influence intending to reconcile 13,000,000 Negro men, women and children to its baleful effects in the present, and in the long future, was pointed out.

It was shown that the jim-crow unit in Government employment is a device invented by New Dealism to deny Colored persons full and free opportunity to achieve a career in the federal service of the government as well as to prevent them from having any significant or policy-making activity. The net result is practically to eliminate them from all professional and skilled service under the federal government.

It was shown that the jim-crow unit in government employment is a device invented by New Dealism to deny Colored persons full and free opportunity to achieve a career in the Federal service of the government as well as to prevent them from having any significant or policy-making activity. The net result is practically to eliminate them from all professional and skilled service under the federal government.

This stigma by the Roosevelt administration is reserved for colored Americans alone. No such units have been established for other racial groups in the Federal Service. This is the scandal of Washington and of the nation.

The policy is so vindictively mean and vicious that one of the candidates for the Presidency, Wendell Willkie, in his first speech of the campaign, mentioned it, first of all as an issue to be met.

APR 26 1941

He said: "If elected, I will see to it that Jim Crow Departments in the Federal Government and in the Divisions which the New Deal has created by Executive decree are eliminated....and that colored citizens shall be appointed to any branch for which they are qualified."

Gestures of Mitigation

Some few gestures toward mitigation were made by Mr. Roosevelt during the hectic campaign, but the issue was not squarely met. The few jobs dished out momentarily quieted certain elements of the Negro group, but not the intelligent, thinking elements that recognized the wrong and injustices of the whole jim-crow program.

Now comes the American Peoples Meeting, which recently met in New York City, with 5,000 representatives present from 43 states, challenging, as reported by National Negro Congress headquarters, "the right of the Roosevelt Government to establish jim-crowism as a national policy in the Armed Services, the job life, and the political life of the country."

APR 26 1941

This un-American policy, nurtured and promoted by the Roosevelt administration in Federal employment, has found its way into defense industries now manufacturing the implements which are to constitute "the arsenal of democracy.

APR 26 1941

Alien Sabotage

Henry Wallace, Vice President of the United States, was moved to indignation in an address in the South last week when he declared that alien sabotage is interfering with the production of arms, forgetting and overlooking the apparent and well designed policy of the administration, industry and labor to hire and coddle aliens in industrial employments while callously refusing opportunities to able, skilled, eager, willing and suffering Negro citizens who have a real stake in this government of ours—the only one they have known and supported by arms, by taxes and by long continued loyalty.

The time has arrived for name-calling and blame placing. It all "heads back" to the Roosevelt administration. The Negro press has pictured William S. Knudsen and Sidney Hillman, co-directors of the Office of Production Management, serving directly under the President as being adamant to refusing to crack down on those planth which have been awarded millions upon millions in defense contracts which specifically interdict discrimination in employment on account of race, creed, color or sex.

APR 26 1941

And all of this while plaintive cries are being publicized calling attention to serious shortages in man power in defense industry.

Ironically, one of the loudest of these cries is from the Naval Occupational Adviser to the Maritime Commission, which has called a conference here in Washington on April 28, to discuss present and impending shortages.

And, in the meantime, Secretary Knox and Naval officials are being kept busy writing letters advising that no Negroes will or can be employed in the Navy "for the good of the service."

Uphold Unholy Tradition

It is a fair conclusion that these gentry would much rather uphold the unroly tradition that Negroes shall only serve as messmen in the Navy than open the doors of opportunity to this group of citizens for training as firemen and engineers in the transport service and other branches where they would quickly qualify to meet whatever the exacting requirements may be.

It is no longer a secret that government officials are greatly and visibly disturbed because of the large numbers of Communists, aliens and saboteurs now employed in the federal service and in industry who are threatening general strikes of one kind and another.

APR 26 1941

But they are not disturbed enough to throw overboard the ancient prejudices which effectually bar men of loyal blood and tradition, who love America and who would efficiently serve the needs of the nation if only granted the privilege and opportunity Must some greater emergency arise by reason of the troubles now existing and threatened before they awake to the possibilities of -national disaster?

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

Senator Glass Wants Negroes to Have 'Freedom'

MAY 24 1941

Another committee has been organized in the United States "to fight for America." The Honorary Chairman of this Committee is Senator Carter Glass of the State of Virginia. The names of other Southerners also appear in An Appeal to Colored Citizens to join this Committee in its fight for what it calls "Freedom."

Quite properly the Committee asks: "Freedom for whom? *It must be freedom for all men.* Since the Declaration of Independence, the American tradition has been one of justice and dignity for all. . . .

"Now dark danger threatens. If we are to be worthy of saving democracy from Nazism, *we must prove ourselves worthy of building it more perfectly at home.* Nobody knows better than the American Negro the vanity of promises made in an hour of peril but left unrealized when the peril has passed.

"During the last war," the Committee declares, "we made brave promises of inter-racial justice—after the war would be over. The promises were forgotten. Today we must prove as we march towards war that we mean to advance freedom for ALL men here in America."

A new day has come to America if Senator Carter Glass and the other Southerners who have joined with many liberals in signing this appeal addressed directly to the Negro people, mean what they say!

MAY 24 1941

Truth to tell, —the "American tradition" has been one of justice and dignity for all. However, in the past, this tradition has never been interpreted by such Southerners as Senator Carter Glass and others of the democratic South as including Negro citizens.

Fervently, it is to be hoped that now since "dark danger threatens" and it becomes necessary to address an appeal directly to Colored men and women that Senator Glass and the Southern contingent in Congress,—Senators and Representatives alike, may recognize this new day and earnestly strive to establish it in this country,—not only the tradition of justice and dignity for all.

The Negro people of the United States have not forgotten that, as Senator Glass' Committee declares—"During the last war we made brave promises of inter-racial justice—after the war would be over," only to forget those promises and to unload on Colored citizens embittered discriminations, prejudices and injustices unworthy of those who wrap themselves in the habiliments of freedom and democracy.

This is too perilous a time for even exhalted persons of the class of Senator Glass to be selling another load of gold bricks to Negroes.

There is no threat of disloyalty or sabotage on the part of Negroes. They stand loyally behind the Government in whatever decisions it may reach.

These Colored citizens, however, are now disposed to ask for a little bit more of justice and cooperation as they struggle for the privileges of true democracy.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

'Batter Up!'

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Wasted Idleness, Economic and Racial Discrimination Attacked as Labor and Industry Fail to Get Together for Common Good.

MAY 17 1941

By EMMETT J. SCOTT

WASHINGTON, May 15—One of the tragedies of these muddled days is the woeful losses which have been sustained by Labor, by Industry, and by Government these first four months of the current year.

During the more than eight years of the present administration, when 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 men and women were without employment, there was constant cry and demand for the Government "to do something about it."

GOVERNMENT PUMP-PRIMING

Pump-priming, as it was called, was tried, with heavy expenditures in the billions through WPA, PWA, FERA, CCC, NYA, FHA, AAA, USHA, Rural Electrification, Farm Security, and numberless others. Secretary Morgenthau, at one time, made report to Congress of 30 Government lending agencies alone.

These, and the alphabetical agencies above mentioned were busily engaged in drawing money from the U. S. Treasury. The announced purpose being to relieve distress and misery, and to provide employment even of uncertain character for persons who were unable to secure regular work in Industry.

CLAIMS A CHAOTIC SITUATION CREATED

And then came the War Scare and the Lend-Lease Bill, with provision for Federal appropriations for defense reaching up to, and going beyond, $10,000,000,000 with the finals not yet computable. This is to be added to regular Budget appropriations.

Naturally, it was thought, these defense employments, while but artificially stimulating recovery, would be eagerly seized upon, with resultant happiness in hundreds and thousands of homes throughout the land.

Instead, there has followed a chaotic situation involving misunderstandings, confusion and disorder, with the forces of Labor and Industry sharply divided, and the Goverment's Defense Program halted and hindered, bottle-necked and throttled.

STIMULATED PROSPERITY

The return of this stimulated prosperity has given rise to many actions, which, at least, can be referred to now only as being discouraging and disheartening. These embattled forces, with all the troubles inherent in their disputes, were also called upon to face the question as to whether men of dark complexion should also be permitted to share in the golden harvest of dollars released by the Treasury to make secure the freedom, the liberty and the security of the Nation.

Men, who themselves for years had suffered, their wives and children along with them, overnight became militantly ungenerous in blocking the efforts of these others to share in the privileges and opportunities of the hour.

ADEQUATE DEFENSE EFFORTS GO AWRY

And all the while, the well-intentioned plans of the Army and Navy for adequate defense were going awry.

Employment turned to idleness has been a costly thing. Pictured interms of delay and upset production plans, it has interfered with the uninterrupted utilization of the best energies of all of our people.

National cooperation, so necessary to the attainment of the ends sought by Congress and the enlightened wisdom of the country, has been prevented.

WASTED IDLENESS

This wasted idleness, for instance, has meant, in one case alone, never-to-be recovered man-days irrevocably lost in providing 12,000 giant cannon-carrying tanks worth $500,000,000.

Bombing planes, guns and munitions have also failed to come through.

To state it another way, the time wasted on production is the same as if 50,000 men regularly employed had suddenly quit their work for a whole year of 12 months.

Devastating as this has been to the welfare and losses of white labor, it is tragedy magnified to Negro labor. It has had no substantial look-in at all.

Even a portion of these 13,000,000 man-days wasted and lost would have provided opportunities for these eager people who wish, along with their fellow-Americans, to save our country from the destruction and perils which threaten it.

More than that, Relief Rolls would be lessened, non-defense expenditures reduced and self-respect restored to that all-too-large, proportionately high and excessive number of the Negro group who have been kept out of jobs by the New Deal Depression.

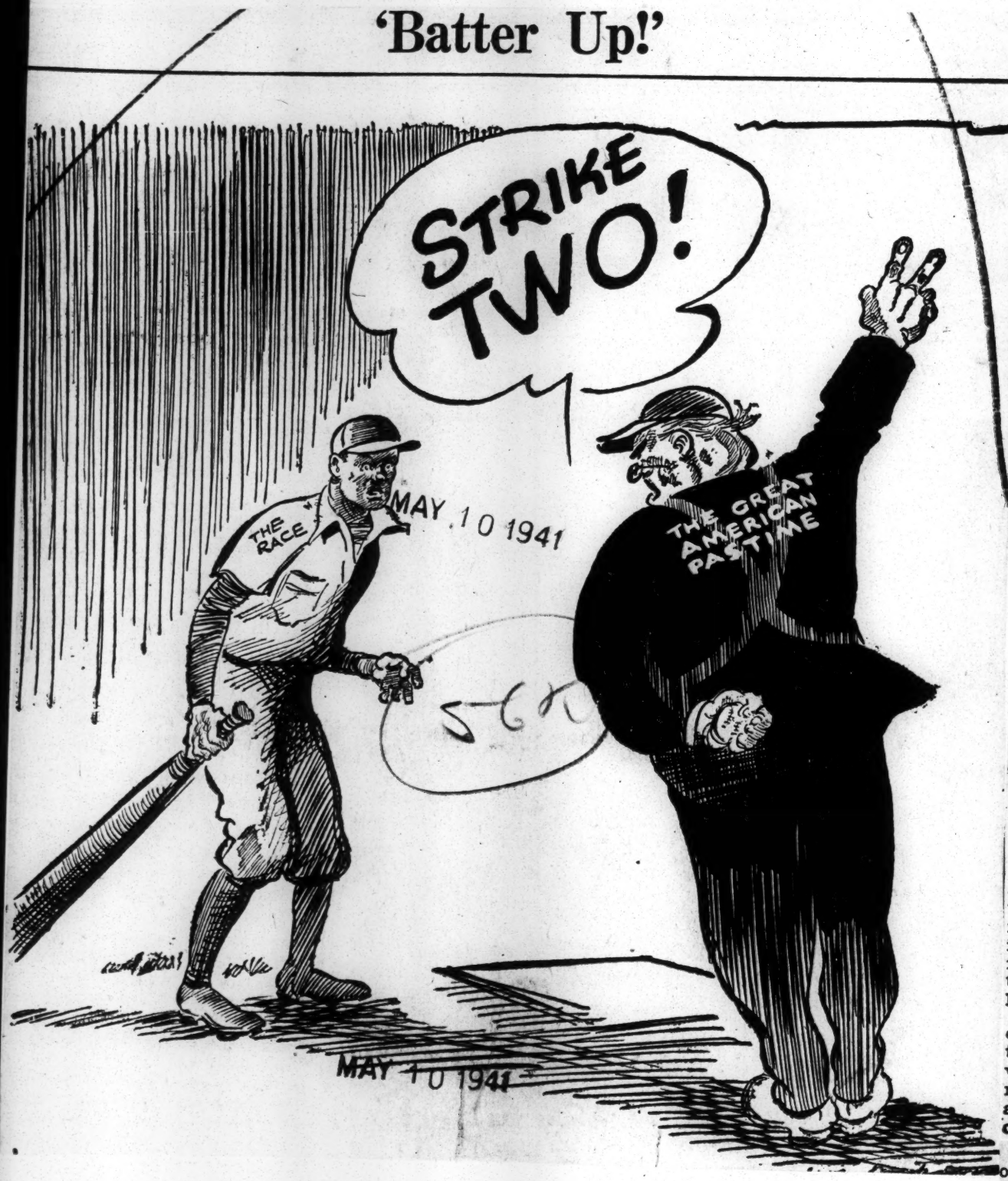
ECONOMIC AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATIONS

The economic, racial discriminations practiced all these years have confined these people to a separate relief economy, and has served permanently to shunt them out of the normal productive employments of the country.

They, too, wish to share in progressive living standards and family security. They know and recognize the fact and wish their country to recognize it, that human need is human need whether the complexion be white, black, yellow, red or brown.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

'Batter Up!'



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56k-1941

"Democracy Only As Strong As Each Individual Link!"

Intolerant Attitude Toward Minority Groups Is Democracy's Greatest Enemy, Says Hilliard R. Johnson—Favoring One Group Over Another Prevents Operation of the Idealistic State.

FEB 1 1941

By HILLIARD R. JOHNSON

One of the greatest enemies of a democracy, or any democratic way of life, is its intolerant attitude toward minority groups. If discriminating practices were ceased, if racial prejudice was outlawed, and if some of the emphasis placed on the color of a man's skin were shifted to concern over the patriotic intelligence mothered by native minorities, it would mean more to democracy than any previous step taken to achieve an ideal democratic state. With the removal of this enemy would come real christian brotherhood, a true democracy, and a lasting peace.

A democracy is a chain made up of the desires, principles, laws, morals, and economics of the whole of the peoples. It is only so strong as each individual link is strong. Each link must be molded to weather the onslaughts of the corrupt, the unjust and intolerant, the arrogant, and the evil aggressor. This chain, in order to accomplish its purpose, must have imbedded in its character—unity. All basic foundations must be earmarked with the sterling good metals of reliance, a oneness of purpose, and a do or die spirit of resistance, if this way of life is to live; is to be preserved.

If democracy is to be saved, it first becomes necessary to adhere to the true principles of democracy devoid of hypocrisy. The whole people must realize that the whole is dependent upon each integral part that makes up the democratic machine, and that each part is as essential as the other. That if one part be neglected and the other favored, inefficiency of operation will result. A machine which will not operate efficiently will soon be discarded and disposed of as scrap. And there are too many dealers in scrap commodities to allow an otherwise useful article which, save for a few repairs, could be quite capable of satisfying a natural urge—an urge to be free, and secu

Neither wisdom, life nor death
Knows man by his race, creed or color
Nor by his poverty, fame or wealth
But rather, by his deeds of courage and valor.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Minneapolis Local Smashes Red-Baiting

FEB 3 1941

Minneapolis, Minn.

Workers Correspondence Dept.:

Despite of a campaign by the opposition on red-baiting, Negro-baiting and opposition to foreign born, the progressives in the militant Hotel and Restaurant Workers No. 665, A. F. of L. Minneapolis, won by a decisive majority in the recent elections.

The membership in their vote of three to one showed their understanding of the present day issues and repudiated any tendency towards an employer-dominated union.

NEGRO ELECTED

The opposition to the progressive leadership was built around a small clique promoted by the bosses who felt in the present war hysteria these issues could be used most effectively. In this respect they were helped by the Trotzkyites in the labor movement.

FEB 3 1941

In spite of the race-baiting a Negro running for Vice-President on the progressive slate was elected by the highest vote of all the candidates elected. The local learned a lesson in the fact that they cannot rest on laurels achieved in the past for the enemies of organized labor are always looking for opportunities to smash progressive organizations and continuously at work.

HOTEL WORKER.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

New Masses Publishes Photographic Essay On Conditions Among Black Folks of South

FEB 8 1941

NEW YORK CITY—"Our way of life—what does it mean if your skin is black?" is the title of a series of photographs taken in the Deep South and published in the January 28th issue of New Masses.

A staff photographer travelled through South Carolina, Georgia, Virginia, Alabama and North Carolina for typical scenes in Negro communities, several of which are reproduced with descriptive comment in the progressive weekly magazine.

TYPE OF PHOTOS

The photographs show a typical street scene in Georgia, with "White Only" signs indicating the Jim Crow local laws. "I don't go in the stores," says the Negro who walks past this sign. "Not in this part o' town, but they can't stop me from walking the streets."

Another scene is a shape-up for work in Alabama, with a score of young men waiting outside factory gates. "All we want is work, that's all," they say. "Maybe you folks know where us black fellows can get work. All we want is work, that's all."

VIRGINIA WORKERS

Then there is a pose of tobacco workers of Virginia, with the caption: "I bin dying for a smoke. Glad you offered. I was afraid to ask. It's funny working tobacco and not owning a butt."

From South Carolina is a picture of a man reading a book. "I can read," he says. "I can read books, too. I once bought seven dollars worth of books, real ones, the Bible and 'Our War for Human Rights?' All good folks have the Bible, but I can read it." A full page picture of a young mother completes the photographic visit to the Southland.

"Last to be hired, first to be fired, the poorest houses, the highest rents," says the New Masses, "the Negro is Jim Crowed, persecuted, disfranchised, lynched—this is 'our way of life' for thirteen million black Americans.

FEB 8 1941

"Why go to Germany to find racism and fascism? Hitler merely imitates the bourbons of our own South. And they are not in the South alone. Is this what thirteen million Negroes are asked to defend? Is this what liberty-loving white Americans are asked to defend?"

The Plaindealer
Kansas City, Kan.

HOW DOES THE UNITED STATES FEEL ABOUT HAILE SELASSIE

JAN 31 1941

The United States is working with full speed ahead to give aid to Great Britain in order to defeat the Axis powers. The president of the United States has defied all dictators and has made our nation an arsenal for Great Britain to carry on the war against the Axis powers. We wonder if the United States plans to give any assistance to Ethiopia. Haile Selassie is in partnership with Great Britain and is fighting against the Axis powers and is in great need of aid. A little more than four years ago Haile Selassie was forced to flee before the invading hordes of Mussolini, the dictator of Italy. But a few weeks ago the deposed Emperor emerged from his mountain hide-out to take the lead in a revolt against Mussolini and the Italian Blackshirts. When he landed in Ethiopia, he was riding in a British army plane, according to reports. And it seems as if Britain is giving Haile Selassie aid which, if it had been given four years ago, would have kept the Axis powers from starting on their rampage.

As the war progresses, and the darker races of Europe become more involved, it is well to take note of several points. In the first place, England ignored Haile Selassie when he really needed aid four years ago. But now England seems anxious to give all possible aid to Selassie. England is now talking of a United Africa, and we wonder if England has in mind to make Africa free—to bring about the same freedom in Africa as that for which Great Britain is fighting. Or does England just mean a United Africa set up for the purpose of defeating Hitler and Mussolini? Will England's attitude toward Ethiopia be the same when the war is over as it was following the last world war? It is remembered that, during the last war, promises were made but were broken to the darker races of Europe. And if one is to make a prediction based upon past experience, it might be safe to say that Ethiopia will not be in the highly touted Federated Union which is expected to emerge when the present European war is over. The United States stands as a big brother to all anti-Axis groups, but so far we have heard of no aid given to Ethiopia and we ask this question: When and in what manner will the United States give aid to Selassie in his great campaign to stop the Axis powers?

Experiments Reveal Chemical Which Turns Negroes White

World-Telegram JAN 31 1941

Special to the World-Telegram.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—A chemical which in many cases causes the skins of Negroes to turn white has been found by the United States Public Health Service in a series of experiments over nearly two years.

The social implications of this discovery, should it lead to commercial use of such a product, are obvious. Health officials are reluctant to discuss it in commercial terms.

New York N.Y.

It is pointed out that before there could be any general application of the principle there would have to be carefully controlled experimentation over a substantial part of a lifetime.

JAN 31 1941

Loss of skin color, or depigmentation, has been traced to an antioxidant called monobenzyl ether of hydroquinone, which heretofore has been used in rubber to retard oxidation. The discovery resulted from depigmentation which occurred among Negro and white employees of a Midwest tannery who wore rubber gloves containing two-tenths of one per cent of this chemical. Restoration of color eventually occurs, but very slowly.

The experimentation has been carried on and directed by Dr. Louis Schwartz, medical director of the Public Health Service.

White Spots Appear.

The interest of the Public Health Service in its experimentation, officials said, was only to find out what had caused the unusual skin condition and to inform the manufacturers of rubber gloves not to use the chemical further.

But experiments are being made by feeding quantities of the chemical to certain animals in an effort to determine its effect over an entire body. In the cases of the tannery workers depigmentation occurred only where the rubber gloves were in contact with the skin.

JAN 31 1941

Some commercial experimentation is under way outside the Public Health Service.

The tannery workers began to complain in September, 1938, that white spots were appearing on forearm and hand areas covered by the rubber gloves furnished them by the factory. The workmen were said to have been wearing a heavy gauntlet type of rubber glove with curved fingers.

In some instances most of the skin covered by the gloves became depigmented; in others it was only spotted with areas of leukoderma or skin-whitening. A few developed leukoderma on parts of the body not covered by the gloves but which could have been touched by them.

Bureau Consulted.

The tannery management discontinued use of the glove, consulted the Department of Leather Research of the University of Cincinnati, which referred the matter to the Public Health Service on May 16, 1939. About the same time representatives of the glove manufacturer consulted the Public Health Service's Office of Dermatoses Investigations.

About a month later another tannery reported that Negro and white workers had depigmentation in areas covered by the rubber gauntlets (in white workers depigmentation sometimes caused skin to become whiter). Since the first two reports similar reports came from other industries using the rubber gloves of the same manufacturer.

At a second tannery 16 workers were found with leukoderma on parts touched by the rubber gloves purchased from the same rubber company as in the case of the first tannery.

While Public Health officials were reluctant to discuss general application of the chemical, a report by Dr. Schwartz comments that "the possibility of using antioxidants for the depigmentation of hyperpigmented areas of the skin (spots) is suggested."

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

Three Notable Addresses

JAN 1 1 1941

By EMMETT J. SCOTT

Three notable addresses were made here in Washington last week. Each sought to stress, and, more definitely, to define this thing we call democracy. They each came from high quarters—from the President of the United States, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and a high-ranking member of the United States Senate.

In substance and form and eloquence of statement, the three addresses rang high, very high.

Coming from such high quarters they deservedly challenged the attention of the country and the world. They dealt with the fundamental concepts of our democracy, and were surcharged with patriotic purpose and social vision.

They set forth ideas and ideals, which, if lived up to, would bring about in this country of ours, a philosophy of living, a way of peace, and, in truth and in fact, a "government dedicated to the proposition that the rich and the poor alike stand upon common ground; that each has equal rights as well as equal opportunities; and that, each is entitled to the full protection of his government in the preservation of the priceless rights and priviliges of citizenship."

Racial Prejudices and Bigotries

The realization of these ideals in America is at present prevented mainly by racial and bigotries. These prejudices and bigotries fall with threatening impact day by day, year in and year out, upon the hapless heads of the great masses of one particular group of our American citizenship—the Negro group.

Chief Justice Hughes spoke with unaccustomed bluntness when, in his address, calling for the improvement of human relations in America, he said that "liberty cannot be preserved by majority rule unless the majority hold sacred basic individual rights regardless of race or creed," so that there may be "an abiding sense of human dignity and worth —and friendly cooperation in pursuit of common ideals and justice."

In further comment, and following up this thought, he emphasized the fact that "rancor and bigotry, racial animosity and intolerance are wholly incompatible with that cooperation because they undermine the very foundation of democratic effort."

JAN 1 1 1941

The Consent of the Governed

In his addess to the nation, Mr. Roosevelt referred to the totalitarian dictators as seeking to set up a "new order," and, by implication, spoke of our country as having a government "based upon the consent of the governed."

Senator Burton K. Wheeler, the third notable to speak during the week, declared that "while we sympathize with the oppressed and persecuted peoples of the world, we realize that we have great problems at home; that one-third of our population is illfed, ill-housed and ill-clad. We have been told repeatedly," he said, "upon the highest authority, that unless and until this situation is corrected our democracy is endangered."

The thesis of his remarks revolved around the sentiment that we should settle our own problems before we undertake to settle the problems of Asia, Africa, Australia, South America and Europe. He declared that the best way to safeguard our independence and freedom in America is to set our own house in order.

Colored Americans Baffled

Colored Americans who have read these speeches, and hundreds of others like them, are baffled and confused. They know that thousands and thousands, yea millions, of their fellows are ill-fed, ill-housed and ill-clad in this rich country of ours, and that they remain so after years and years of billion-dollar spendings. They are kept from employment in industry with regular wages, and that their color alone condemns them to the lower and lowest levels of living.

They know that in some eleven States of our union, the so-called Solid-South, the principle of government by consent of the governed does not apply to them. They know that they are disfranchised and subjected to economic and racial repressions and oppressions and generally decitizenized.

Because of these things they know that a gnawing cancer is eating at the vitals of American democracy and that these things "undermine the very foundation of democratic effort."

JAN 1 1 1941

A Call for Sincerity

They are baffled and confused, and view with extreme skepticism the prattlings of those who declaim so loudly and so eloquently as they pay tribute to the blessings of liberty, freedom and democray in a republican form of government.

They wonder why the enlightened, Christian citizenship of this country, and our American statemen, do not rise up, denounce, and expose present-day hypocrisies which are threatening the very foundation of true democracy.

An ounce of sincerity of purpose to do away with these proscriptions will outweigt a ton of abstraction and pretense. It will hearten and encourage the 12,000 000 men, women and children of the Negro group in the United States, and contribute to that national unity so much needed and desired during these perilous days.

Guardian
Boston, Mass.

Texas White Girl On Southern Policy

APR 5 - 1941

(Special for Guardian)

APR 5 - 1941

HOUSTON, Texas—A young Texas white girl contributed a sensational front page article in the Houston Informer, colored weekly, here in the deep south last week. Name unsigned, the article was entirely unsolicited:

"KNOW MENIALS—It is high time that we faced such vital problems as the black man's with perspective. Southerners claim to 'know the Negro'—they only know colored menials, and that knowledge is superficial and limited" said the article. "It seems logical that reform in this line will be largely accomplished by youth. It is this generation and our descendants who will finally put aside anachronistic, unjust tradition and refuse to have a good citizen deprived of any phase of the franchise or complete enjoyment of life, liberty, or property on account of color. . ."

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Hitler, Boyle, Crump and Memphis

Maybe we ought to be greatly excited because that section of the Bill of Rights guaranteeing the freedom of the press is being trodden underfoot down in Memphis, Tenn. Somehow or other we aren't.

Last week Memphis's Police Chief Joe Boyle, white, called the editors of two colored newspapers into his office and forbade them to tell the truth about the shenanigans of the cops in the colored section.

It seems as though Memphis's Democratic boss, Ed Crump, also white, having successfully help elect Roosevelt President in the campaign last fall, has given orders to Boyle to chase the colored G.O.P. leaders out of town.

One of these leaders was Dr. J. B. Martin, and Boyle sent coppers to stand outside Martin's drug store and search every customer who sought to enter. Those who insisted on their right to make purchases were "pushed around" by Boyle's police.

Dr. Martin was forced to flee to Chicago for safety. The temper of the people was such, however, that the store is still open and customers still patronize it despite Boyle's police.

JAN 4 - 1941

The right to be secure in one's property, the right to vote, the right to a trial by a jury of one's peers, the right to attend non-segregated schools, and ride Pullman trains are as much a part of the Constitution as the right of a free press.

And the Constitution has been kicked around in Memphis and the rest of the South for so long that we fail now to get excited about any new evidences of the South's lawlessness.

Hitler and all his gang are with us in the Crumps and the Boyles of Memphis. Jim crow in Dixie and Hitlerism in Germany are one and the same thing—only the names differ.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Business Men Hampered By Police In Tenn.

JAN 9 1941

Youth Congress Leader Protests Persecution In Letter To F.D.R.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — The attempts of Memphis machine politicians to drive leading Negro citizens out of the city, the interference by police with Negro business establishments, and the threats and slander heaped upon individual Negro citizens by public officials of that city since the last elections were the subject of an open letter to President Roosevelt from the Southern Negro Youth Congress, asking that the Federal Government intervene to protect the lives and property of Negro residents.

The letter, signed by Edward Strong, Congress secretary, referred to Police Commissioner Boyle of Memphis who recently declared, "This is a white man's country, and always will be, and any Negro who doesn't agree to this better move on." This statement, Strong declared, was an incitement to violence against the Negroes of the city. He indicated that behind the situation in Memphis was the attempt to force Negroes to vote for only those candidates endorsed by the machine of "Boss" Ed Crump.

The letter said, in part: "There is documentary evidence available to... warrant a Federal investigation of the Crump machine. There is being established in Tennessee an American Fascist stronghold with its hatreds, enmity to labor, and suppression of speech and press."

JAN 9 1941

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tennessee

BOYLE BANS NEGROES FROM RACIAL PARLEY

Only White Committeemen Will Be Permitted At Conference Today

JAN 30 1941

Commissioner Boyle yesterday afternoon notified the Memphis Commission for Interracial Co-operation that he would meet with them to discuss better white-negro relations in Memphis, but that the conference would be limited to the commission's white minister members only.

His notice was sent to Dr. Sam E. Howie, president of the commission, and pastor of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, by special delivery letter.

Meeting This Afternoon

The meeting will be held in Mayor Chandler's office at 3 o'clock this afternoon with the Mayor and Commissioner Boyle representing the city.

The letter was in answer to a renewed request by a special committee appointed by the commission for a conference with city officials on the question of better racial relations, for which the commission was organized.

The commission's last request for such a conference met a firm refusal from Commissioner Boyle, the commissioner pointing out that he considered certain commission members inimical to better racial relations here.

The commission Monday announced its plans for a mass meeting of whites and negroes here in February to promote improved racial relations, with Dr. Will W. Alexander, executive secretary of the national C. I. C., and administrator of the Farm Security Administration, as principal speaker.

Boyle Letter Quoted

Commissioner Boyle's letter to Dr. Howie follows:

"Rev. S. E. Howie, D. D.
Chairman of the Interracial Co-operation Committee,
1233 Lamar Avenue,
Memphis, Tennessee.

"Dear Sir:

"It is true I declined to discuss the racial question with your committee and wrote you giving my reasons, that some of the newspaper negroes on your committee for many months had been carrying on a campaign with inflammatory articles calculated to disrupt the present relations between the white and colored race in this community; and told you that Z. L. Bonner had lost his pob at the post office for failing to account for some money.

"We have no race trouble here, and there will be none unless some foolish, misguided persons are determined with the help of outsiders to foment strife. Negroes are given every opportunity to engage in any honest endeavor. They will not be disturbed, but to the contrary will be given all possible encouragement. But when they go down to a church meeting of their own bishops, and start a cry of fire, so that they may rob, the police will take a very decided hand. Likewise, they will interefere when a bad crowd starts fighting with pistols and knives, as they did at the annual football game between the Booker T. Washington and Manassas High Schools. And that interference is for the benefit of the great majority of honest and law abiding negroes.

"I enumerated in my letter to things that had been done for the negroes in Memphis and Shelby County.

"Those benefits have come from constant study and collaboration on the part of Mayor Chandler, Mr. E. H. Crump, Mr. E. W. Hale and others of us in City and County Government, and I am certain they will continue to help the colored people whenever and wherever possible.

"If some of you have resided time, and necessarily are ignorant of real conditions that exist in a large city night and day, intend to attend these social meetings merely as an outlet for oratory, and propose to import an anti-lynching speaker to the city, it will only stir up bitter feeling, and will certainly do no good to this community, only a lot of harm. We never have condoned or permitted anyone to be lynched and our entire police force would be used to prevent such an act.

"If you white ministers desire to confer with me, I will be pleased to meet with you.

Respectfully yours truly,
JOE BOYLE,
Commisscioner of Public Safety.

The. Rev Alfred Loaring-Clark, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, is chairman of the committee named to confer with Commissioner Boyle.

The Commission is asking all churches in the city to observe Feb. 9 as "Race Relations Sunday," a 19-year old movement sponsored by the Federated Council of Churches in America.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

MEMPHIS POLICE

Since the national elections last November, the Memphis police, acting under the urging of a political dictator, have instituted a veritable reign of terror against the Negroes of that city.

Where threats and other coercive means of intimidation fail, they resort to the well known Nazi technique of mass arrests to harass and cow members of the black population. There remains only one thing for the police to do to complete the German pattern—that is to huddle their victims into a concentration camp.

That they have not taken this step is not for reason of decency or respect for civil rights, but because the eyes of the nation are focused upon them, and because the Negroes themselves have stiffened their resistance. The situation is yet tense and may flare up any moment into unrestrained violence.

JAN 25 1941

This antagonism which is being fanned by the local authorities is a sort of reprisal against Memphis Negroes who voted a Republican ticket in the November elections.

The trouble started when Dr. J. B. Martin, head of the Shelby County Republican organization and operator of a large drug store was warned sometime before the elections that if he insisted on staging a Willkie meeting, his drug store would be picketed. Well, the meeting was staged, and the drug store was picketed day and night.

All patrons including ministers, physicians and even school children who entered the store were subjected to a minute search. Rather than be humiliated by these indignities, the people simply stopped patronizing Dr. Martin's place. The result, of course, was the drug store went out of business and Dr. Martin was driven out of town.

This happened right here in America, the land of the free and of the brave. Here, where democracy is girding itself to stage a last-ditch fight, one would scarcely expect to find a glaring contradiction in the form of reprisals against those who dared to exercise their political rights.

The right to vote for a political candidate of one's own choice is a major feature of democracy—a feature that distinguishes it from the corrupt philosophy of the authoritarian states. To deny or frustrate that principle is tantamount to destroying the central pillar on which rests the temple.

Memphis, with an ignorant police commissioner and a vest pocket edition of Hitler, is doing its share toward the demolition of the temple of democracy. When its chief of police said:

"That is a white man's country, and always will be, and any Negro who doesn't agree to this better move on."

He was giving a convincing demonstration of what happens to authority when it is conferred uncritically upon stupid and arrogant people. One thing is certain—only Memphis would have him for a police commissioner.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

HOLY JOE TO START CLEAN-UP

Plans to Rid Memphis of "Negro Undesirables" — Cops Ride Street Cars to Tell Us Where to Sit.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 23—Police Commissioner "Holy Joe" Boyle announced Thursday renewal here on an intensive scale, of a campaign launched early in December which he said was being conducted for the purpose of ridding the city of "Negro undesirables," and resulted in the arrest of several hundred Negroes on charges of carrying pistols and knives.

"I announced before the holiday season that after the first of the year I would start a general roundup of all loafing, worthless, knife and pistol-toting Negroes, young and old," the Commissioner said. "We are beginning that drive." For several days, it was stated, police had been checking "Negro dives" throughout the city, "where lawlessness has been known to exist," and arresting "Negro undesirables."

Declaring that he had recently received complaints of "Negro impudence" on city street cars and buses, Commissioner Boyle said policemen have been assigned to duty on them "to prevent disturbances and to tell the Negroes that they must not feel at liberty to sit one in a seat until they go clear to the front of the vehicle."

Stating, "We are not going to have any race trouble here," the Commisioner commented that "the best way to avoid it is to let these fresh upstart Negroes know their places. We have too many good, hard-working and honest Negroes for the few bad ones to pull them down."

The Commissioner's announcement followed publication of a statement quoting Department of Justice officials in Washington as saying no violation of civil liberties had been disclosed by investigation of a complaint of police discrimination against Negroes here, and that the conclusion had been reached there was no ground for Federal intervention.

The Plaindealer
Kansas City, Kan.

FREEDOM FOR ALL

WHEN COLUMBUS crossed the Atlantic in search of the new world one of his ships, the "Nina", was captained by a Negro, Alonzo Pietro. Also the record shows that one Negro, Nuffo de Alamo, accompanied Balboa on his tour of discovery to the South Seas in 1513. Also the record shows that when the Spaniards explored the Pacific Ocean there were some twenty-five or thirty Negroes in the party. Colored men took part in the discovery of Guatemala and were present during the conquest of Chile, Venezuela and Peru. The record also shows that in 1565 Mendez had a black company with him when he founded St. Augustine.

One cannot study history and leave the colored man out because it will be found that everywhere the white man planted his feet, footsteps were also made by black men. American history is not complete when the black man is omitted. Such exciting events as the Gold Rush in California in 1843 and the discovery of the North Pole did not go down in history without the footprints of Negroes.

The Negro laid claim to American citizenship by early demonstrating his desire for freedom through his deeds of heroism, loyalty and willingness to defend this country with his blood. It was a black man, Crispus Attucks, who was first to sacrifice his life in the American revolution at the Boston massacre in 1770. For us to relate what the Negro has contributed in the time of war would only force upon the readers of this newspaper reading material with which they are already familiar. So we will not go into details.

MAR 28 1941

The Negro in America has a right to the same freedom as any other race of people, and no man nor group of human beings have a right to deprive him of that freedom. There is no justification in limiting the ability of a man or a race of people because of color. Last week when the president of the North American Aviation, Inc., J. H. Kindelberger, made the statement that regardless of Negroes' training they would not be given employment because of a policy the company has of not hiring Negroes, he challenged twelve million Negroes, not only as aircraft workers but as human beings desiring to display their abilities in every walk of human endeavor. His statement put a limitation on every Negro boy and girl in our schools and colleges today. His statement meant to twelve million black people of America just this: You are black, you are a Negro, you are of African descent, you can go so far and no farther. There is no need of trying because we have the standard set and we will not let you by. This statement and policy is un-American in every sense of the word, and we are glad to know that there are Negroes who have the courage and backbone to stand up and refute such a statement.

MAR 28 1941

The Negro is being drafted into military trainnig under the Selective Service Act just as other Americans. He will be called on to die if this country should go to war. "In the midst of battle," as our eminent governor, Payne H. Ratner of Kansas, once said, "there is no discrimination. Bullets know no color line. They will mow down the white boys and the colored boys alike. When I was in France during the last World War I saw the blood of black men and white men flow down the battlefield, and you could not tell one from the other. And it was there I realized that if a colored man is good enough to die for this nation he is good enough to be respected and be a citizen."

MAR 28 1941

The Negro has no intentions of ever being disloyal or ever joining the ranks of the Fifth Columnists. But he desires the same freedom as other American citizens. The demand made by Negroes is not a radical one, but one which is justifiable in his own defense for freedom. The Negroes of America are just as anxious to see Hitler stopped in Germany as any other American citizen, and they will help stop him when called upon. But at the same time they desire to stop Hitlerism in this nation in order that they might enjoy freedom and become a part of this democracy which we fight to save.

The Negro is not a tramp; he is not an alien, and neither is he an immigrant. He is an American citizen in every sense of the word, and has a record unblemished as a loyal citizen to the Stars and Stripes. Such people as these should have every protection possible from the Federal Government. We arnestly call upon our Government in the name of justice and ask that they allow the Negroes to enjoy the same freedom that other races enjoy on these shores.

56k-1941 Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

MEMPHIS TENNESSEE

Whitewash Of Memphis Terror By U. S. Expected

JAN 18 1941

MEMPHIS — (ANP)—Col. Amos W. W. Woodcock, special assistant to the United States attorney general in Washington, spent two days here last week reputedly investigating complaints which the attorney general's office had received, charging police discrimination against Negroes in Memphis.

The complaints grew out of the rough treatment, mass arrests and public announcements by the Memphis police department directed at Negroes; and the policing of Dr. J. B. Martin's drug store, where for weeks every customer who entered was subjected to search and similar indignities by policemen stationed at its door.

The activities of the Memphis police are said to have been ordered by Boss Edward H. Crump, political dictator of Memphis, in retaliation for the staging of a Willkie meeting during the presidential campaign last fall by the Shelby County Republican organization of which Dr. Martin is the head.

Colonel Woodcock, the federal investigator, is said to have interviewed the chief of police and the local United States district attorney, William McLanahan. He talked to no Negroes as far as can be learned and how he was able to get an accurate picture of the treatment which Negro businessmen and citizens were receiving from his room at the Hotel Peabody where Negroes go only as servants, has not been explained.

Colonel Woodcock returned to Washington but daily newspapers reported that he would declare that the evidence was insufficient for any action on the part of the government.

Boss Crump, who, though retired from political office, rules Memphis with an iron hand and who is supposed to have issued orders to his police chief "Holy Joe" Boyle to crack down on Negroes, was contemptuous of the federal investigator's visit.

In a letter to a local daily he de-

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

It's A Fake! No Crepe On Drapes On Beale St.

JAN 10 1941

MEMPHIS—(ANP)—Beale street's coterie of snappy dressers were relieved Saturday when they learned reports of a police ban on the extreme English drape suits were a fake.

But they were not half so relieved as were Memphis merchants who sent a committee to call on Mayor Chandler and investigate these reports. They were being hurt financially, for customers told them such a ban existed and were not going to buy any more highwaisted trousers and long coats.

The report also had it that the large wide brim hats which go along with these extreme drapes were also on the police blacklist.

But both Mayor Chandler and Police Chief Carroll Seabrook denied any such order existed. This ban, according to reports, was a precaution against carrying of firearms.

"The police department has issued no order whatsoever regulating the clothes or hats which any person chooses to wear," said Seabrook. "Several inquiries have been received as to such an order and it is evident that some malicious minded person, or persons, have spread this false rumor but any such statement is ridiculous and absurd."

What lent credence to the report on Beale street was the knowledge that local police might be capable of anything following the long picketing of Dr. J. B. Martin's drug store, the issuance by Commissioner Boyle of a list of Negroes who were allegedly "trying to stir up racial trouble" and Boyle's statement that "this is a white man's country."

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Discovers Chemical That Will Turn Skin Of Negroes White

FEB 6 1941

U. S. Public Health Service Tells of Formula

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(SNS)—Discovery of a mysterious chemical that causes the skin of Negroes to turn white has been made by the United States Public Health Service in was disclosed this week. The solution has been developed following a series of experiments over a period of two years.

The social implications of the discovery, should it lead to commercial use, are obvious. Health officials are reluctant to discuss it in commercial terms.

It is pointed out that before there could be any general application of the principle there would have to be carefully controlled experimentation over a substantial part of a lifetime.

Loss of skin color or depigmentation, has been traced to an antioxidant called monobenzyl either of hydroquinone, which heretofore has been used in rubber to retard oxidation. The discovery resulted from depigmentation which occurred among Negro and white employees of a Midwest tannery who wore rubber gloves containing two-tenths of one per cent of this chemical. Restoration of color eventually occurs, but very slowly.

The experimentation has been carried on and directed by Dr. Louis Schwartz, medical director of the Public Health Service.

The interest of the Public Health Service in its experimentation, officials said, was only to find out what had caused the unusual skin condition and to inform the manufacturers of the rubber gloves not to use the chemical further.

But experiments are being made by feeding quantities of the chemical to certain animals in an effort to determine its effect over an entire body. In the cases of the tannery workers depigmentation occurred only where the rubber gloves were in contact with the skin.

FEB 6 1941

Some commercial experimentation is under way outside the Public Health Service.

The tannery workers began to complain in September 1938, that white spots were appearing on forearm and hand areas covered by the rubber rubber gloves furnished them by the factory. The workmen were said to have been wearing a heavy gauntlet type of rubber glove with curved fingers.

In some instances most of the skin covered by the gloves became depigmented; in others it was only spotted with areas of leukoderma, or skin-whitening. A few developed leukoderma on parts of the body not covered by the gloves but which could have been touched by them.

BUREAU CONSULTED

The tannery management discontinued use of the glove, consulted the Department of Leather Research of the University of Cincinnati, which referred the matter to the Public Health Service on May 16, 1993. About the same time representatives of the glove manufacturer consulted the Public Health Service's Office of Dermatoses Investigations.

About a month later another tannery reported that Negro and white workers had depigmentation in areas covered by the rubber gauntlets (in white workers depigmentation sometimes caused skin to become whiter). Since the first two reports simular reports came from other industries using the rubber gloves of the same manufacture.

FEB 6 1941

As a second tannery 16 workers were found with leukoderma on parts touched by the rubber gloves purchased from the same rubber company as in the case of the first tannery.

While Public Health officials were reluctant to discuss general application of the chemical a report by Dr. Schwartz comments that "the possibility of using antioxidants for the depigmentation of hyperpigmented areas of the skin (spots) is suggested."

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

THIS MORNING

by JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES, II

OCT 24 1941

At the Southern University conference meeting there some of the educators before whom Eugene Talmadge appeared in defense of what he has done to the University of Georgia told us they were "much impressed" with him. Not with his point of view or what he is making of race relations and the educational system in Georgia but with "his forthrightness." They thought him a very earnest and sincere man, believing passionately in the course he has taken. It seemed to us that such sincerity and passion, if they are indeed in Eugene Talmadge, make him all the more a menace to the processes of education, science and good will upon which the South's hope depends. Another man who believes sincerely and passionately in what he is doing is Adolf Hitler.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa

"Watermelon Pete" In School Book Irks Parents Of 1st Grader

FEB 6 1941

One "darky" story has been injected into the curriculum for first grade children at the James Alcorn public school, 32nd and Dickinson streets. The book in which the story appears is not the approved list, but one of the teachers evidently believes it essential to the education of the youngsters in his care.

The parents of a 6-year-boy, hearing him repeat the story, was anxious to find out where he had heard it. They thought he had picked it up from one of his playmates. Instead they discovered that it was one of several stories his teachers had told him and other members of the class.

The book, whose title is "Watermelon Pete and Other Stories," was presented to its original owner "with the compliments of Uncle Wip" whose daily children's broadcast is a presentation of Gimbel Brothers department store.

FEB 6 1941

How Story Goes

The theme story, "Watermelon Pete", opens as follows: "Once there was a little darky boy, and his name was Watermelon Pete. They called him Watermelon Pete because his mouth was just the shape of a BIG slice of RIPE watermelon." The story goes on to tell how Watermelon Pete was encouraged by a "naughty little Blackie" to steal a farmer's watermelons.

"Other Stories" referred to in the title are not at all objectionable. Even "Watermelon Pete" has a happy ending and teaches a fine lesson for children. Unfortunately, its phraseology is offensive and the illustrations of Pete ludicrous.

"I never heard of the book", Francis M. Baker, principal of the Alcorn school, told the TRIBUNE on Tuesday, when the opening sentences of the story were read to him. "It perhaps is some extra reading material, brought in by the teacher, because it is not on the approved list. I am glad you called by attention to it, because we positively would not countenance the use of any objectionable reading matter in the school."

Knoxville Tenn. Journal
October 11, 1941

Negroes Urged To Solve Own Economic Problems

Editor of The Knoxville Journal:

We Negroes in Knoxville for years have been lying to ourselves about what we have accomplished as a race. We have been loudly boasting to the world of our unity and our ability to cooperate in all things which make for racial progress. We have done this so long that we have come to believe that it is true, and that we are moving forward as a race.

As a matter of fact, we are doing nothing of the kind. We have been only kidding ourselves. We, as a race, can't claim a small degree of progress until we at least can feed ourselves. This we have not been able to do. Human progress calls for more than providing food for our stomach. Any smart dog or cat can do that. Surely our aim is higher than that. And today in a country of prosperity many of us are faring worse than dogs and cats.

The cause of our plight isn't difficult to determine. We are not interested in one another racially; we do not sacrifice for our common cause. We are ignorant of the forces at work in our midst, which are designed to keep us divided and helpless.

We are fools enough to believe that other races will do more in our interest than we can do for ourselves. We do not have that intelligent, courageous, honest leadership which our struggle for success demands.

We Negroes do not possess that degree of pride which should make us ashamed of ourselves and of our position in the eyes of other races about us, who are solving their economic problems at our expense.

We are fools. We are only objects of exploitation of any race which cares to take advantage of our ignorance.

GEORGE W. SMITH.

1916 Bethel Avenue, Citizen's Defense Council

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

ASK ROOSEVELT TO END MEMPHIS POLICE TERROR

FEB 15 1941

FEB 15 1941

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 13—Prominent educators and civic leaders joined with the Southern Youth Congress in a letter to President Roosevelt asking for an immediate Federal Government investigation of police terrorism in Memphis, Tenn., and that safeguards be taken to protect the lives, liberty and property of the colored citizens.

Charging that since the November election city officials working under the direction of "Boss" Edward Crump, Democratic political leader, have been committing acts of terror on the more than third colored population of the city as political reprisal for failure to follow the dictates of the Crump machine, the resolution said in part: "America has no place for a fuehrer and unscrupulous municipal dictatorship such as the Crump machine has established.

"In these days of International insecurity when the rights of men are being scrapped in the warring nations, we Americans are bequeathed the task of guarding ever more zealously that freedom upon which our system of Democracy is based."

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.

Police Commissioner Bans Negroes From Interracial Conference In Memphis

To Hold Meeting To Discuss Interracial Cooperation But No Negroes To Be Present

To Hold Mass Meeting

FEB 8 - 1941

MEMPHIS.—(ANP)—Commissioner of Public Safety Boyle Wednesday afternoon notified the Memphis Commission for Interracial Cooperation that he would meet with them to discuss better white-Negro relations in Memphis, but that the conference would be limited to the commission's white minister members only.

His notice was sent to Dr. Sam E. Howie, white, president of the commission, in response to a renewed request by a special committee appointed by the commission for a conference with city officials on the question of better race relations, for which the organization was formed.

The first request for such a conference met a firm refusal from Boyle, who pointed out that he considered certain commission members inimical to better racial relations here.

Plans are being made by the interracial group to stage a mass meeting of whites and Negroes here in February to promote improved racial relations, with Dr. Will W. Alexander, white executive secretary of the National C. I. C., and administrator of the Farm Security Administration, as principal speaker.

Boyle's letter said in part: "It is true I declined to discuss the racial question with your committee and wrote you giving my reasons, that some of the newspaper Negroes on your committee for many months had been carrying on a campaign with inflammatory articles calculated to disrupt the present relations between the white and colored races in this community.

FEB 8 - 194

"We have no race trouble here, and there will be none unless some foolish, misguided persons are determined with the help of outsiders to foment strife. Negroes are given every opportunity to engage in any honest endeavor. They will not be disturbed, but to the contrary will be given possible encouragement.

"If some of you who have resided here but a comparatively short time, and necessarily are ignorant of real conditions that exist. in a large city day and night, intend to attend these social meetings merely as an outlet for oratory, and propose to import an anti-lynching speaker to the city, it will only stir up bitter feeling, and will certainly do no good to this community, only a lot of harm. If you white ministers desire to confer with me, I will be pleased to meet with you."

FEB 8 1941

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Intolerance In Memphis

MAR 23 1941

THE preaching of racial equality in the city of Memphis, Tennessee, is a sufficient reason to be thrown in jail and held incommunicado for days. That is what recently happened to a white minister who preached to Negro congregations in that city and told them that the tenets of his religious faith demanded justice and equality for all persons regardless of race or color. When the white Christians of Memphis got wind of such a sermon they called in the agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to investigate a man who harbored such "unAmerican" ideals as would encourage the equality of persons of all races. After fourteen days behind the bars Rev. Edward T. McGuire was formally released and told to leave the city without returning.

MAR 23 1941

It was not a very pleasant reception that the minister received in the southern city, to say the least. But, suffice it to say, the attitude of the police officials was consistent with the treatment accorded colored sympathizers throughout the South. There is little or no tolerance accorded those whites who are desirous of conferring equal rights and privileges upon all persons regardless of race or color. There are, of course, exceptions, but they are few and far between.

The fact illustrates forcibly how hollow is all this hue and cry about arming for democracy. It shows how far Americans must go before they can criticize without mental reservations the treatment of Jews in Germany. It illustrates the fact that the white people of the South are not only ready to dissuade Negroes from seeking justice and equality but will persecute whites who preach to them the merits of equality. The fact that he was a minister of the gospel did not change the nature of the reception accorded him.

While America is spending billions for arms it is ignoring the biggest weapon of national defense—racial tolerance. It might therefore, be well if the federal government would use some of its vast funds to better the conditions of minority groups in this country and to stimulate that degree of tolerance that is imperative to a real national solidarity.

The Plaindealer
Kansas City, Kan.

Inter-Racial Commission Confers With Joe Boyle

FEB 7 - 1941

Members of Commission Let Mayor Chandler Voice Their Approval of City Law Enforcement After Meeting

FEB 7 - 1941

MEMPHIS.—Members of the Memphis Commission for Interracial Cooperation expressed "approval" of the city's law enforcement program this week and offered officials their services in meeting future interracial problems.

Their approval of city policing and offer of services was announced by Mayor Chandler after a two-hour closed session with white members of the commission and Commissioner Boyle.

Want to Cooperate

"The ministers who called on us expressed approval of the city's law enforcement program and assured us that their sole desire is to cooperate whenever possible for them to do so," the mayor said. "They expressed the feeling that their membership on the commission might enable them to be of good service to the city government in meeting interracial problems arising from time to time.

Members of the group headed by the Rev. Alfred Loaring-Clark of St. John's Episcopal Church, declined comment on the meeting, saying:

"The mayor is the spokesman."

The meeting was suggested by Commissioner Boyle Wednesday in a letter to Dr. S. E. Howie, chairman of the Interracial Commission. In his letter the police commissioner pointed out he had declined to discuss the racial question with the committee on grounds "some of the newspaper Negroes on your committee for many months had been carrying on a campaign with inflammatory articles calculated to disrupt the present relations between the white and colored race in this community."

After the session had adjourned the mayor said only general topics were discussed.

Thanked by Officials

"Commissioner Boyle and I thanked them and assured them of our appreciation of their good purposes," Mr. Chandler said.

The commission recently announced plans for a mass meeting of whites and Negroes here in February to promote improved racial relations. Dr. Will W. Alexander, executive secretary of the national C. I. C. and administrator of the Farm Security Administration, will be the principal speaker.

FEB 7 - 1941

They also are sponsoring a city movement to observe February 9 "Race Relations Sunday".

Attending the conference with Mr. Chandler and Mr. Boyle were:

The Rev. Mr. Howie, the Rev. Mr. Loaring-Clark, the Rev. J. J. Walker of Central Avenue Christian Church, the Rev. Marshall Wingfield of the First Congregational Church, the Rev. W. G. Gehri of Grace-St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Rabbi H. W. Ettelson of the Congregation Children of Israel, the Rev. W. B. Selah of St. John's Methodist Church and the Rev. Josiah Sibley of Lindsay Memorial Presbyterian Church.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

"'TERROR' ARTICLE NOT TRUE," SAYS STUART

(Special to The Courier)
By Staff Corrospondent

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 22—"There is no 'reign of terror' in Memphis."

The speaker was M. S. Stuart, vice president of the Universal Life Insurance company, a leader of the National Negro Business League, author and one of the South's most influential business figures.

Mr. Stuart was referring to an article which appeared recently in The Pittsburgh Courier. He made the statement during an exclusive interview in which he upheld the good name of Memphis, presenting facts to lend foundation to his contention. Said Mr. Stuart:

AIMED AT MARRING COMING CONVENTION

"Your article is evidently intended to accomplish a sinister purpose. It is obviously aimed at marring the coming convention of the National Negro Business League.

"We are loathe to believe that a paper, holding such a high place in our esteem and affection," he continued, "would knowingly publish anything entirely false. We here in Memphis, like thousands of people all over the country, regard The Pittsburgh Courier as the leading and most outstanding of Negro papers.

"There is 'no reign of terror' in Memphis at this time.

NEGROES HAVE NOT LOST CIVIL RIGHTS

"Negroes in Memphis have not lost their civil rights, any more than have Negroes living elsewhere in the South. Negroes here now enjoy just about as great a measure of civil rights as they ever have. All the courts in Memphis are as fair to Negroes as the courts in any state in the South, and very probably as fair as the courts anywhere in the land.

"There is no record of Negro tourists having been arrested for trivial offenses or being otherwise mistreated by the police. Negroes here can and do cast their ballots without interference. They are called for service on juries in all of the courts, both federal and state.

CHANGE IN POLICY BROUGHT BOYLE IN

"A little more than 15 months ago, there was a change in the office of Fire and Police Commissioner in this city. Mr. Clifford Davis was elected to Congress and Joseph Boyle succeeded him as Police Commissioner.

"It was not long before Commissioner Boyle let it be known that he would insist upon strict enforcement of the law, regardless of whom it affected. He started with a drive on the houses of ill repute, conducted by and for white people. He closed all of these and several small white hotels. He then started a drive against gambling; and the white gamblers were the first to feel the effects of his campaign.

"In the midst of these drives came the national election last November. There were two or three unfortunate misunderstandings growing out of this election. As a result of these unfortunate cases, a sensational condition developed in Memphis.

JUSTIFICATION FOR DIFFERENCE OF OPINION

"There will be no attempt in this article to establish the merit or demerits of either side in this regrettable controversy. There may have been justification for difference of opinion on both sides. In any event. these cases, largely of an individual nature, have been settled.

"The South Memphis drug store, around which this controversy raged, is now and has been for many weeks, operating unmolested by police interference. If the authorities are content to close this unfortunate situation by letting it rest, why do Negroes continue to rehash it? To continue this kind of agitation is injurious to the best interests of all the people.

RELATIVE TO THE KILLING OF DAVID LOVE

"The killing of David Love on a street car was most regrettable, but in no way was the city police department connected, except that after Mr. Love's death, the white man who killed him was arrested. He was turned over to state authorities and was not indicted. If blame is to be attached to this action, it certainly does not lie at the door of the police department.

"Mr. Love was a member of the church which Rev. H. R. Gibson pastored during the trouble there last autumn. It is said that Rev. Gibson was requested to leave town but he was being transferred by his Conference anyway. Your correspondent appears to say, in effect, that the street car conductor killed Mr. Love because he was a member of the church which Rev. Gibson pastored. his is too unreasonable to be credited.

"I am giving these facts so that those who plan attending the session of the National Negro Business League here next August may come on with every assurance that they will not be molested in any way. The law-abiding type of people who attend this meeting may be sure that they can sojourn here in safety and happiness."

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

THIS MORNING

by JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES, II

Alabamians in Birmingham, Montgomery and Athens who remember him as their one-time pastor and friend must have read with interest and (we hope) applause Dr. E. G. Mackay's fighting words against floggers and the Ku Klux Klan in course of Gov. Talmadge's latest "fascistics." Even those of us who don't care for the preacher in politics can salute this beloved Methodist minister when he speaks up against such un-Christianities as hate, cruelty, bullying, ignorance and scorn of law.

SEP 27 1941

Because Life Magazine used the word "pickaninny" in a story of a healthy baby contest at the Memphis Negro Fair, Secretary Walter White, of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, rebuked the magazine in an official letter from his organization. He should speak to Noah Webster about this, too, for Mr. Webster put the word in his dictionary. Does Secretary White know there is a war going on in this world which threatens his race more than perhaps any other? Even if "pickaninny" were really an offensive word this would be no time to be agitating about it, especially as Life was giving splendid publicity to a project of much benefit to the Negro race. Secretary White does not mind making himself objectionable but he might mind making himself ridiculous.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Eleazer Sees Education As Aid To South

OCT 30 1941

The belief that association of members of both races would do more than anything else to solve the racial problem was expressed by R. B. Eleazer, educational director of the Southern Interracial Commission, Wednesday evening.

Mr. Eleazer appeared as principal speaker at the regular weekly forum being sponsored by the Sociology department of Morehouse college, Prof. W. R. Chivers, director.

OCT 30 1941

The speaker, who has spent almost twenty years in interracial work, told of his many experiences addressing white groups and gave a brief background of the things that lead to prejudice and racial misunderstandings.

A question period followed the address during which Mr. Eleazer said that he believed a large regional university would b ethe best solution to the South's present dilemma over graduate and professional training for Negroes. The dilemma was brought about by the recent Supreme court decision in the Gaines case.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

RIGHTS OF RACE PEOPLE CURTAILED IN MEMPHIS

JAN 25 1941

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16—(ANP)—The Justice department has received complaints charging discrimination against Negroes in Memphis.

Ugo Carusi, executive assistant to Attorney-General Jackson, said: "We're considering what action to take."

Recent dispatches from Memphis told of police picketing the drug store of Dr. J. B. Martin, after he had sponsored a Willkie rally.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Angry Machine Boss Back Of Terror Reign

FEB 13 1941

Intimidation, Attacks Follow Defection Of Voters

BIRMINGHAM, (ANP)— Prominent Southern Negroes joined with the Southern Youth congress this week in a letter to President Roosevelt seeking for an investigation of Memphis and for the federal government to take immediate steps to safeguard the lives, liberties, and property of Negro people there.

Among those who signed the statement to the President included William J. Faulkner, Fisk university; President David D. Jones of Bennett college, Greensboro, N. C.; Dr. Alain Locke, Howard university; Carleton L. Lee, southern Hi-Y secretary, Atlanta; Rev. DeWitt S. Dykes, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Dr. J. F. Watson, San Antonio, Tex.; John M. Gandy, president Virginia State college; Hartford Knight, UMWA, Birmingham; Carter W. Wesley, Informer Publishing Co., Houston, and Rev. William P. Mitchell of Tulsa, Okla.

REIGN OF TERROR

The statement to the President on the suspension of civil liberties in Memphis said in part, "Since the November elections there has been in Memphis an unremitting wave of intimidation and acts of terror against the Negro citizens of this city on the part of the police force, inspired by Commissioner of Police Joseph P. Boyle, by Mayor Chandler, and by Democratic National committeeman and political boss of Shelby county, Edward Crump. This attack upon the Negro citizens of Memphis, who constitute something more than a third of the population of the city, has come as a political reprisal against a section of the Negro electorate who refused to abide by the dictates of the Crump machine and voted for candidates of their choice.

"America has no place for a fuhrer and an unscrupulous municipal dictatorship such as the Crump machine in Memphis is attempting to establish. All citizens must be protected in their liberties as guaranteed by the bill of rights of our constitution. The officials of Memphis and the political machine of Ed Crump stand guilty of abrogating the right guaranteed to American citizens under the constitution, the right of assembly, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, right of private property, and security from arbitrary power.

FEB 13 1941

POLITICAL TYRANNY

"In these days of international insecurity, with revenous wars engulfing whole continents, when the rights of man are being scrapped in the warring nations, we Americans are bequeathed the task of guarding ever more zealously that character of freedom upon which our system of democracy is based. The recent acts of political tyranny in Memphis menace our democratic institutions. Our government cannot permit such grievous wrong to afflict our body politic. It is the responsibility of the federal government to make a formal declaration of freedom contained in our bill of rights become a living reality for all Americans.

"With love of liberty and with deep concern for the fate of Civil Liberties in our country, we, the undersigned, call upon the President to direct a federal investigation of the totalitarian political regime which has annulled the civil and political rights of the citizens of Memphis and to immediately use the authority of the federal government to take the necessary steps to safeguard the lives, liberties, and property of the Negro citizens in Memphis."

JAN 18 1941

Memphis, Tenn. Com'rcial Appeal
January 30, 1941

BOYLE BANS NEGROES FROM RACIAL PARLEY

White Committeemen Only Invited To Conference

LETTER TO DR. HOWIE

Tells Him Some Members Of His Group Will Not Be Welcome Because They Are Fomenters

Commissioner Boyle yesterday afternoon notified the Memphis Commission for Interracial Co-operation that he would meet with them to discuss better white-negro relations in Memphis, but that the conference would be limited to the commission's white minister members only.

His notice was sent to Dr. Sam E. Howie, president of the commission, and pastor of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, by special delivery letter.

Meeting This Afternoon

The meeting will be held in Mayor Chandler's office at 3 o'clock this afternoon with the Mayor and Commissioner Boyle representing the city.

The letter was in answer to a renewed request by a special committee appointed by the commission for a conference with city officials on the question of better racial relations, for which the commission was organized.

The commission's first request for such a conference met a firm refusal from Commissioner Boyle, the commissioner pointing out that he considered certain commission members inimical to better racial relations here.

The commission Monday announced its plans for a mass meeting of whites and negroes here in February to promote improved racial relations, with Dr. Will W. Alexander, executive secretary of the national C. I. C., and administrator of the Farm Security Administration, as principal speaker.

Boyle Letter Quoted

Commissioner Boyle's letter to Dr. Howie follows:

"Rev. S. E. Howie, D. D.
Chairman of the Interracial Co-operation Committee,
1233 Lamar Avenue,
Memphis, Tennessee.

"Dear Sir:

"It is true I declined to discuss the racial question with your committee and wrote you giving my reasons, that some of the newspaper negroes on your committee for many months had been carrying on a campaign with inflammatory articles calculated to disrupt the present relations between the white and colored race in this community; and told you that Z. L. Bonner had lost his job at the post office for failing to account for some money.

No Race Trouble

"We have no race trouble here, and there will be none unless some foolish, misguided persons are determined with the help of outsiders to foment strife. Negroes are given every opportunity to engage in any honest endeavor. They will not be disturbed, but to the contrary will be given all possible encouragement. But when they go down to a church meeting of their own bishops, and start a cry of fire, so that they may rob, the police will take a very decided hand. Likewise, they will interfere when a bad crowd starts fighting with pistols and knives, as they did at the annual football game between the Booker T. Washington and Manassas High Schools. And that interference is for the benefit of the great majority of honest and law abiding negroes.

"I enumerated in my letter to you of December 4, the many things that had been done for the negroes in Memphis and Shelby County.

"Those benefits have come from constant study and collaboration on the part of Mayor Chandler, Mr. E. H. Crump, Mr. E. W. Hale and others of us in City and County Government, and I am certain they will continue to help the colored people whenever and wherever possible.

Ignorant Of Conditions

"If some of you who have resided here but a comparatively short time, and necessarily are ignorant of real conditions that exist in a large city night and day, intend to attend these social meetings merely as an outlet for oratory, and propose to import an anti lynching speaker to the city; it will only stir up bitter feeling, and will certainly do no good to this community, only a lot of harm. We never have condoned or permitted anyone to be lynched and our entire police force would be used to prevent such an act.

"If you white ministers desire to confer with me, I will be pleased to meet with you.

Respectfully yours truly,
JOE BOYLE,
Commissioner of Public Safety.

The Rev Alfred Loaring-Clark, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, is chairman of the committee named to confer with Commissioner Boyle.

The commission is asking all churches in the city to observe Feb. 9 as "Race Relations Sunday," a 19-year old movement sponsored by the Federated Council of Churches in America.

The Plaindealer
Kansas City, Kan.

HARMONY SOUGHT IN MEMPHIS

FEB 14 1941

We notice by last week's press releases that the better class of white citizens of Memphis, Tennessee interceded to bring about better relationship between the Negroes and the police department. We also notice that according to press releases a satisfactory program was worked out whereby the Memphis police would not intimidate and molest Negroes any further. We hope that the Interracial Committee has worked out a situation wherein the Negro citizens will have the protection of the law rather than the intimidation of a few weeks ago.

We hope that "Holy Joe" Boyle and his police department have a better understanding that Negroes are good citizens and deserve the protection of the law rather than to be humiliated. The leading white citizens of Memphis are to be congratulated upon their stand of fairplay regardless of race, color or creed.

The Plaindealer
Kansas City, Kan.

'Holy' Joe Boyles Bans Negroes From Racial Parley

FEB 7 - 1941

MEMPHIS.--(ANP)--Commissioner of Public Safety Joseph Boyle Wednesday afternoon notified the Memphis Commission for Interracial Co-operation that he would meet with them to discuss better white-Negro relations in Memphis, but that the conference would be limited to the commission's white minister only.

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"We have no race trouble here and there will be none unless some foolish, misguided persons are determined with the help of outsiders to foment strife. Negroes are given every opportunity to engage in any honest endeavor. They will not be disturbed, but to the contrary will be given all possible encouragement

"If some of you who have resided here but a comparatively short time, and necessarily are ignorant of real conditions that exist in a large city day and night, intend to attend these social meetings merely as an outlet for oratory, and propose to import an anti-lynching speaker to the city, it will only stir up bitter feeling, and will certainly do no good to this community, only a lot of harm. If you white ministers desire to confer with me, I will be pleased to meet with you."

Globe and
Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

CRUMP TELLS ONE

JAN 24 1941

In telling why it is not timely to remove his "rock in a weary land and shelter in the time of storm," otherwise known as the state poll tax, Mr. E. H. Crump has an excuse that will rank high among the classic bedtime stories of all time. Here's how the Boss tells it:

"There has been a very decided change in world affairs in the past eighteen months and, of course, that change has affected local conditions. Since the fall of France, Belgium and Holland and other Countries, Communist and German Bund propaganda is going the rounds, encouraging race hatred and equality. This is one reason for not repealing the poll tax."

And another, we would guess, if Mr. Crump were given time further to develop his theory, is that there is a rumor coming from Africa to the effect that Hailie Selassie is threatening to emerge as the Conquering Lion of Judah again.

The Union
Cincinnati, Ohio

WHITE STUDENTS BURN IN EFFIGY SIX NEGRO STUDENTS

FEB 27 1941

Los Angeles — (Harold Mehling for CNA)—Seeds of America's "strange fruit" were sown at the local Fremont high school here when a band of white students parodied Dixie's law of rope and faggot.

FEB 27 1941

On the front lawn of the campus in the light of a big bonfire, Fremont's six Negro students were hung in effigy. Books of a Negro student were thrown high into a tree. A poster read: "This isn't coons' day."

Fremont principal J. P. Ingles did nothing about it. Neither did the vice-principal, "Doc" Skinner.

The story leaked out slowly. After one Negro student had been terrorized into leaving the school, Negro and white mothers and fathers of the neighborhood grew indignant and determined to take action themselves in lieu "efforts" of the school administration.

A committee of ten neighborhood people, including six white mothers, visited the vice-president, got no satisfaction from Skinner, save his opinion that "it might be better" and "they might be happier" if Negro students went to another school.

The committee refused to let the outrage go unprotested and unfought They obtained an appointment with Principal Ingles, an American Legionnaire.

"Why doesn't this go into all the classes so the lesson of democracy may be well learned?" asked Mrs. Hendricka Beakes, white chairman of the parents' committee.

I'm not sure it's the school's place to discuss these things," returned Ingles. Mrs. Myra Ehetta, committee member, tried without success to get Ingles to agree to cooperate with a civic committee to work out a program for education of students on the Negro question.

"It is very fortunate that our schools do not teach a true conception of Negro history," Mrs. Rhetta said. "Our history books do not tell of the Negro blood spilled on the commons during the Revolutionary War in Boston and of other Negro heroes.

"White, black, Mexican and other peoples are going to move in on the board of education to see that these things we ask are accomplished. This is simply because these people want to see our democracy work for all the people, not one section of it."

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

The Origin of Little Black Sambo.

Regarding the origin of Sambo [Feb. 25], often used as a comic first name for a Negro:

Spanish has the word "zambo," meaning knock-kneed. In Spanish America this word was applied to the children of Negro and Indian parents. By extension it has come to mean any Negro, especially a mulatto. It comes from the Latin "scambus," referring to deformed or twisted legs. See the dictionary of the Royal Spanish academy.

E. L. Higgins Jr.

MAR 3 1941

ndians Offer $150,000 to U. S.

by the Associated Press.

FEB 27 1941

KLAMATH FALLS, Ore., Feb. 27.—The Klamath Indian tribes, among the wealthiest in the United States, have voted to offer $150,000 of its $2,500,000 on deposit in the United States Treasury for establishment of a "training school for Klamath Indians along national defense lines."

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Memphis Mayor And Police Chief Accused Of Anti-Negro Hysteria

JAN 4 1941

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—(CNA)—E. H. Crump, Grank Kleagle of the political machine in Memphis which bears his name and leader of the Roosevelt forces in Tennessee, has set the wheels in motion for a wave of anti-Negro hysteria not seen in these parts since the campaigns for the "disfranchising constitutions" fifty years ago.

The campaign began shortly after the elections when Crump decided to penalize Dr. J. D. Martin, Negro druggist, for organizing support among the Negro voters in Shelby County for the Republican ticket: On instructions of Mayor Walter Chandler and Police Commissioner Joseph P. (Holy Joe) Boyle, a squad of police officers was stationed in front of Dr. Martin's pharmacy and every man, woman or child leaving the place was searched.

Police say they were searching for "narcotics" but to date no illegal drugs have been found. The main result of this action has been to destroy the business of Dr. Martin and to kindle deep seated resentment among Negroes and the white progressives of Memphis.

JAN 4 1941

Church Groups Protest

A committee for inter-racial cooperation was formed and issued a fairly mild protest, which was answered by a vicious and slanderous blast by Police Chief Boyle.

The chief's answer was in the form of a letter to Rev. Howie white chairman of the committee. Although Rev. Howie declares that he has not yet received the original letter, it was printed conspicuously in the Memphis Commercial Appeal the very next day.

Boyle's letter begins with an attack on the Negro personnel of the committee, aiming especially at the Negro newspapermen:

"For many months, these papers have been carrying on a campaign with inflammatory articles calculated to disrupt the present friendly relations (sic) between the white and Negro races in this community. These selfish and unprincipled Negro paper promoters must know they cannot write this character stuff. They are not going to carry on and conduct themselves in Memphis as if they lived in Chicago, Pittsburgh or Philadelphia.

"We never had it before and we will never have it. For after all this is a white man's country."

The chief makes it clear that what he and the class he represents fear is the growing movement among our people for civic equality. "These papers have been talking about the taxes Negroes pay and that the Negroes should make certain demands and assert themselves on that account, and emphasize the fact that there shouldn't be any white preferment."

In a later interview, Boyle had even more to say on the subject: "I say again this is a white man's country, and always will be, and any Negro who doesn't agree to this better move on."

JAN 4 1941

Threatens Trouble

Negro leaders who protest against jim-crow oppression are "fanning race hatred" according to Boyle. "We have an eye on five Negro preachers, four Negro doctors, one Negro barbecue and restaurant operator, two Negro postmen, five Negro newspaper writers, one Negro drug store operator, one Negro undertaker, who have been inciting race hatred," he said. "Should anything happen in Memphis these 19 will be largely responsible for it."

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Martin Is Renamed Leader

Dr. J. B. Martin, Memphis, was re-elected president of the Negro American league at the annual winter meeting of the league at the Hotel Grand Sunday afternoon. Other officials re-elected were Horace G. Hall, Chicago, vice-president; J. L. Wilkinson, Kansas City, Mo., treasurer; Frank A. Young, Chicago secretary and Major Robert R. Jackson, commissioner of the league.

Present at the confab were Dr. W. S. Martin, Memphis Red Sox; Dr. B. B. Martin, Memphis Red Sox; H. G. Hall and Mason W. Fields, Chicago American Giants; Dr. J. B. Martin, Memphis; Jim Taylor, Birmingham Black Barons; George Mitchell, New Orleans-St. Louis Stars; J. L. Wilkinson and Tom Beard, Kansas City Monarchs.

Represented by proxies were Hank Rogney of the Toledo Crawfords and J. B. Greer of the Jacksonville Fla. Red Caps which played in the league last season as the Cleveland Bears. There will be no club in Cleveland this summer because of the poor attendance in the Forest City.

Tom Wilson, owner of the Baltimore Elites and president of the Negro National league, paid a visit to the afternoon session and addressed the league members. The entire meeting was harmonious.

Two owners of clubs in Detroit sought associate memberships in the league. They were George Quinn and Louis R. Taylor. The president was empowered to investigate both men and their financial backing before the league took any action.

There were several trades rumored but when the meeting adjourned none had been made although it is certain some will be made before the February schedule meeting.

Loss of the grand stand seats in the Chicago American Giants park was regretted but Horace G. Hall's announcement that other seats had been purchased and would be moved in this week was met with a round of applause.

Both Hall and Fields stated that there would be ample seating at the Giant's park for all the patrons this year. Also both men declared the fence would be rebuilt, the grandstand painted and other necessary things done to have the park in tiptop shape when the season opens.

Fields will have charge of the park and will have an office at the park.

A working agreement will be sought with the Negro National league in order that the eastern clubs can make a swing through the west during the playing season and the western clubs through the east.

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tennessee

GRAND JURY INDICTS 'RACE RIOT' KNIGHT

Accused In Shooting That Led To Police Shakeup

JAN 22 1941

The Shelby County Grand Jury yesterday indicted Leonard (Race Riot) Knight, West Memphis, Ark. negro, on charges of assault to murder and carrying a pistol for his part in the shooting here May 20 of James Ivery Smith, negro.

The shooting is the same which led to the suspension and retirement of former Police Chief Will Lee last Summer and the demotion to rank of detective of former Chief Inspector Clegg Richards and former Capt. Frank Glisson, homicide chief.

Officer Glisson, who released Knight after his arrest here, was accused by Commissioner Boyle of accepting a $200 bribe for the negro's exoneration. Mr. Lee and Mr. Richards were cited by the commissioner for having knowledge of the case and failing to report it. All three were suspended at the time.

In a hearing before the City Commission, Officer Glisson was exonerated, but he and Mr. Richards were demoted. The latter resigned shortly afterward and Mr. Lee's petition for retirement on pension was accepted by the Pension Board.

The case against Knight was presented to the Grand Jury by Preston Battle, acting in place of Atty. Gen. Gerber, who is in Nashville to assist the Shelby County delegation at the State Legislature.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

THE LINCOLN TRADITION GOES ON

—by Ellis

FEB 12 1941

FEB 12 1941

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

CENSUS WILL CLASS MEXICANS AS WHITE

FEB 8 1941

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6. (ANP)—For the first time in the history of the census, Mexicans will be definitely classed as white persons. Previously, Mexicans had been classed as "non-whites" and until protestations were received from various organizations, this designation had stood. However, it has been said that many organizations in Mexico protested against the protest and wanted the designation to stand as it has in the past.

Guardian
Boston, Mass.

SAYS SELFISH LEADERS PLAGUE OF RACE

FEB 8 - 1941

To the Editor of The Guardian:

The selfish Race leader has been the plague that has handicapped our people. His evil arts have constituted the "black magic" of politics, he has proved an elusive and wily customer. Yet as long as he flourishes in our midst we shall never have representation for our group.

Boston has been infested with his kind for years, and the administration of local affairs that affect our people so directly and intimately in their daily lives has suffered acutely as a consequence. Our own community has always had its full quota of these political impostors.

The demagogue is a man who in all things consults no interest but his own; all his powers and talents are consecrated to thoroughly selfish ends. He is insincere and intellectually dishonest to the core. He thinks one thing and says another. Many a time I have sat in an intelligent audience of men and women and listened to such a hypocrite orate, proclaiming his love for his race, his hatred of those who exploit his race; but his "anxious devotion" to the interests of his people is merely lip service: his heart is far from them. I hope the day will soon come when we can say, "Get behind me, Satan!"

DAVID D. KENNEY,
Candidate for City Council.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Byrnes Is Favored As Judge

Negro South Carolinians Say He's All Right

GREENVILLE, S. C.—(A N P)—Greenville Negroes are not going to aid any movements to fight the rumored appointment of Sen. James Byrnes to the supreme court, a local survey revealed this week.

Byrnes has been the opponent of much pro-Negro legislation but Carolina colored folk seem to favor him for the prospective appointment to the supreme court.

The Senator is unique in South Carolina politics, a state where most candidates must "ride into office on the back of the Negro." In a state that has sent more "race baiters" to congress than any other, Byrnes is a rara avis.

In his younger days as a solicitor, and old resident declared, he established a precedent by insisting that all colored witnesses be treated with consideration. His campaigns for congress were conducted on a high plane. Never as a candidate did he raise the color question. His avoidance of the race question caused one of his opponents to charge him with being a "Negro lover," a term that usually spells defeat for any Carolina candidate.

Some years ago, when a congressman, Byrnes tried to block an appropriation for Howard university. He took the position that if the government was going to spend money for Negro eduction it could be better spent in his own state, where the need was greater.

Another old Greenville resident said, "He never kissed us on the cheek, but he never bit us in the back. We ain't mad with Mr. Jimmy."

56R-1941

MEMPHIS TENNESSEE

The Daily Worker
New York. N. Y.

Southern Negroes Ask Roosevelt to End Terror in Memphis

FEB 7 1941

Prominent Educators Cite Intimidation Against Negroes by Crump Democratic Machine; Charge 'Totalitarian' Terror Rule

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 6.—Prominent Southern Negroes joined with the Southern Negro Youth Congress this week in a letter to President Roosevelt asking for an investigation of Memphis, and for the Federal government to take immediate steps to safeguard the lives, liberties and property of Negro people in Memphis.

Among those who signed the statement to the President included: William J. Faulkner, University Minister, Fisk University, Nashville Tenn; David D. Jones; President of Bennett College, Greensboro, North Carolina; Dr. Alaine Locke of the Department of Philosophy, Howard University; Carleton L. Lee, Southern "HIY" Secretary, Atlanta, Georgia; Rev. De Witt S. Dykes, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Dr. J. F. Watson, San Antonio, Texas; John M. Gandy, President Virginia State College; Hartford Knight, District Representative, UMWA, Birmingham, Ala.; Carter W. Wesley, Informer Publishing Co., Houston, Texas; Rev. William P. Mitchell of Tulsa, Oklahoma.

FEB 7 1941

CEASELESS INTIMIDATION

The statement to the President on the suspension of civil liberties in Memphis said in part, "Since the November elections there has been in Memphis an unremitting wave of intimidation and acts of terror against the Negro citizens of this city on the part of the police force, inspired by Commissioner of Police, Joseph P. Boyle, by Mayor Chandler, and by Democratic National Committeeman and Political "boss" of Shelby County, Edward Crump. This attack upon the Negro citizens of Memphis, who constitute something more than a third of the population of the city, has come as a political reprisal against a section of the Negro electorate who refused to abide by the dictates of the Crump machine and voted for candidates of their choice."

"America has no place for a fuhrer and an unscrupulous municipal dictatorship such as the Crump machine in Memphis is attempting to establish. All citizens must be protected in their liberties as guaranteed by the Bill of Rights of our Constitution. The officials of Memphis and the political machine of Ed Crump stand guilty of abrogating the right guaranteed to American citizens under the Constitution, the right of assembly, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, right of private property, and security from arbitrary power."

"In these days of international insecurity, with ravenous wars engulfing whole continents, when the rights of man are being scrapped in the warring nations, we Americans are bequeathed the task of guarding ever more zealously that character of freedom upon which our system of democracy is based. The recent acts of political tyranny in Memphis menace our democratic institutions. Our government cannot permit such grievious wrong to afflict our body politic.

"With love of liberty and with deep concern for the fate of Civil Liberties in our country, we, the undersigned, call upon the President to direct a Federal investigation of the totalitarian political regime which has annulled the civil and political rights of the citizens of Memphis and to immediately use the authority of the Federal government to take the necessary steps to safeguard the lives, liberties, and property, of the Negro people of Memphis."

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

LIBERAL GROUP OF SOUTHERNERS WILL CHALLENGE CRUMP

Fight to Repeal Poll Tax Is Made "Moral Issue"; Ask Pastors to Help.

JAN 31 1941

Defying the corrupt machine politicians, led by the strawbosses of Ed Crump and "This is a white man's country" Governor Cooper, who yesterday killed a bill in the State Senate to abolish the poli tax, the Southern Conference for Human Welfare today speeded a statewide campaign to bring majority rule to Tennessee.

A letter has been sent to Negro and white clergymen throughout the State, calling on them to preach on "The Poll Tax as a Moral Issue." This appeal is the opening gun in the campaign to organize a people's movement to abolish the poll tax.

"Too long," declared Howard Lee, Conference secretary, "have we allowed the forces of evil which are personified in Boss Crump to crush the aspirations of the common people for their elementary democratic rights. Throughout the length and breadth of Tennessee we will organize to defeat at the polls every public official who votes not as the people wish but as Boss Crump dictates."

The Southern Conference for Human Welfare, which is also conducting a campaign against police brutality and the violation of civil liberties of Negroes and labor unions in Memphis is an organization of Southerners of all races, parties and creeds.

The Southern Conference letter to the clergymen of the states reads as follows:

January 16, 1941

Dear Fellow Pastor:

Time after time, the people of Tennessee have made known their insistent desire that the undemocratic poll tax restriction upon the franchise be removed. But the political leaders of the State, in spite of pre-election pledges to the contrary, have undemocratically refused to even honestly discuss measures to bring majority rule to Tennessee.

Once again, it appears, the corrupt machine politicians, led by the Crump delegation from Shelby County, conspired to frustrate the people's will. Poll tax repeal bills having the support of all political parties, all organizations of labor, and statewide church, civic and women's organizations, were voted down in the Senate by men pledged and elected on a promise to repeal the poll tax.

That poll tax repeal is not only a political issue, but a moral question, which demands the earnest attention of the religious and ethical leaders of our state, is clear. Last week, you will be pleased to know, the Ministerial Association of Memphis, a city which has long felt the heavy weight of the oppressive Crump machine, took the lead in demanding that this session of the Legislature repeal the poll tax. Said the Rev. Dr. J. Ralph Roberts: 'Tennessee stays in the hills on too many of these issues. The poor have no voice and it is up to the church to petition for them. That has been our right since the Constitution was founded. I ask you now to exercise your religious and patriotic franchise." (Memphis Press-Scimitar.)

What is most needed if we are to repeal the poll tax law and to bring democracy to Tennessee is for our ministers throughout the State to speak out as did our fellow clergymen in Memphis. Therefore, as chairman of the Southern Conference of Human Welfare, an organization of Southerners of all parties, races, and creeds who have joined in a common program to upbuild the South and to advance human freedom in all our Southern States, I am appealing to you to take any or all of the following actions immediately:

1. Preach a sermon on the Poll Tax as a Moral Issue in Our Democracy. (A series of articles by Mr. Jennings Perry, editorial writer of the Nashville Tennessean, about the poll tax is enclosed.) We hope you will deliver your sermon next Sunday. Please, if you are willing, send us a copy or excerpts from your sermon to be released to the newspapers and religious journals throughout the State.

2. Have your church organizations pass resolutions requesting public hearings on poll tax repeal bills addressed to the State representatives from your district. Please request that they send copies of their resolutions to the newspapers and to our office here in Nashville.

3. Write a personal letter to your State representative urging him to secure public hearings on the repeal bills and to vote in favor of poll tax repeal.

4. Send us the names of other leaders in your community who might help us in getting Tennessee to join the 40 other states which enjoy the blessings of universal suffrage.

5. Write us your ideas on how we can best carry on our campaign to repeal the poll tax in Tennessee.

6. Send a small donation to our office in Nashville to help defray the mailing and other expenses we are encountering in organizing this state-wide campaign.

The issue as to whether 10,000,000 Southerners are to remain disfranchised in the eight states still cursed with the poll tax is one of the gravest problems confronting our American Democracy. Repeal of the poll tax in Tennessee would give impetus to repeal in the other seven states as well as to federal legislation now pending in Congress.

Will you join with us in this campaign which challenges our highest Christian traditions?

Faithfully yours,
The Rev. John B. Thompson.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

MEMPHIS POLICE HEAD WON'T TALK WITH MIXED GROUP

FEB 8 1941

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 6—Notifying the Memphis Commission for Interracial Cooperation he will meet with them to discuss better relations between the white and Negro races in Memphis, Commissioner of Public Safety Joe Boyle has advised the group that white minister members only may attend such a meeting. The notice was contained in a letter to Dr. S. E. Howie, pastor of Westminster Presbyterian Church, and president of the Commission, answering one from the minister asking for a conference with city officials by a special committee from the Commision to discuss the objective for which the Commission was organized—betterment of racial relations.

The Commision, whose first request for such a conference was refused by Commissioner Boyle, has announced plans for a mass meeting to be held sometime this month of white and Negro citizens for the purpose of race relationship improvement. These plans include the appearance as principal speaker of Dr. W. W. Alexander, Farm Security Administrator, and National C.I.C. Executive Secretary.

In his letter to Dr. Howie, Commissioner Boyle said:

"It is true I declined to discuss the racial question with your committee and wrote you giving my reasons, that some of the newspaper Negroes on your committee for many months had been carrying on a campaign with inflammatory articles calculated to disrupt the present relations between the white and colored race in this community; and told you that Z. L. Bonner has lost his job at the postoffice for failing to account for some money.

"We have no race trouble here, and there will be none unless some foolish misguided persons are determined with the help of outsiders to foment strife. Negroes are given every opportunity to engage in any honest endeavor. They will not be disturbed, but to the contrary, will be given all possible encouragement. But when they go down to a church meeting of their own bishops, and start a cry of fire, so that they may rob, the police will take a very decided hand. Likewise, they will interfere when a bad crowd starts fighting with pistols and knives, as they did at the annual football game between the Booker T. Washington and Manassas High Schools. And that interference is for the benefit of the great majority of honest and law-abiding Negroes.

"I enumerated in my letter the things that have been done for the Negroes in Memphis and Shelby County. Those benefits have come from constant study and collaboration on the part of Mayor Chandler, E. H. Crump and E. W. Hale and others of us in city and county government, and I am certain they will continue to help the colored people whenever and wherever possible.

"If some of you...ignorant of conditions that exist in a large city night and day intend to attend these social meetings merely as an outlet for oratory, and propose to import an anti-lynching speaker to the city, it will only stir up bitter feeling, and will certainly do no good to this community, only a lot of harm. We never have condoned or permitted anyone to be lynched, and our entire police force would be used to prevent such an act.

"If you white ministers desire to confer with me, I will be pleased to meet with you."

Knoxville, Tenn. News Sentinel
January 10, 1941

U. S. OFFICIAL CITES RIGHT OF MEMPHIANS

News-Sentinel Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10—Amos W. W. Woodcock, special assistant to the U. S. Attorney General, has reported to the Justice Department after a trip to Memphis that charges that Negroes in Memphis have been persecuted by the police for political reasons could not be sustained in court.

However, while in Memphis Mr. Woodcock pointed out to Police Commissioner Joe Boyle the meaning of the Federal Civil Rights statute and the consequences of its violation.

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.

Boss Ed Crump Praised; Condemned In Congress For Poll Tax Bill Fight

Says Ed Crump Betrayed His Promise To Tennessee Voters After Getting in Office

FEB 22 1941

Democracy's Throat Cut

WASHINGTON. — (ANP) — According to his former colleagues, or rather those who served with him in the house of representatives, Boss Ed Crump of Memphis is one of St. Peter's finest prospects and a folden halo, harp and lovely white wings should be placed in reserve for the day when Ed knocks and tells St. Peter that his earthly career is done.

On the floor of the house Wednesday, Lincoln's birthday, Congressmen Davis, Cooper, McCormack, Pearson and Doxey all joined in rendering to Boss Crump a eulogy seldom heard except at funerals, having taken umbrage at some remarks made an. 22 in the Congresional Record by Congresman Lee Geyer of California.

The article headed, "Democracy Again Crucified by the 'Fuehrer' of Tennessee" took the place of a speech and heaped coals of fire on Crump's head for his blocking the passage of the Anti-Poll Tax bill promised the people of Tennessee by the present governor when he campaigned for office.

"This is how the threat of democracy was cut," said Mr. Geyer, "and minority rule perpetuated in Tennessee at the bidding of one of the foulest political bosses that even the foul poll-tax system ever produced."

As a result, newspapers of Tennessee carried stories that Congressman Davis, a supporter of Crump, threatened to whip Mr. Geyer when he left the floor, so outraged was Mr. Davis. But when he read the story in the Tennessee paper, the Californian merely said, "It is always the pig that is caught under the fence that squeals the loudest, so it would follow that Davis is a part of the Crump machine."

After the outburst in Congress Wednesday, when Mr. Crump was lauded to the skies by the men mentioned above, Mr. Geyer further said:

FEB 22 1941

"I am not concerned with local political squabbles in any state. Nor do I have any intention to impugn Mr. Crump as an individual. I have never met the gentleman, and for all I know he may be everything that Mr. Davis claims for him. But I do know this: that Mr. Crump and his machine led the people of Tennessee to believe in 1938 that they were sincerely for the repeal of the poll tax as a prerequisite for voting. His candidates were elected to office because of that pledge. In 1941 Mr. Crump betrayed his promises to the people of Tennessee.

FEB 22 1941

"I daresay that Mr. Davis and his sponsor, Mr. Crump, are not so much concerned with what I have had to say about the poll tax as they are with the growing determination of the people of Tennessee to restore majority rule for themselves, either by state action or through federal anti-poll tax bill. I am happy to know that at last I have 'smoked out' recognition in Congress of the fight I have been putting up for those who have been denied the democratic process."

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FEB 20 1941

ARTICLE BLASTS CRUMP

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GEYER'S ADDRESS

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Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Condemn Boss Ed Crump For Failure To Keep Pledge On Poll Tax Aid

FEB 20 1941

WASHINGTON, (ANP)—According to his former colleagues, or rather those who served with him in the house of representatives, Boss Ed Crump of Memphis, is one of St. Pe-

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Intruder In Florida, Talmadge Informed

Governor, Told He Is "Unwelcome Guest" at Football Game, Leaves Jacksonville Without Comment.

The Governor left Jacksonville immediately after the annual Georgia-Florida football game yesterday but there was no indication that a letter from a group of Florida students calling him an "unwelcome guest" had anything to do with his quick departure.

The Governor attended the game, apparently unworried by the letter. He watched the first half from the north stands, where the University of Florida student section always is located, and moved across to the south stands at half-time.

John Cotton Brown, editor of the Florida student newspaper, The Alligator, headed a group that delivered the letter to the Governor's hotel in Jacksonville.

Apparently referring to recent changes made by the Governor in the Georgia University System, the letter said the Florida group felt "that you have no true interest in today's game since you have shown no sympathy or regard for the universities of your state."

"Today you are on hand for the annual gridiron clash between our respective state universities," the letter said. "Ordinarily we Floridians would take great pleasure in extending our hospitality to the Governor of a neighboring state.

"But I believe I reflect student sentiment of the University of Florida when I say that today we consider you an unwelcome guest at today's game—a damper on an otherwise festive occasion."

The letter invited the Governor to "enjoy the game if you can," adding that "you are an intruder against whom our welcome mat has been withdrawn."

Among the hundreds of decorated automobiles which jammed the streets here before the football game was one on which was mounted a dummy hanged by the neck. The dummy was placarded with the Georgia Governor's name.

The Governor could not be reached during or after the game for comment. At his hotel, it was understood he had checked out after a luncheon in his honor and that he never had any intention of spending the night in Jacksonville.

Dr. John J. Tigert, president of the University of Florida, also was not available. Other university officials declined to comment officially. One said, however, that Brown and the other students acted on their own initiative without any authorization to represent the university or the student body.

NOV 9 1941

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

NOV 1 5 1941

TALMADGE ON THE SPOT

The world, the South and Georgia in particular are all just living for next Wednesday, for it is then that everybody will be let in on the secret of just how the Peach State's home-grown Hitler is going to wriggle out of the dilemma which faces him.

A special committee of Georgia's Board of Regents has drawn up a program of what it is prepared to do to preserve the state university system's accredited standing, now jeopardized by charges of political interference. Dire secrecy surrounded the preparation of this document, but the impartial Associated Press has permitted itself to infer that the principal issue is whether to offer to rehire educators whose ouster started the current controversy and put that heavy frown on the collective brow of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. At any rate the program will be unveiled before a special session of the full board next Wednesday. Presumably at this time both Georgians and the benighted foreigners outside the limits of the state will also be let in on the good news.

That the final decision will represent Talmadge's decree need not be doubted by anyone who recalls his previous success in making the Board of Regents, packed with Talmadgites as it is, jump through a hoop.

The trouble is that just here lately genial Gene and Chairman Sandy Beaver, of the Regents, have been valiantly paddling the boat in opposite directions.

Chairman Beaver, who seems to be in a perpetual cold perspiration these days, has said that he has been contacting the ousted men with the object of rehiring them. He apparently means just that, for he has already stated that he is willing to "crawl on his belly" to keep the Georgia system in good standing. And he has before him the Governor's august mandate to the Regents to do "whatever is necessary" to keep the state's institutions accredited.

NOV 1 5194

Through it all one cannot help believing that, whatever Beaver and Talmadge may think, rehiring of Cocking and his former colleagues has little to do with the question. The real issue is whether the governor of the state of Georgia has a right to subvert the Board of Regents as he has done by tampering with its membership through forced resignations and additions.

In the meantime Talmadge, after a few snorts about "nobody's going to crawl," has flatly said that former Dean Walter D. Cocking, of the University of Georgia, will never darken the state's scholastic doors again and that goes for anybody else who advocates "racial co-education." Since most of the ousted gentlemen were ousted on that charge, Gene's ukase seems pretty sweeping.

In the meantime the Lord of the Red Suspenders has been trying to take Georgians' attention off the sorry mess he has created by administering a few thumps to an old scapegoat of his, the daily press. Confronting Atlanta newspapers with a ponderous mass of so-called "evidence" about Dr. Cocking's dire intentions, he demanded that it be printed in full and verbatim, in regular news type, as "news."

NOV 1 51941

The average newspaper reader knows instinctively and Talmadge should have known by his experience during the years in which Georgia's public life has been afflicted with him, that this was quite an impossible request. The generality of newspapers long ago made a rule against running running anything in the way of a report or long document verbatim, as news. In the first place not one in a hundred of the public will care to plow through it. And newspaper space is far too valuable to be donated in this fashion. Almost the sole exception to this unvarying standard are presidential addresses.

So, by making an impossible demand, Talmadge sought to gain a point with the ignorant and unthinking, his principal allies in any controversy.

If the newspapers had really been disposed to make trouble for him, they could have refused to carry his "evidence" at all. As it was, they ran full-page advertisements carrying the questionable data in question and Talmadge flourishingly paid off and called upon his friends to chip in and repay their generous benefactor.

So, everybody is looking forward to next Wednesday. What will slippery Gene do? Will he let the Board of Regents do his crawling for him and try some other dodge to distract the public's attention? Will he stand firm and sling a little more of the mud he has already slung at the Southern Association? Or what?

NOV 1 51941

Somehow or other he will save his face—at least nominally — no matter what becomes of Georgia's university system. The little matters of stirring up dangerous racial hatreds and imperilling the standing of thousands of innocent students are just details. Gene's ego must be preserved.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

THIS MORNING

by JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES, II

NOV 5 1941

"All's well that ends well . . ."

Eugene Talmadge has suffered a defeat so total and auspicious in the double matter of laying unholy hands on the South's educational process and falsely agitating its race problem that he should have only to go through with the terms of surrender to have Georgia's higher educational system restored to glory in this land, we believe. He has been defeated by the very public opinion upon whose prejudices he tried to play. The newspapers of the South and the student bodies of Georgia have been his immediate opponents but their antagonism has reflected the opinion of Southern people as a whole. If the incident ends now in the surrender and restorations which seem to be in store, it can be put down on the profit side of the Southern ledger. For there is much profit in the disclosure that the Southern people have gone forward from the times when ignorant or demagogic plays to their worst qualities could succeed.

NOV 5 1941

There is an educational problem in the South, and there is a race problem. But our people are coming to understand that the hope of solution for both lies in directions of science, calm, cooperation and good will, not in the heats and hates of false prophets, white or black.

* * *

Two vessels of the United States Navy have been struck by German torpedoes. They were convoying merchant ships loaded with war material for England and other enemies of Germany. Germany says the United States is guilty of attack. The United States says Germany is guilty. And we everyday Americans, preferring to take our own country's side, are troubled a little by the commonsense which tells us that aggression as between the United States and Germany's has been that of the United States. To this writer it seems that the war crisis has become too stern and exalted a thing for Americans at last to subject them to doubts like this. The American people are beginning to feel all-out. In that state they are too big for legalistics or sentimentalities about the shooting war at sea. They much prefer, we believe, to have it said that this country has indeed attacked Germany, and for supreme cause.

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* * *

For the record's sake and the law's sake and eventual reparation's it may be well for our government to deny Germany's charge of having been "attacked." But we-the-people, who are simple enough to find simple fact hard to escape, know well that it is our country which has taken the aggressive in this war. Neutrality on our part has become a more and more shadowy formality. For many months now we have been moving to thwart Germany and aid England in every possible way short of shooting. For many months we have been moving nearer to the shooting, and now that we have arrived, the tortures of debate over who shot first or who made the first hostile gesture that required an answering shot are matters we can leave to the lawyers. Long ago we made up our national mind to do whatever was necessary to keep Hitler from putting England down and leaving us alone in the world to face him. At just what point in the progress of that policy a technical "attack" has occurred, and just who has done the attacking, is hard to say. But for benefit of the great mass of Americans who don't like subterfuge and who think this cause is too great to depend on it, why not let it be said without question or quibble that the United States has, indeed attacked Germany?

* * *

We have attacked Germany because our national life depends on England's survival against Germany. We have attacked Germany because we know that we cannot live in the same world with Hitler. We have attacked Germany because Germany has attacked civilization, honor, humanity, the plighted word, the dignity and privacy of human beings, the habit of freedom, the heritage of ages gone and the hope of years to come—and we are not willing to stand by when a thing like that happens to our planet. It is glory for us and it means life for us that we have taken the aggressive against this situation, not waited to be attacked but, in every fundamental sense, have ourselves attacked.

* * *

And our people, who know this in their hearts to be the truth, need not trouble themselves over the necessary claims, decisions and subtleties of our political officers.

* * *

From Kilby Prison comes a request for donations of tennis racquets, balls and nets to go with the tennis court Warden Wilson is permitting prisoners to build. There must be plenty of tennis players in Birmingham with old equipment they will never use again. Here's hoping they will send it down to Kilby. We refrain from saying that they may be down there themselves some day, for tennis, the greatest of all games, is distinctly conducive to law-abiding.

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

Such a World

NOV 15 1941

Talmadge Removes Politicians From Board of Regents

* * *

Mixing White and Colored Only Issue In Cocking Hearing

—By W. T. Anderson—

NOV 15 1941

TALMADGE TURNED the tables on his political enemies when he brought out the sworn stenographic notes of Miss Madge Moore, court reporter of Athens, Ga., who officially kept the minutes on the meeting between Cocking and seven or eight Negro educators of Georgia, and three from other states, where Cocking outlined his plans to have two Negroes on the Board of Regents, another in the office of Chancellor Sanford, and to establish conditions in Georgia where white students would be applying for admission to Negro colleges in Georgia.

People who defend Cocking and denounce Talmadge, in the face of that evidence, do nothing less than endorse Cocking's plan for mixture of white and colored students in the schools of Georgia—which is contrary to the constitution and laws of the state. And it is contrary to the wishes of the people of Georgia, both white and colored.

NOV 15 1941

TALMADGE'S ENEMIES had him in the dog-house on the charge that he had played politics to re-organize the board of regents and refuse to re-elect Cocking. But few people gave any thought to the fact that the board of regents was already under political manipulation, brought about when Governor Rivers appointed nine or ten university alumni on the board, instead of tracking the law which specifies not more than five alumni from any one school of the university system. Where all these virtuous, "law-abiding" Talmadge enemies have been all these years, that they didn't say anything about Rivers having played politics with the schools of Georgia by ignoring this law, and the board of regents having been illegally organized and its operations illegal—where were all these accrediting associations and the house-top shouters that they didn't get Georgia thrown off the accrediting lists away back there? No, Rivers appointed some Atlanta newspaper men on the illegal and political board—and that was different, quite all right.

The plain facts of the case are that Talmadge really took politics out of the board as it had been politically and illegally organized and operated all these years. Although his enemies claim he put stooges on the board who would do his bidding, that is a charge to be proved, not taken for granted. It is an insult to the new members on the board, but that is their fight. If Rivers and the Atlanta gang hadn't played politics to begin with, Talmadge could not have removed anybody from the board, and he couldn't have "interfered with the state's educational operations." Cocking could have gone on with his plans for mixing the whites and blacks, as he was doing unchallenged under the Rivers board of regents.

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INQUIRY ARISES as to why Talmadge didn't previously bring out these stenographic notes of the Athens meeting between Cocking and the Negro educators—that if he had done so it would have prevented all the hurrah about his playing politics with the educational system of Georgia.

I don't know why he didn't bring it out. My guess is that he didn't have it. "Then," says one, "it is too late to consider it now."

"That is silly," said I. "The law provides for introduction of newly discovered evidence being a basis for a new trial, and plenty of people condemned to death have been saved from the electric chair by newly discovered evidence."

TALMADGE MADE no political charge against Cocking at the hearing in the legislative halls, but he did charge him with trying to mix the races in Georgia schools. He relied upon Cocking's close and long association with Edwin R. Embree, chairman of the Rosenwald Foundation, and Embree's book Brown America, in which Embree contends that the South is carrying a double load in maintaining separate accommodations for two races—that it would be cheaper and more practical if the two races were "integrated" or mixed that better accommodations and facilities could be provided this applying to everything. Dr. Embree thinks the Negroes and whites will eventually intermarry, and we shall have a Brown America, the Negro race will be absorbed by the whites, and thus all race problems will be solved.

Also presented at the hearing was evidence by Mrs. Sylla W. Hamilton, who swore Dr. Cocking told a faculty meeting at which she was present that he planned to have a campus within 30 minutes of Athens, that all graduates of the college of education would have to take practice teaching there, and that it was to be for both whites and blacks, "in order to uplift the state of Georgia." That was the evidence on which Dr. Cocking failed of re-election and set all the Talmadge enemies howling that he had played politics with the University of Georgia by removing several illegally appointed members of the board of regents.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

The Spoils System In Georgia

Gov. Talmadge, who ought to know, from experience, what he is talking about, gave this advice at Savannah about handing out State jobs: "Of course you want to give jobs to your friends, and that sometimes means firing somebody else. But never fire one man—that's a real mistake—fire a hundred, and they'll get all messed up with each other and you come out all right."

Which points out one of the greatest evils of the spoils system in Georgia—the people of the State and the welfare of the State are not taken into consideration. Nor is any weight given the fact that it costs money and State affairs are confused when it is necessary to break in new employes of the State.

Gov. Talmadge is not the only offender; all governors before him have kicked out employes and replaced them with friends, or friends of his friends' friends. And so every two or four years, State business comes practically to a standstill, while new workers are taught their jobs.

Naturally, the governor should have some appointive power in order to operate the State. But for the ordinary workers, there should be some form of civil service, where the workers are placed on ability and keep their jobs from one administration to the next as long as they are capable and efficient, and keep out of State politics.—Tifton (Ga.) Gazette.

56k-1941
Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

Stifle the Incendiaries

OCT 30 1941

Thirty-five years ago the Atlanta newspapers fanned a rumor into a race riot. With flaming headlines and inflammatory news stories, having no solid basis of fact, the people of Atlanta were worked up to a frenzy. Angry and unreasoning mobs gathered. Innocent Negroes by the score were shot and stabbed while the shrill cries of the newsboys, hawking these incendiary extras, fed the passions of the mob which gave Georgia an unprecedented night of horror.

Any fool with a lighted cigarette can start a prairie fire, but a heavy responsibility rests upon the conservative citizens of this state unless they halt the infamous mob psychology whipped into riotous fury by these Atlanta newspapers in their cowardly political attacks upon Governor Talmadge in connection with the university system.

We have only to turn from the hysteria to the facts, and what are the facts? The real politics in the background of this affair consisted in the violation of the plain letter of the law by Governor Rivers who packed the board of regents with his own friends.

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Section 50 of the Act of 1931, after prescribing qualifications of board members says, "Nor shall more than five members of said board be alumni of any one of the institutions or schools named herein."

* * *

Governor Talmadge merely did his duty and upheld the law when he displaced members of the board who had been illegally appointed. In all this hysterical fanfare about maintaining high ideals, upholding "democracy" and eschewing "politics", are these agitators blind to the common honesty of obeying the law?

The newly named members of the board are among the most high-minded and representative citizens of this state. Surely in their devotion to the best interests of the State University system they can stand comparison with the cheap demagogues whose one purpose is, not to serve the university, but "to get Talmadge."

And yet these incendiaries have the nerve to raise the cry of purging the university from "politics." O shame, where is thy blush!

The sniveling hypocrisy of the agitation is evidenced by the further fact that no one dreams for a moment that the general assembly, as now constituted, would strip Talmadge of the right to appoint members of the board of regents. Two-thirds of the members in the last session supported Talmadge and greatly enlarged his powers. To strip him of any power now would mean that the two-thirds formerly his friends have now become his enemies, and nobody believes it.

So this whole crusade is just a transparent farce.

* * *

It is admitted that the one issue with the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools arises from the refusal of the regents to renew the contract of one teacher out of 1,500 in the university system.

OCT 30 1941

Opposition to Dean Cocking was based on his affiliation with the Rosenwald Fund, coupled with the charge that this fund encourages racial equality.

Is this a myth?

It has been shown that the present head of the Rosenwald Fund published a book entitled Brown America, blatant in its advocacy of racial equality.

It was charged, moreover, that this doctrine, so odious to the South, is but the spearhead of the drive by subversive influences to destroy our American institutions.

Does the student body at the university doubt the racial implications of the Rosenwald Fund?

On the bulletin board of the graduate school at the university last week appeared a poster offering Rosenwald scholarships to university students. It was addressed to Negroes as well as whites.

How did the student body construe this poster? Their publication, Red and Black last week contained a reference to this poster with the following comment:

> It was GENERALLY CONCEDED ON THE CAMPUS today that the paragraph was designed to "entice Southern students to be damn-yankee North and teach them to be nigger-lovers" before they return home.

If this was "generally conceded" on the the university campus we may at least infer that the racial issue was not a myth in the eyes of a majority of the student body.

* * *

In addition to the Atlanta dailies, the most vocal of the agitators against Talmadge is the Communist party of Atlanta which last week distributed pamphlets along the highways in front of our Georgia schools. Here we have the same old Communist tags about the "capitalistic" class. Says one paragraph:

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> Everybody but Gene and his dying-out landlord-banker reactionary dominating class with their Fascist ideas of class and racial hatreds, knows reaction is doomed before a rising wave of democracy all over the Southland. . . . Why do we, the people of Georgia, permit this living relic of the feudal ages, the Georgia Hitler, to purge progressive trends from our libraries and school faculties.

If this means anything, it was wrong to purge from our schools the infamous text books of the Red radical Harold Rugg and to purge from the university any taint of "progressive" radical equality. If the taint wasn't there, how could Reds be peeved by its removal?

At all events, we find the Atlanta newspapers waving the same torch with the Atlanta branch of the Communist party, which boldly gives its address on the pamphlet just named as Box 810, Atlanta.

Finally, the so-called accrediting agency which assumes to dictate to Georgians how we are to run our affairs carries into the field of education the principle of John Lewis who is willing to wreck national defense to bring about a closed shop. It is an impudent OGPU from which the state university should free itself, in line with the suggection of the Office of Education at Washington, which says these agencies are so "arbitrary and adventitious" that they should be liquidated.

OCT 30 1941

Any ambitious boy can get an education at the state university which will qualify him for success in life without any "credits" from the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools and we should be proud of the distinction of freeing ourselves of its impudent despotism.

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

KNEE-PANTS HUEY LONG.

The student demonstration against Gov. Eugene Talmadge on the University of Georgia campus was not an irresponsible manifestation of youthful spirits. It indicated that the youth of the state appreciate that they must pay the price because the voters were sufficiently ill advised to return Talmadge to office after once getting rid of him. The first payment has already been exacted. In reprisal for the governor's bigoted attack on the state's educational system the Southern University conference, composed of 41 leading institutions from Maryland to Georgia, has unanimously dropped the University of Georgia from membership.

The action resulted from Talmadge's removal of Dr. Walter D. Cocking as dean of the university's school of education. The governor charged that Dr. Cocking advocated racial equality. The conference found that Talmadge had acted without justifiable cause and that he was guilty of political interference with education. The cases of half a dozen other educators purged by Talmadge were not considered.

OCT 20 1941

The Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools is also investigating the Georgia situation and there are indications that it will remove all state schools from its accredited list. The General Education board, a philanthropic organization which has given a large amount of money to Georgia educational institutions, has withdrawn all further support. The Rosenwald fund, which is dedicated to the improvement of the colored people, is expected to follow suit.

The funds to sustain education in Georgia are being taken away and accredited status is on the way out. When that happens Georgia students will be unable to transfer their credits to any other approved school which they might seek to attend. In a system of free schools this would result in the debasement of Georgia scholarship to the level prevailing in Nazi Germany.

There have been many invasions of academic freedom in the past. In most cases the pressure exerted by such organizations as the American Association of University Professors, the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, and similar agencies which set standards and protect the spirit of free inquiry have been sufficient to bring the offender to mark.

Let us hope it is so in Georgia. Not since Huey Long degraded the educational system of Louisiana and attempted to convert the state university into a hippodrome has there been such a pernicious assault on the province of learning. The development of an enlightened younger generation that would prevent the recurrence of such abuses and lead Georgia forward into a respectable place among the states is being retarded. Gov. Talmadge, like Huey Long, apparently prefers the perpetuation of a Tobacco Road civilization. Only in such an environment could he survive as a pint-sized tyrant.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Here's To Gene—The Crowd-Master

OCT 19 1941

In his campaigns for office, the great Talmadge crowds gave superb color and uniqueness to the rampages of Governor Talmadge. The crowds went from stump to stump, hurrahing for their candidate. In many instances those comprising the vast audiences that turned out to hear the governor were largely the same crowd. They knew his speeches by heart and they went from town to town rehearsing them before the speaker. Crowd counting became a favorite pastime. Governor Talmadge often colored the occasion by riding up the street in a wagon behind two healthy mules. Candidates argued more about crowds than issues. Gene loved his crowd—whether the crowd loved Gene or voted for him or not, it generally availed itself of the opportuity of communing with the boys around the courthouse squares and the barbecue groves.

That was a different crowd that serged upon Atlanta from the University of Georgia on October 15. There was not the glamour of the famous "Tell 'Em Gene" banners, the snapping of red suspenders and the one-tooth yells of brown mule swappers. These were students of the university—sane and sober protesting the demoralization of their alma mater. There were crude drawings of the governor with forelock and horn-rimmed spectacles—but "pin the tail on the jackass" supplanted the well known slogan "He Kept His Promises".

OCT 19 1941

Thus the state and nation endured the hardships of an unsurpassed chagrin and embarrassment at the fate their educational systems met in the Southern Conference.

Doubtless the governor's oft-expressed admiration of Huey Long and his reading of Hitler's book are having repercussions in his ravages upon the educational system of Georgia.

In his contention before the Southern Conference at Birmingham that he was afraid of the Negro, the governor contented himself with the charge that those who opposed him were working for co-education of white and blacks in the school when he himself knew and the conference knew that this is prohibited by law.

The vote of the conferees and the massive protest of students—winked at by the authorities at the university and teachers as well, say in so many emphatic terms that the day is gone when the Negro question can hoist demagogues into high office in the South.

In the Old days some candidates on sundry occasions always inserted a Negro plank in their platforms. The people caught up with them and are showing them that they are tired of it.

Possibly, this is the last time in the dear old Southland a candidate will come out waving the bloody shirt and shouting from every stump the fear of the Negro peril.

So—here's to Gene—the crowd-master.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Students Mad at Talmadge As Georgia '11' Heads North

OCT 1 51941

Fascist Minded Governor Hung in Effigy After Team Is Expelled from Southern Conference —Students o Demonstrate at Columbia

Booted out of the Southern Conference because Gov. Eugene Talmadge forced it to oust a dean advocating racial equality, Georgia University sends its crack eleven to New York to play Columbia this Saturday—and can expect decent people here to also protest Talmadge's action.

More than 1,500 Georgia students hung Talmadge in effigy Monday night, after the Southern University Conference, comprising 41 southern schools, declared that removal of Dr. Walter D. Cocking, dean of the Georgia School of Education, was "a contradiction of the ideal of education and a threat to democracy in America."

New York students are planning a huge demonstration against Georgia's poll-tax, fascist governor outside Baker Field, where the Bulldogs meet Columbia.

And up at Columbia (which itself has a far from perfect record so far as minorities are concerned) officials although hesitating to speak for publication, indicated that they are glad that the two-game series with Georgia comes to a close this week.

An avowed admirer of Hitler, Talmade accused Dean Cocking of the dreadful crime of advocating a school near the university campus for both white and Negro students.

After shuffling the university board of regents to get a majority, and flying in the face of Georgia public opinion, "Our Gene" forced the dismissal of the dean and of Dr. Marvin S Pittman, president of the South Georgia Teachers College.

OCT 1 51941

This wrecker of education and small-fry fascist probably thought that was the end of the case. But it was only the beginning. Protests were heard all over the nation. The ouster of the university from the Conference and the action of aroused Georgia students in hanging Talmadge in effigy. indicate that Talmadge will soon have reaped more than he can sow.

Georgia has a strong team this year. If the students are so aroused at being ousted from the Conference—and it is most significant that they reacted correctly against Talmadge, and not against Negroes or their professors—then it's likely that Georgia's footballers are even angrier at the Governor.

Being booted from the Conference after hard weeks of practice, their hopes of a championship blasted, the boys no doubt concur with student sentiment on Talmadge.

Star of the Bulldog eleven is Frankie Sinkwich, junior and potential All-American who will play with a healing broken jaw. It's wired—and Frankie is wired for speed.

Both Georgia and Columbia are undefeated.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

700 STUDENTS 'GO TO TOWN' ON TALMADGE

OCT 17 1941

Ride to Georgia Capitol, Want Star Halfback for Governor

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 16 (UP).—Seven hundred University of Georgia students today piled into jallopies, roadsters and borrowed autos and drove to the state capitol, shouting demands that red-calloused Gene Talmadge be replaced as Governor by the University's star halfback.

The students were mad because the southern university conference had dropped the University of Georgia on the ground that Talmadge had interfered politically by engineering the ouster of Dr. Walter D. Cocking from the deanship of the university's school of engineering.

OCT 17 1941

Talmadge was not on hand to greet the undergraduates, including 200 co-eds, when they reached the capitol after a 75-mile trip from the campus at Athens. He was in south Georgia—exact place undisclosed—where he announced he was going soon after the protesting students yesterday decided to come to Atlanta.

Streaming over cars in the lead of the motorcade were banners.

"Sinkwich for Governor."

And through the crowd of students ran the chant:

"We want Sinkwich for Governor."

The college youths were referring to Frankie Sinkwich, star junior halfback at the university.

"Act like a Georgia alumnus, Governor"; "take politics out of our university"; "we don't want to go to an unaccredited school."

After demonstrating on the capitol lawn, the students drove through downtown Atlanta, honking horns and yelling:

"Down with Talmadge"; "Give him hell, Georgia."

The Talmadge-dominated board of regents fired Cocking because he allegedly had favored racial equ ity.

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

Gene Loses Fight To Block Advance Of Ex-Mercer Man

ATLANTA, (AP)—The state board of regents, recently embroiled over racial issues, Monday overrode Governor Eugene Talmadge's effort to block the appointment of a law school dean whom he accused of eating a meal with Negroes.

SEP 9 1941

The governor told the regents he wanted them to know that Henry A. Shinn, recommended by President Harmon W. Caldwell of the University of Georgia for acting dean of the law school, was "one of the boys who had his picture taken eating with Negroes."

The reference was to a farewell dinner tendered by selective service officials to the first Negro selectees from Athens

Professor Shinn was a former resident of Macon, having served on the Mercer University law faculty from 1929 through 1935.

Talmadge said if a majority of the board approved the appointment, he would abide by their decision, adding that he liked Shinn personally and that he believed the law professor had been induced to attend the dinner against his will and lacked the boldness to leave.

Then Talmadge pointed out that Shinn had been serving as dean of the college of liberal arts and that his transfer would create a vacancy in that position. He recommended E. H. Dixon, acting head of the physics department, saying that Dixon had defended the regents when they were all called fools at an indignation meeting of the university faculty.

The governor was not specific, but apparently his faculty gathering followed the regents' refusal to re-employ two educators accused by Talmadge of advocating racial co-education.

SEP 9 1941

Vice Chairman E. Ormonde Hunter of Savannah announced that Talmadge's remarks did not sit well with him, claimed another man had been fired on the grounds he was in the picture with the Negroes when he was not and said he would vote against the governor's recommendations. George C. Woodruff of Columbus said he thought the procedure was irregular because faculty nominations should come through the chancellor from the head of the institution involved.

An immediate closed meeting of the education-finance committee was called while the board marked time. When the committee came back, it recommended 3 to 1 that Shinn be appointed. This was accepted without dissent. Mrs. Susie T. Moore of Tifton said she cast the negative committee vote.

Chancellor S. V. Sanford said the appointment of Dixon did not arise in the committee because no recommendation had been made by President Caldwell. Earlier, however, Talmadge had instructed Sanford to recommend Dixon.

SEP 9 1941

In Athens, E. R. Hodgson, chairman of the local draft board, issued a statement commending the regents for their refusal "to join with the governor in his attempt to punish Dean Shinn because to have done so would have victimized one who, in a sense of patriotic duty to his country, attended the selective service meeting."

Hodgson called the governor's action regrettable and said he believed white citizens who do not want to jeopardize harmonious race relations "must voice their disapproval of these unpatriotic tactics."

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

'Used Patriotic Event To Stir Racial Hatred'

E. R. Hodgson 'Surprised' at Critical Utterance of Executive.

The reference by the Governor yesterday to Professor Henry A. Shinn, of the University of Georgia, as "one of those boys who had his picture taken eating with Negroes," brought the following statement from E. R. Hodgson, chairman of the Clarke county draft board:

"It is regrettable that Governor Talmadge has attacked the selective service meeting held here in December, 1940, by attempting to punish a member of the University of Georgia faculty, Dr. Henry L. Shinn, for taking part in that patriotic occasion. I am glad the Board of Regents refused to join with the Governor in his attempt to punish Dean Shinn because to have done so would have victimized one who, in a sense of patriotic duty to his country, attended the selective service meeting.

"The newspapers have reported that agents of the Governor have gone about the state seeking to make it appear that the meeting held for the Negro volunteers last December was an occasion fostering social equality between the races and have thus thrown into the realm of partisan politics a national defense event held at the request of the state selective service headquarters and we were informed, with the approval of the National Selective Service headquarters.

"I am, indeed, surprised that the chief executive of our state, sworn to maintain law and order and discourage fomenting of racial antagonisms and who is himself at the head of the Georgia Selective Service System, should use a patriotic occasion given by selective service in such a manner as to jeopardize co-operation between the races in defense of the country.

SEP 9 1941

"The meeting here last December for the Negro volunteers, similar to one previously given in honor of white volunteers, was attended by Major C. J. Brockman officially representing the Georgia Selective Service headquarters and its purpose was to demonstrate that the southern white citizens, in charge of operating selective service, were appreciative of the Negroes' support of the national defense program."

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

There Was No Alternative

OCT 1 51941

Though the racial aspect of the Cocking case was carefully avoided by members of the Southern University Conference in deciding to drop the University of Georgia from its ranks, there can be no doubt that it played no small part in aiding the committtee to reach its drastic decision.

Actually there was no alternative for the conference to take, representing as it does the major liberal arts colleges in the South, than the one decided upon. The course was clear to all fair-minded persons anxious to keep this section's educational institutions from falling to the low level that marks the thinking of many of the demagogic politicians, who unfortunately too often find fertile ground in the South.

Though the conference used the diplomatically stated reason of "a clear case of political interference" as the grounds for dropping the University of Georgia, the executive committee in substance told Governor Talmadge and his Board of Regents that it just did not believe the charges lodged against Dr. Cocking justified his discharge.

The conference by its decision, held that Dr. Cocking committed no fundamental wrong if he attempted to find a way for the South to abide by the Supreme Court's decision holding that professional and graduate training of equal rank must be provided all residents of that state, no matter what the color of their skin might be.

Discharging of professors, "packing" of boards or loud cries of "racial co-education" designed to stir up deep-seated emotions will not change this decision. This, the members of the conference well know.

OCT 1 5 1941

Those members who cast their ballot to erase the University of Georgia's name from the conference's rolls were placing themselves on record in opposition to those who would disregard this high court decision.

Right-thinking Americans should be grateful for their action. It reveals to the world that the cry "Negro, Negro" can no longer be effectively used by ambitious Southern politicians as a stepping stone to office, without having disastrous repercussions. It is to be hoped that the harsh lesson has been effectively absorbed by those who would still attempt it.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Governor Hurls Four-Way Blast; Appears Tired

Hits Group Here Moving for Restoration of School Liberty.

By LUKE GREENE.

Fulfilling the supreme law of the big top—"the show must go on"—the Governor came back to his office yesterday, admitted he had been a "little under the weather" for the past week, but mustered his available energy and started jabbing in the following directions:

1. Blasted a group of Atlantans who have joined in a movement for the restoration of educational independence in Georgia by charging they were connected with inter-racial organizations.

2. Told the representative of a New York newspaper that The Atlanta Constitution and Atlanta Journal were "lined up to git him," and urged the New York newsman to "write a story that will bring an independent newspaper to Georgia."

Monroe Action Legal.

3. Declared it wasn't necessary to have a legal opinion as to whether the State Board of Education could take over David I. (Red) Barron's school at Monroe, since he already had decided it was legal, but added he was asking State Auditor B. E. Thrasher Jr. to make an audit of the institution's $25,000 indebtedeness.

4. Let it be known that Mrs. Sylla Hamilton, principal witness against Dr. Walter Cocking, already had been approved for an instructorship at the Georgia State College for Women at Milledgeville by explaining he talked to Chairman Sandy Beaver and Chancellor S. V. Sanford about two weeks ago, and that the move had been agreed to by the three-man committee. Chancellor Sanford, however, had announced a meeting of the committee would be held this week.

Appearing tired, the chief executive was seeing callers in his office for the first time this week. When newsmen asked him what he had been doing in the last few days, he said he had been "findin' out things."

"Little Under Weather."

Later, however, when the New York reporter walked in, he said he had been "a little under the weather" and "layin' it on business."

Gradually he warmed up to his attack on James Branch, Atlanta attorney; Edwin Camp, editorial writer, and Dr. Ashby Jones, minister, who signed their names to a letter sent out over the state urging a return to educational independence.

"Who is this Dr. Jones?" he said. "Well, I'll tell you who he is. He's honorary president of the Commission of Interracial Co-operation. They send out this stuff advocating equal traveling facilities for the Negroes and admonishing the courts to watch out in their dealings with the Negroes. I understand he writes for The Constitution.

Informed Dr. Jones was a minister, the Governor continued:

Case of Dr. Jones.

"That's all right if he is. When one of these preachers get mixed up with newspapering and interracial organizations and a few other things they'll bear watching, too.

"And what about Edwin Camp? he went on. "He's with the Journal, isn't he? I think I'll do a little investigating and see if he's on the Rosenwald Fund."

When the New York newsman walked into the Governor's office, the chief executive snapped into a routine that has become "stock stuff" for visiting newspapermen who are planning to write pieces about him.

First, he asked permission to get rid of his cud of tobacco before any pictures were taken. Then he relapsed into a series of telephone conversations in which he talked at length about cows and the fact that this was not the time of year for "pink eye" in cattle. He interspersed these with generous helpings of good old backwoods phrases.

Hits Atlanta Papers.

Then when the newspaperman had taken copious notes and become thoroughly acclimated to the Georgia scene, the Governor launched his customary attack on the Atlanta newspapers.

"The Atlanta newspapers have stirred up something that is not to the best interests of Georgia," he said. "We need another paper. The Constitution and Journal have gotten together."

The Governor said he wasn't asking for an opinion on the Barron school transfer despite the fact State Superintendent of Schools M. D. Collins had called for one. He said he had studied the act and thought the transfer was legal.

Asked whether the Board of Regents committee would approve the transfer of Mrs. Hamilton from the University of Georgia to G. S. C. W., the Governor replied:

"That already has been settled. We did that about two weeks ago. I talked to Chairman Beaver and Chancellor Sanford and we agreed it was all right."

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Talmadge Says None Can Discredit Ga.

The Southern University Conference of Schools, comprising 41 institutions for higher education in Southern States, voted Monday night to drop the Univerity of Georgia from its ranks, according to reports. The educators were in meeting in Birmingham, Ala.

Action came after a special conference committee reported on the ousting of Dean Walter D. Cocking, of the University of Georgia. Dean Cocking had been accused of advocating racial co-education.

The special committee reporting on the ouster of Dr. Cocking termed the Talmadge Regent board action unwarranted in the face of pleas and recommendations by Chancellor S. V. Sanford, of the Georgia University System, and Harmon W. Caldwell, University of Georgia president.

Governor Talmadge and members of his Regents' Board which ousted Cocking appeared before the conference Sunday to "explain" their actions.

In Atlanta Monday night, Governor Talmadge was quoted as saying no outside force on earth can discredit the University of Georgia. He was quoted further as saying that those who voted to drop Georgia from the list of the conference evidently advocated co-education of the races.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

GA. SCHOOL LIBRARIES PURGED OF 23 BOOKS

Race Question Involved; Talmadge Lauds Move

Twenty-three books were ordered removed from the libraries of Georgia high schools and grade schools by the State School Board Wednesday on the grounds that their teachings were subversive or opposed to Southern views on the Negro question and evolution.

The Board's report said books were found criticizing the South's treatment of Negroes, teaching that the Bible is a myth and that men and monkeys are of the same descent.

Governor Talmadge was particularly pleased in the report of the committee. He had brought about the "probe".

Titles of books ordered thrown out of Georgia school libraries were: "Since Yesterday," "Leadership in a Changing World, or the Socialist Cure for a Sick Society," "The March of Science, or Making Life Longer and Sweeter," "Southern Regions," "American History Told by Contemporaries," "American Social Problems," "The First Days of Man," "Growing Up," "We Call It Human Nature," "Social Problems and Social Sociology Dealing With the Negro Problem," "From Many Lands——a Special Questionnaire on the Negro," "A Child's Story of the Animal World", "Psychology of Adolescence," "Growth and Development of the Young Child," "Increasing Federal Power," "Big Problems on Little Shoulders," "Windows on Henry Street," "A Man Named Grant," "Men Who Found Out," "The Stream of History, or From Amoeba to Man," "Education for Democracy in Our Time," "In the Beginning," and "Being Born."

Authors of these books include some of the foremost writers and sociologists of all time.

A move to have textbooks printed in Georgia was indorsed by the board.

56k-1941

TALMADGE*COCKING

Suffolk, Va., News-Herald
August 27, 1941

GEORGIA CHAIN GANGS AND TALMADGE

56K

The death of two Negro convicts recently on Georgia chain gangs—one by suffocation in a 'sweat box' and the other beaten to death with a rubber hose—seems horrible to citizens of other states, but in all probability is considered of no consequence in Georgia.

It is hard to conceive of Georgians taking exception to anything that transpires during the administration of Governor Eugene Talmadge. The red-suspendered, intolerant and autocratic clown is the idol of all classes in Georgia. The farmers worship him and the business interests and their political lawyers and public relations men look upon him as Georgia's greatest statesman and outstanding economic mind. His campaigns are conducted like a circus, and the fanaticism of his followers, along with the aid of big business gives him a landslide at the ballot box.

Although a small one, Talmadge is a circus. He can't do anything without creating loud noises in order to fool the boys on the farm about Gene doing things for the wool hat boys. The business interests like this because that helps Gene to get votes. And they want him to stay in power. He is good for their business they believe. But is he? He is impulsive in his actions and words. He is not intelligent in the sense that he has a trained and cultivated mind; he has, and exercises, a native cunning that gets the votes. In other words, he pleases Georgians. He is what they think they want, he fools the farmers and plays ball with the public relations men and political lawyers of big business. So, Gene gets them coming and going. Passing the biscuits gets Texas' votes, in Georgia one must wear red suspenders.

It is not surprising that Talmadge is defending the wardens of the chain gang camps where these Negroes died because of brutality. It will be surprising if there is enough resentment and fight left in the better class of Georgians to do the things that will win the respect of the peoples of other states. Even though citizens of other states are furriners according to the ruling of their red suspendered clownish governor, Georgians will learn that public opinion cannot always be flaunted to an advantage.

Looking at Georgia chain gangs and Talmadge THE CHATTANOOGA TIMES said:

"The death of 25-year-old Lewis Gordon, a Negro who was serving a life sentence, in a 'sweat box' at the Georgia chain gang camp near Rising Fawn, has had repercussions throughout Georgia. Reports that another Negro prisoner in a camp at Sparta, Ga., was beaten to death with a rubber hose are being investigated, and Governor Eugene Talmadge has instructed the Legislative Penitentiary Committee of the two houses of the General Assembly to "complete an investigation of all prison camps as soon as possible.' That is a step forward, and the promise that something will be done to eliminate the worst conditions in the barbaric chain gang camps would be reassuring if it were not for Governor Talmadge's record in the field of penal care.

"Unless it is former Governor Ed Rivers, no other Georgia executive has turned out of the prisons and jails by pardon and parole more convicted murderers and convicted felons than has Mr. Talmadge. His attitude toward any recommendation made by legislative investigators will be conditioned by the view he expresses now in defending his appointment as wardens of convict camps two convicted murderers whom he pardoned. Governor Talmadge says of Ed Goble and Fred Goble, who "helped a deputy sheriff kill a Negro in Elijay when they were 15 or 16 years old," that both are 'good boys.' Several years after he pardoned the men and soon after becoming governor for the third time about a year ago, Mr. Talmadge appointed the Gobles, who are twin brothers, as prison camp wardens. Defending their appointment, Governor Talmadge asserted on Monday that "if you want to treat prisoners why not get somebody who has been a prisoner himself and knows how they ought to be treated?'

"As a character witness for two convicted murderers, Governor Talmadge may have sound reasons for restoring their liberty. But he will find few persons who will agree with him that two men who in their teens 'helped kill a Negro" and were sentenced to serve the rest of their lives in prison are persons who should act in the name of a state government in the supervision of prisoners. It is debatable whether the chain gang system in Georgia will be abandoned or substantially improved so long as a Governor with Mr. Talmadge's views is in office."

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Talmadge Not Too Sick To Lash At His Opponents

SEP 2 1941

Back to his desk Saturday after being "under the weather" several days, Governor Talmadge launched a verbal attack on a group of Atlantans who have joined in a movement for the restoration of educational independence in Georgia.

The Governor blasted the group, charging they were connected with interracial organizations.

It was revealed that Dr. Ashby Jones, noted minister and writer; James Branch, Atlanta attorney, and Edwin Camp, editorial writer, out over the state urging a return signed their names to letters sent to educational independence.

SEP 2 1941

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Talmadge Foe Named Law Dean

SEP 2 1941

ATLANTA, Sept. 18—(ANP)—Despite Gov. Eugene Talmadge's objections to him, the Georgia board of regents appointed Prof. Henry A. Shinn as acting dean of the University of Georgia's law school last Monday. Gov. Talmadge based his disapproval of the board's upon a picture which showed the professor dining with the first group of colored selectees leaving Athens, the seat of the university. Mr. Shinn is a member of the Athens' draft board.

Following the governor's objection, the finance and education committee of the board, of which the chief executive is a member, held a brief closed session. After reviewing his qualifications, the board recommended the appointment of Mr. Shinn. It was learned from the governor that the committee had voted three to one for the new acting dean.

Hapeville, Ga. Statesman
August 26, 1941

Talmadge Gives "Stop" Signal To Intermingling of the Races

Editors Of Weekly Papers Beginning To Inform The People Of Progress Rosenwald And Other Funds Have Made Toward Breaking Down Color Lines In The South.

In an editorial, somewhat fraught with alarm, the Columbia News, published at Harlem, Georgia, Georgia people are cautioned that the influence of these Interracial League people and the various "funds" subsidizing Georgia newspaper men and educators have gone much further than the average man suspects.

A Student Resolution

"We were recently talking to a bright young Georgian," the editorial says, "who told us the following incident:

"In the summer of 1936 he attended a religious encampment at Blue Ridge, N. C. There were around 40 University students present along with delegates of other Georgia and southern colleges.

"A resolution was introduced to invite Negro boys and girls to attend the conference the next summer, and the colored girls were to share rooms with the white girls, and the colored boys were to occupy rooms with the white boys.

"The young man was one of four to speak and vote against the resolution. Nothing ever came of the movement, said the young man, inasmuch as it was in conflict to the state laws of North Carolina. But the flower of the white youth of the South was willing."

These "funds" send these students to these "conferences," giving them a vacation and carefully schooling them in the ways of Dr. Embree, the author of "Brown America." Only the "Jim Crow" laws of North Carolina prevented these people from inducing white boys and girls to the dormitory with negro boys and girls at this conference.

In both "Brown America" and "Calling America," and every other piece of literature or book they distribute in Georgia condemns most strongly the "Jim Crow" laws.

Produces Radical Students

"A brilliant young Georgian was presiding at the meeting," the editorial continues, "and advocated the adoption of the resolution. Several months ago this same youth was removed from the gallery of the U. S. Senate for vocal disturbance when the Lend-Lease bill was being discussed in Washington. He is under the wing of the National Youth Movement."

There is an example of what these radicals are doing for boys and girls. This Georgia boy was so indoctrinated with their ideas that he became President of the communist organization which paraded about Washington a few months ago, and which the President of the United States strongly chastised for their communist leanings. "It happened in Georgia" and these Funds were directly responsible for it.

Stir Up Race Strife

"A negro girl from Atlanta applied for admission to the University of Georgia," the editorial says. "If the truth were known, some group of white people inspired this colored girl to make such application."

The radicals decided to make the test case in Missouri instead of Georgia and certain negroes applied for admission to the School of Journalism and the School of Law. The federal courts decided that the state of Missouri would have to admit them or provide educational facilities equal to that enjoyed by whites. Missouri is laboring right now with the problem of whether to mix the races in her University. Talmadge has answered the question for Georgia.

False News Stories

The Rosenwald Fund and the General Education Fund (this name is used by the Rockefeller endowment) and others have gotten far with their program of race equality by two methods: (1) colored news stories and (2) secrecy.

Dr. J. R. McCain left the impression that a group of girls went to Tuskegee on their own volition and at a time when school was not in session and that it was nothing more than a tour of the school grounds. In truth and in fact, Dr. Arthur Raper, the Professor at Agnes Scott College whom the Rosenwald Fund sent there, carried these girls; they lived on the campus while there and they were introduced socially to the negro boys. Not only that: there have been numerous and regular "te-ta-te's" on the campus of negro schools, white girls and negro girls sitting on the lawns, practicing this "Brown America" doctrine. And this has been participated in by other colleges enjoying Rosenwald donations.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

CONFERENCE DROPS GEORGIA UNIVERSITY

OCT 14 1941

Ousting of Dean Cocking by Regents Held Political

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 13 (AP)—Charging that removal of Dean Walter D. Cocking of the University of Georgia constituted "a clear case of political interference," the Southern University Conference voted unanimously today to drop the school from its ranks.

The conference approved an executive committee report stating that Mr. Cocking, dean of the College of Education, was "dismissed from his position without due and reasonable notice and upon charges which are not substantiated."

The Georgia Board of Regents, revamped by Governor Talmadge, voted to dismiss Dean Cocking this Summer. Governor Talmadge charged that the dean had advocated racial co-education.

Practically all of the South's major colleges are members of the Southern University Conference. Some educators had expressed the belief that action by the conference would influence later action by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, the official accrediting agency.

The conference has power only to remove the university from its ranks, but the association could drop the school from its accredited list.

Governor Talmadge left Atlanta today for his farm home in McRae, Ga., and was not available for comment. Several weeks ago he said that if the University of Georgia lost its accredited rating he would cut salaries of the school's professors in half, commenting that "they would not be worth as much."

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Courier Verse

SEP 20 1941

(NOTE:—Mr. Cuney was born in Washington, D. C., in 1906. He has attended two colleges, traveled in Europe, published poetry in many magazines, and has recently completed six Jim Crow Blues lyrics which were set to music by Josh White and His Guitar, and later recorded by Keystone as "Southern Exposure" and just released. He lives in New York City.—Ed.)

SOME TALK FOR GOVERNOR TALMADGE

Listen, Governor,
In case you don't know,
Jim Crow has got to go!
Maybe you don't understand,
Jim Crow never did belong
In our great land,
Not in the original plan.
We fought England
So we could be free
To build a Democracy.
So let me tell you now,
Negroes crossed the Delaware
And froze at Valley Forge,
Negroes helped Washington
Beat King George.
Why don't you take a look
In a history book?
Listen, Governor,
Folks like me, well—
We believe in Liberty.
We like the Constitution
And the Bill of Rights, too.
What's more, we are tired
Of Governors like you,
Who can't find anything to do
But spread race hatred
Across the land,
Instead of trying to make
Us all one American band.
Listen, Governor,
We are getting wise
To all you Poll-Tax guys.
We know you hold the South
By the throat,
We know you take away
The right to vote
From all poor people,
White and black.
We know how you stab Democracy
In the back, with lying speeches.
We know you are all
A bunch of leeches,
Taking it easy in high places,
Forgetting the people—
Hungry, with unturned faces.
Listen, Governor,
In case you don't know,
You, and Jim Crow both got to go!

WARING CUNEY.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Georgia U. Students In Demonstration

OCT 1 51941 OCT 1 51941

ATHENS, Ga.—(SNS)—The campus of the University of Georgia was calm Wednesday after an all-night demonstration against Governor Eugene Talmadge and the Board of Regents whose recent action in ousting Dean Walter D. Cocking on charges of advocating racial co-education resulted in the dropping of the school from the membership of the Southern University Conference. Students plan a motorcade to Atlanta and a protest mass meet on the State Capitol lawn. Sixteen senior and junior colleges in the University System of Georgia face possible loss of their acredited rating when an investigating committee of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools meets in Atlanta November 3 to determine whether the state will be penalized for the ouster of Dean Cocking.

OCT 14 194

56k-1941
Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

TALMADGE- COCKING AFFAIR
Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

GEORGIA
CLARKE COUNTY

On July 1, 1941 a man who said that he is Robert F. Wood and that he represented the State of Georgia came to the studio of which I am manager and asked for copies of pictures taken of the first volunteers for national defense in Clarke County. I sold him several dozen prints. I later learned JUL 12 1941 was using these pictures to stir up racial prejudice. This same man came back to my studio on July 8, 1941, and demanded that I sell him more prints of these pictures. I told him I regretted selling him the first prints because he was said to be using pictures of a patrictic occasion to stir up racial disunity, which endangers our national defense program. When I refused to sell him more prints, he asked if I would superimpose the face of Dr. W. B. Cocking on the negative. I refused. He offered me $50.00. I still refused. He asked me to put the negatives on the floor and he would pick them up. I told him that we did not intend to sell him any negatives or any more prints, since he deceived us in the first place and was using the pictures to prejudice one race against JUL 12 1941 another whereas the pictures were of an event endorsed by the Selective Service organization, State and National, to foster cooperation between races for the defense of the nation. The man then left.

This the 10th day of July 1941.....

Signed Chester E. Weatherly

Witnesses:

W. S. Eberhart
Ray V. Curtis
N. P. G. State at Large

JUL 12 1941

PHOTOGRAPHER'S AFFIDAVIT—Here is the affidavit of Chester E. Weatherly, Athens commercial photographer, charging that Robert F. Wood, an agent of Governor Talmadge and field representative in the State Motor Fuel Tax Unit, offered him $50 to fake a photograph of Dean Walter D. Cocking, of the school of education at the University of Georgia, in company with a group of Negroes.

GOVERNOR'S INVESTIGATOR—Robert F. Wood, an employe of the fuel oil tax division of the State Department of Revenue, has been acting as detective for Governor Talmadge in investigations of Dr. Walter D. Cocking, of the University of Georgia, and Dr. Marvin Pittman, president of the Georgia Teachers College at Statesboro.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

TALMADGE ON WAR PATH

ATLANTA, Ga., July 24—Continuing his "purge," Gov. Eugene Talmadge [illegible] elected to oust any white official believing in equal pay. His latest blast is against local school superintendent Willis Sutton.

JUL 26 1941

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Dr. Cocking, Iowa-Born, Has Wide Experience in Education

Georgia Dean Member of President's Advisory Commission.

Dr. Walter Dewey Cocking, dean of the College of Education at the University of Georgia since 1937, was born in Iowa in 1891. Educated at Des Moines College and at the University of Iowa, he earned his Doctor of Philosophy degree at Columbia University in 1928.

Teacher and superintendent of schools in Iowa from 1913 to 1922, he, from 1923 to 1925, was director of junior high schools in San Antonio, Texas, and from 1925 to 1927 was director of the division of curriculum, books and supplies in the public schools of St. Louis. Professor of school administration at Peabody Teachers' College at Nashville from 1928 to 1933, he was commissioner of education for Tennessee from 1933 to 1937, when he came to the University of Georgia.

His attainments have earned him wide recognition in the field of education. One of his posts is that of chief specialist on school administration on the President's Advisory Commission on Education, and he is also a consultant of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

He holds a reserve commission as second lieutenant in the Field Artillery, and is a Democrat, a Methodist, and a Mason.

"FURRINER"—Dr. Walter D. Cocking will learn tomorrow after a meeting of the Board of Regents whether Governor Talmadge will be successful in ousting him from the University System.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Dixon, Davis New Victims Of State Purge

Bush Dropped; Talmadge Moves To 'Quiet Down' Controversy.

Governor Talmadge yesterday launched a movement to "quiet down" the unsettled state of affairs at the University of Georgia and the Georgia State Teachers' College at Statesboro following the action of the State Board of Regents in ousting five officials of the University System, including Dr. Walter D. Cocking, Dr. Marvin Pittman and Vice Chancellor Curtis Dixon.

During the day the Governor held lengthy conferences with Chancellor S. V. Sanford and Dr. Harmon Caldwell, president of the University of Georgia. During these conferences he emphasized the need for immediately naming successors to Dr. Cocking and Dr. Pittman.

Post Abolished.

Vice Chancellor Dixon was dropped from the university system in an executive session of the regents, and Chairman Sandy Beaver and Chancellor Sanford yesterday announced that the post had been abolished. At the same meeting the board dropped Professor P. D. Bush, of North Georgia College at Dahlonega, and R. E. Davis, of the animal husbandry department, of the State College of Agriculture.

Governor Talmadge said Dixon "was allowed to go" because of his previous connection with the Rosenwald Fund. He received a salary of $6,000 a year.

Chancellor Sanford was said to have told the Governor it was not necessary to name a successor to Dixon since, in the interest of economy, the regents would be able to get along without a vice chancellor.

Resignation Denied.

Dr. Sanford said he, Chairman Sandy Beaver and Governor Talmadge had been appointed as a committee to recommend the successors to Dr. Cocking and Dr. Pittman.

Reports were circulating that Dr. Caldwell planned to resign as president of the University of Georgia, but he denied yesterday that he had any such plans.

In his conferences with Chancellor Sanford, Governor Talmadge pointed out that he was informed from Athens and Statesboro that the feeling created by the trials of Dr. Cocking and Dr. Pittman would disappear quickly if their successors were named immediately.

Chancellor Sanford indicated the appointees to these posts would be known within the next three or four days.

Lunch With Barron.

Governor Talmadge yesterday had lunch with Dr. Sanford and David I. (Red) Barron, president of the Georgia Vocational and Trades School.

When asked if he planned to recommend Barron for one of the vacant places, the Governor said, "No comment."

At the Cocking and Pittman "trials" Monday, spokesmen for the Governor attempted to show that the Rosenwald Fund sought racial equality and, therefore, by implication, anyone having anything to do with it must advocate such equality.

Talmadge said Dixon and Davis "were connected with the Rosenwald Fund as much as the others" and added the board voted unanimously not to renew their contracts.

Dixon, Davis and Bush were listed in university system records as natives of Georgia. The Governor previously had hinted he might "purge" non-native Georgians in the university system.

Budget Is "Headache."

When State Auditor B. E. Thrasher Jr. today presented the university system's quarterly budget, containing the birthplaces of all employes, to the Governor, Talmadge pushed it over to one side, clapped his hat over it and said:

That's a pain and a headache. I've got to take a da. or two off on that."

Dixon said he had not been notified of his ouster prior to newsmen's informing him and said he had made no plans for the future. He added that Davis, listed on university system records as a beef, cattle and sheep specialist of the Agricultural Extension Service at the University of Georgia, had "absolutely no connection with the Rosenwald Fund."

Dixon said he personally had been "intimately connected" with the fund and pointed out that he was its director of rural education from 1936 until he assumed his present position last July.

Contributed $325,000

Dixon said that since 1935 the Rosenwald Fund had contributed $325,000 to Georgia.

Of this amount, he added, $138,000 was given to the Fort Valley State College for Negroes and $187,000 was distributed among three white colleges. The University of Georgia, he said, received $28,000, the West Georgia College at Carrollton $87,000, and the Georgia Teachers' College $72,000.

This sum, he said, "doesn't include the hundreds of thousands of dollars that the fund provided for building Negro schools and libraries before it began a development of its program of rural education.

Cocking To Speak.

Dixon said he understood his contract, like those of Cocking and Pittman, ran until August 31. Governor Talmadge said the present contracts of Cocking and Pittman "won't be changed, but if they want to take a vacation I'd be in favor of giving them one, provided they were subject to call."

In the meantime, it appeared that some folks in Georgia want to hear more about Dean Cocking's side of the story.

Cocking yesterday accepted an invitation to "tell all" at a meeting of the Kiwanis Club of Griffin Wednesday, July 23. Otis Weaver, program chairman, extended the invitation.

Miller R. Bell's comment yesterday on Monday's Board of Regents meeting at which he was "bounced" was terse. There was a meeting Sunday at Brenner Pass. Monday everybody was there but Hess, who is being held by the British."

TALMADGE CHARGED WITH "HITLER METHODS"

NEW YORK, July 15.—(AP)—The Keep America Out of War Congress today asserted that Governor Eugene Talmadge, of Georgia, used "Hitler methods" and "undemocratic procedure" in obtaining dismissal of Dr. Walter D. Cocking as dean of the University of Georgia School of Education and Dr. Marvin S. Pittman as president of Georgia Teachers' College.

In a telegram sent by Mary W. Hillyer, executive director, the congress said: "One reason why we all hate Hitler is because of his racial intolerance. You are using Hitler methods in Georgia."

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Wood Ordered To Round Up Trial 'Crowd'

Fuel Oil Inspector Linked With Case Against Pittman.

Robert F. Wood, one-time candidate for Governor, receives a salary of $125 per month as a fuel oil inspector.

Wood strode militantly into the Governor's office last Thursday afternoon to receive orders from his chief. These orders were delivered in the typical Talmadge style.

"You better get your crowd up here from Statesboro," the chief executive ordered. "Looks like we're not going to get any resignations, so we're going to prepare to go through with these trials."

The Governor did not elaborate on what he wanted done, leaving the impression that Wood had a group already rounded up in Statesboro to testify against Dr. Marvin Pittman, president of the Georgia Teachers' College, on charges of too much participation in politics.

Newspapermen were in the office at the time. The Governor apparently had an after-thought that they were hearing too much. So he turned to them and said:

"Any directions that I give to my office force are strictly off the record. I am not to be quoted on my orders to them."

However, he had not prefaced his remarks with any statement that what he was about to say was off the record. He made a request after he had made his statement —a request on which no comment was made.

Records in the office of State Auditor B. E. Thrasher Jr. show is referred to as "Governor" Wood.

During Governor Talmadge's campaign last summer, Wood accompanied him on virtually every speaking tour and aided in preparations for most of the Talmadge speeches. Around the capitol he

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Atlanta, Georgia

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Dixon, Davis New Victims Of State Purge

Bush Dropped; Talmadge Moves To 'Quiet Down' Controversy.

Governor Talmadge yesterday launched a movement to "quiet down" the unsettled state of affairs at the University of Georgia and the Georgia State Teachers' College at Statesboro following the action of the State Board of Regents in ousting five officials of the University System, including Dr. Walter D. Cocking, Dr. Marvin Pittman and Vice Chancellor Curtis Dixon.

During the day the Governor held lengthy conferences with Chancellor S. V. Sanford and Dr. Harmon Caldwell, president of the University of Georgia. During these conferences he emphasized the need for immediately naming successors to Dr. Cocking and Dr. Pittman.

Post Abolished.

Vice Chancellor Dixon was dropped from the university system in an executive session of the regents, and Chairman Sandy Beaver and Chancellor Sanford yesterday announced that the post had been abolished. At the same meeting the board dropped Professor P. D. Bush, of North Georgia College at Dahlonega, and R. E. Davis, of the animal husbandry department, of the State College of Agriculture.

Governor Talmadge said Dixon "was allowed to go" because of his previous connection with the Rosenwald Fund. He received a salary of $6,000 a year.

Chancellor Sanford was said to have told the Governor it was not necessary to name a successor to Dixon since, in the interest of economy, the regents would be able to get along without a vice chancellor.

Resignation Denied.

Dr. Sanford said he, Chairman Sandy Beaver and Governor Talmadge had been appointed as a committee to recommend the successors to Dr. Cocking and Dr. Pittman.

Reports were circulating that Dr. Caldwell planned to resign as president of the University of Georgia, but he denied yesterday that he had any such plans.

In his conferences with Chancellor Sanford, Governor Talmadge pointed out that he was informed from Athens and Statesboro that the feeling created by the trials of Dr. Cocking and Dr. Pittman would subside quickly if their successors were named immediately.

Chancellor Sanford indicated the appointees to these posts would be known within the next three or four days.

Lunch With Barron.

Governor Talmadge yesterday had lunch with Dr. Sanford and David I. (Red) Barron, president of the Georgia Vocational and Trades School.

When asked if he planned to recommend Barron for one of the vacant places, the Governor said, "No comment."

At the Cocking and Pittman "trials" Monday, spokesmen for the Governor attempted to show that the Rosenwald Fund sought racial equality and, therefore, by implication, anyone having anything to do with it must advocate such equality.

Talmadge said Dixon and Davis "were connected with the Rosenwald Fund as much as the others" and added the board voted unanimously not to renew their contracts.

Dixon, Davis and Bush were listed in university system records as natives of Georgia. The Governor previously had hinted he might "purge" non-native Georgians in the university system.

Budget Is "Headache."

When State Auditor B. E. Thrasher Jr. today presented the university system's quarterly budget, containing the birthplaces of all employes, to the Governor, Talmadge pushed it over to one side, clapped his hat over it and said:

That's a pain and a headache. I've got to take a da. or two off on that."

Dixon said he had not been notified of his ouster prior to newsmen's informing him and said he had made no plans for the future. He added that Davis, listed on university system records as a beef, cattle and sheep specialist of the Agricultural Extension Service at the University of Georgia, had "absolutely no connection with the Rosenwald Fund."

Dixon said he personally had been "intimately connected" with the fund and pointed out that he was its director of rural education from 1936 until he assumed his present position last July.

Contributed $325,000

Dixon said that since 1935 the Rosenwald Fund had contributed $325,000 to Georgia.

Of this amount, he added, $138,000 was given to the Fort Valley State College for Negroes and $187,000 was distributed among three white colleges. The University of Georgia, he said, received $28,000, the West Georgia College at Carrollton $87,000, and the Georgia Teachers' College $72,000.

This sum, he said, "doesn't include the hundreds of thousands of dollars that the fund provided for building Negro schools and libraries before it began a development of its program of rural education.

Cocking To Speak.

Dixon said he understood his contract, like those of Cocking and Pittman, ran until August 31. Governor Talmadge said the present contracts of Cocking and Pittman "won't be changed, but if they want to take a vacation I'd be in favor of giving them one, provided they were subject to call."

In the meantime, it appeared that some folks in Georgia want to hear more about Dean Cocking's side of the story.

Cocking yesterday accepted an invitation to "tell all" at a meeting of the Kiwanis Club of Griffin Wednesday, July 23. Otis Weaver, program chairman, extended the invitation.

Miller R. Bell's comment yesterday on Monday's Board of Regents meeting, at which he was "bounced as tenor," there was a meeting Sunday at Brenner Pass. Monday everybody was there but Hess, who is being held by the British."

TALMADGE CHARGED WITH "HITLER METHODS"

NEW YORK, July 15.—(AP)—The Keep America Out of War Congress today asserted that Governor Eugene Talmadge, of Georgia, used "Hitler methods" and "undemocratic procedure" in obtaining dismissal of Dr. Walter D. Cocking as dean of the University of Georgia School of Education and Dr. Marvin S. Pittman as president of Georgia Teachers' College.

In a telegram sent by Mary W. Hillyer, executive director, the congress said: "One reason why we all hate Hitler is because of his racial intolerance. You are using Hitler methods in Georgia."

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Wood Ordered To Round Up Trial 'Crowd'

Fuel Oil Inspector Linked With Case Against Pittman.

Robert F. Wood, one-time candidate for Governor, receives a salary of $125 per month as a fuel oil inspector.

Wood strode militantly into the Governor's office last Thursday afternoon to receive orders from his chief. These orders were delivered in the typical Talmadge style.

"You better get your crowd up here from Statesboro," the chief executive ordered. "Looks like we're not going to get any resignations, so we're going to prepare to go through with these trials."

The Governor did not elaborate on what he wanted done, leaving the impression that Wood had a group already rounded up in Statesboro to testify against Dr. Marvin Pittman, president of the Georgia Teachers' College, on charges of too much participation in politics.

Newspapermen were in the office at the time. The Governor apparently had an after-thought that they were hearing too much. So he turned to them and said:

"Any directions that I give to my office force are strictly off the record. I am not to be quoted on my orders to them."

However, he had not prefaced his remarks with any statement that what he was about to say was off the record. He made a request after he had made his statement —a request on which no commitment was made.

Records in the office of State Auditor B. E. Thrasher Jr. show that Wood went on the revenue department pay roll March 27 of this year, or shortly after the adjournment of the legislature.

During Governor Talmadge's campaign last summer, Wood accompanied him on virtually every speaking tour and aided in preparations for most of the Talmadge speeches. Around the capitol he is referred to as "Governor" Wood.

Telegraph 56k-1941
Macon, Georgia

Find the Real Culprits

No good purpose is to be served by pretending that the evidence produced before the board of regents in the trial of Dean Walter Cocking, of the College of Education, State University, and of President Marvin Pittman, of Georgia Teachers College at Statesboro, met every legal requirement to support a verdict of guilty and the discrepancy between the minutes of the board of regents and the commission of Miller S. Bell, of Milledgeville, as to the term for which he was appointed still calls for explanation.

But it has become definitely clear that subversive elements have been creeping into the educational system of Georgia and this fight should continue until they are eradicated.

One of the high lights of the hearing before the board was the introduction of a book written in 1931 by William R. Embree, now president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, in which he advocates social equality between the races in terms which do violence to every tradition of the South.

This book was linked with the invitation to Dr. Embree to make the principal address at the graduating exercises of the university a few years ago. President Caldwell, in his defense of Dean Cocking, admitted that he, the president, was responsible for the invitation.

* * *

The question arises in the most emphatic form as to whether the atmosphere of the university is all that it should be when a man with the background of Embree could be selected, out of all the gifted educators and speakers in this country, to make the principal address at Athens on such an occasion.

When representatives of the America First committee in Atlanta invited Senator Bert Wheeler to make an address in that city there was no doubt in the mind of anyone as to the background of Senator Wheeler. It was well known that he would speak as an isolationist and a defeatist.

If Charles Lindbergh were invited to speak in Macon there would be no doubt in the mind of anyone as to what he stood for.

How did it happen that a man of Embree's racial ideas should have been invited into the deep South to speak at a university commencement?

It is no secret that at the university itself there are elements which oppose the use of money from the Rosenwald Fund since Embree became the head of it, and it is a pity that a resolution, offered Monday by Regent Hunter, proposing that all money received from the Rosenwald Fund be returned, was ruled out of order.

It should always be in order to rule out the use of funds in our Georgia schools which carry with them the right to dictate the appointment of teachers and the purposes for which such funds shall be used. It is an insidious influence and all the more dangerous because this influence has rarely been brought into the open.

* * *

It was hardly fair to President Pittman, of the State Teachers College, that he was not furnished in advance with a clear bill of particulars. There was nothing to show he had been active in politics as originally charged. There seems to be no ground for questioning his integrity in connection with his farming operations.

But it is deeply disturbing that there should be found in the college library for collateral reading a book entitled Calling America, two chapters of which admittedly should not be taught to immature minds.

President Pittman claimed that he did not sponsor the use of this book in the college. He said it was approved by the social science committee of the university system and he "presumed it was used in other Georgia colleges." He had nothing to do with placing it in the library.

It should be made plain here and now that a heavy responsibility rests upon the text book committee of the state board of education and apparently upon the social science committee of the university system when books like Calling America and the subversive books of Prof. Rugg can creep into our educational institutions with no realization of their nature.

President Caldwell, in his defense of Dean Cocking, replying to the question as to whether the charges against the dean had impaired the usefulness of the university said, in substance, that the charges may have impaired the usefulness of "all of us over there."

It seems to us that the university system will be all the better for this clarifying upheaval and for a change of policy in many directions in our public schools and in our institutions of higher learning. There is no reason why students in our schools should not be definitely taught that, by the record, the American system of government with its free enterprise and individual initiative, with an eternal social segregation of the races, is the best system in the world.

We have had enough of the fanciful novelties offered by Frontier Thinkers and the Progressive system of education. A nearer approach to the teaching of history and social science as it existed in earlier days, since we know the character of the men and women that system produced, should be restored.

We must rid ourselves of much of the cant about "academic freedom" and eradicate the alien ideas which have, indeed, crept in by the back door, sometimes tied with a slush fund, and make the educational system of the state a means by which we may send wholesome-minded and capable men and women into the world as sturdy Americans.

Governor Talmadge has not yet found the real culprits in this deplorable affair and he should pursue his investigations. He should turn the light on the text book committee of the state board of education and the social science committee of the university system and find out why these objectionable books have been placed in the hands of Georgia students.

Question of Teaching in Southern Schools.

By Frances Lerkoff.

Gov. Eugene Talmadge of Georgia demands the resignation of three members of the Georgia Board of Regents who favor retiring Iowa-born Walter D. Cocking as dean of the University of Georgia School of Education despite charges that the educator favored racial equality in schools.

Now, isn't that a disturbing calamity? Because Mr. Cocking, who was born and brought up in a state where there is no racial barrier, he's not qualified to teach, and three other persons are to be discharged, too—for a whim. I know Eugene Talmadge. I admire a number of good qualities he possesses, but I know too, that many persons in Georgia and away who feel toward him as he feels toward the Negro race and people, who in sympathy would like to find a footing for the Negro where he would cease to be regarded "not fit" to be seen among the white people other than as a subversive servant.

To many Gov. Talmadge is regarded as a "man from the soil"—shrewd, educated after a fashion. I know him to be a fine person, generous and just. But in this instance he is wrong. The office he holds gives him the right to demand and execute, but in justice he should consider, too, the possibilities of persons if ousted. What immediate positions will be found?

It is a poor world to live in for those of us who do not always fit in the exact places—a deplorable world of injustice.

Can't someone intervene—make Gov. Talmadge see how petty he is behaving? Unless something is done the South will always go on believing the East and the North are hostile states, harboring "foreign" hostiles who seek to undermine. We have here a counterpart of Hitler and the Jews, Germany and the inferior France, England and our United States, too.

We have the finest people of the earth in our South, but a great many are so dense, so stubborn. Were God Himself found to have dark skin they'd disqualify him.
—Bronx.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

LETTERS FROM WORLD READERS

Likes Editorials On Ousting of Educators

Editor, Atlanta WORLD: My policy is to give flowers while they may be enjoyed, and for this reason I congratulate you upon the editorials appearing in your newspaper Tuesday and Thursday. Especially the one on the latter date, titled, "The Call for Unity and Action."

Now is the time for us as colored citizens to unite and act. Let us as professional and business women and men lead and the others follow. United we stand; divided we fall. Many wishes to your success and encouragement.

Mrs. Bessye Parks Armstrong
55 Willis Mill Road,
Atlanta Ga.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

"Atlanta Daily World, Constitution And Journal In Perfect Accord" --Talmadge

"The Statesman," Georgia Governor Talmadge's publication, in a main editorial this week says the Atlanta newspapers, "Constitution, Journal and Atlanta Daily World In Perfect Accord."

The editorial quotes an article written by the Rev. William Holmes Borders condemning his tactics as that of a dictator. Ralph McGill, Constitution columnist and editor is also quoted in a release where he compares Talmadge with dictators. The Atlanta Journal also was said to have attempted to draw the same comparison in several editorials.

The editorial continues that "It is singularly odd that these two white Atlanta dailies are in perfect accord with the Negro Daily World. Do these Atlanta dailies believe in social equality, or are they trying to smear Talmadge."

Further it says "If believing that Negroes and whites should attend the same schools and sit in the same classes is 'race prejudice,' then let them make the most of it."

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

'How About Old Gene?'

My most recent oral correspondent opened, in the usual manner, by addressing me by my baptismal name—to which I do not object, because even the office boys do that. Then in response to my natural inquiry, he continues: "You don't know me, and it don't matter who I am."

This time he wanted to know what I thought about Governor Talmadge's "trial" of Dean Cocking and Dr. Marvin Pittman.

I reminded him that the laws forbid the use of too liberal language over the telephone and I preferred to retain my thoughts, even though acute indigestion might ensue.

"You don't like Old Gene, do you?" he inquired.

I responded that I had long held high admiration for some of Mr. Talmadge's abilities and characteristics and would have voted for him a couple of times if I hadn't forgotten it was primary day.

He then desired to know why I didn't "write it up." To which I answered that we have a wholly efficient editorial and news staff which, I thought, had done justice to the subject that morning. To add my views would have been to gild the lily and paint the rose. He said we wasn't talking about flowers. But how did I stand on Old Gene and the race issue?

At this point in the interrogation I suggested the front door bell was ringing and if he'd excuse me I'd be glad to have him call at my Tudor—in fact, it's a one-door sanctum the next day during business hours, when I'd gladly pursue the subject further. After which I hung up. Not abruptly but gently. And went back to bed.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

Tidal Wave Over Georgia

More on what the governor of Georgia is getting away with.

Connection with the Rosenwald Fund has been made the touchstone of un-Georgianism, through the distortion of certain statements contained in a book, *Brown America*, written by its president, Edwin S. Embree, eight or ten years ago. These were statements of incontrovertible fact, not opinion, but torn from their context at the Atlanta "trials" and interpreted to fit the preconceptions of the bigoted prosecution, they were made to substantiate the theory that the president of the fund, and therefore all persons associated with it, favored "social equality" between the races in the South.

Besides Dean Cocking, of the university's school of education, and President Pittman, of the State Teachers' College, three more members of the university system's staff have been thrown out by the Talmadgized Board of Regents with no ceremony whatsoever. From now on, apparently, even framed-up public hearings will be dispensed with.

As in Germany or Russia, a man is privately denounced, given no chance of defending himself or of producing witnesses to the falsity of the charges against him, and his case is disposed of by a court of prejudiced judges whose verdict is written out and handed to them in advance by the prosecutor.

* * *

Of the three men who were privately condemned, two were charged with having connections with the Rosenwald Fund, while the governor said "he didn't know" why the third was let go. Just for good measure perhaps. All three were born in the state of Georgia.

Since dealings with the Rosenwald Fund sufficed to warrant the expulsion of Vice Chancellor J. Curtis Dixon, let us examine the high crimes and misdemeanors of which Mr. Dixon and this philanthropic foundation have been guilty in the state of Georgia.

Mr. Dixon is a native Georgian. He attended the Georgia Military Academy. He was a teacher in the town of Dawson, Ga. During the World War he served as an instructor in the officers' training school at Ft. McPherson, Ga. After the war he went back to Dawson, Ga., as superintendent of schools. In 1928 he was made school administrator in the Georgia State Department of Education. In 1930 he was appointed supervisor of Negro education for the state of Georgia, and this work brought him into contact with the Rosenwald Fund which, in Georgia as well as in other Southern states, was assisting the state to improve educational facilities for Negroes through substantial gifts of funds. Georgia, like the other states, desperately needed these funds to supplement the slender tax revenues which were available for education.

In 1936, Mr. Dixon became director of rural education for the Rosenwald Fund for several Southern states. When the American Church Institute voted to give to the state of Georgia its half million dollar Negro college at Fort Valley, Mr. Dixon was instrumental in leading the Episcopal organization to this decision, and furthermore secured a donation of $50,000 from the Rosenwald Fund to perfect the state's title to a highly valuable property.

During the five years that Mr. Dixon was with the Rosenwald Fund, he was instrumental in securing for the state of Georgia approximately half a million dollars in addition from the fund and the General Education Board of the Rockefeller Foundation. Approximately two-thirds of this amount was expended for white education, while one-third was for the education of Negroes. His services to the state in this regard were so highly appreciated that the Board of Regents elected him vice chancellor of the whole university system in 1940.

Here is a native Georgian who has lived in Georgia all his life, devoting his efforts exclusively to the welfare of his state and the South except for the period when he served his nation in its armed forces during the first World War. And without any pretense at a fair hearing of charges, this man is ignominiously dismissed from the high post which he was awarded on the basis of his magnificent and lifelong service to his native state.

* * *

We say again: *it is happening here.* This sort of business is Fascism. is *native American Naziism* in action. It is down on all fours with the obscene performances of the German-American Bund, only even more dangerous in that it has succeeded in seizing control of the governmental apparatus of a great American state and of a great university which proudly claims to be the oldest state university in America.

Talmadgism, like any other brand of Fascism, is a threat to the democracy of its neighbors, so we in Alabama have quite as much cause for alarm as the embattled Georgians who are striving to throw off this evil thing which has descended upon them. If the hosts of those who love democracy and human justice and progress here in the South will mobilize and come to the aid of hard-pressed Georgia, this tidal wave of the past which is Talmadgism can be dashed back into the dark depths from which it rose.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

EXCITING TIMES IN GEORGIA

Many Northerners must have withheld comment on a recent episode in Georgia, because they knew that Southerners do not take kindly to toplofty advice from Northerners. If Governor Talmadge wished to get rid of two eminent educators who were not born in Georgia, and if to that end he purged his State Board of Regents, raised the issue of "racial co-education" and deprived his State of some outside foundation money as well as of the two outside educators, that seemed to be Georgia's business. Georgia didn't have to have Mr. Talmadge for Governor if it didn't care for him.

But now we note that there is insurrection in Georgia itself. The Atlanta Constitution and The Atlanta Journal have been criticizing the Governor. Apparently, affairs have not reached the pass where the offended Executive can suppress newspapers by force. But he has a card up his sleeve. If they don't, he says, "correct their attitude, I'm not going to give them any news."

The outcome will be watched with interest from this vantage point north of the Mason and Dixon line. Meanwhile the Governor is holding firm on his Talmadgian line. He can't turn the clock back, but he refuses to turn it ahead. His neighbors in the Tennessee and Alabama capitals have proclaimed daylight saving. He won't do it. The kind of time that was good enough for his great-grandfather is good enough for him.

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tennessee

Georgia Has A 'Duce'

Gov. Gene Talmadge of Georgia, having mired himself deeply by tampering with the state's university system for purely partisan political purposes, now rears back and announces that the Atlanta Constitution and Journal will get no more news from the Cracker Capitol unless "they correct their attitude." As a bonus to this dispensation, Governor Talmadge said there would be another daily paper in Atlanta "if they don't correct their attitude." Gene better watch out. That stuff about kicking out newspapers for an incorrect "attitude" was copyrighted years agone by Benito Mussolini of Italy and Adolf Hitler of Germany. The Fascists used almost precisely those words in explaining the expulsion of the correspondent of the Chicago Daily News a few weeks ago. Evidently, though, Talmadge thinks Georgia wants a "Duce" and that he is it.

Incidentally, the "attitude" displayed by the Journal and Constitution involved detailed, factual and objective reporting of the trumped-up evidence on which Governor Talmadge and his stooges fired five able educators. It likewise included about as pungent, incisive editorial comment as we have lately seen. In short, the "attitude" that so irks red-galused Talmadge was identical with the exercise of freedom of the press, and not anywhere in history is there any record of any "Duce"—big or two-bit size—who thought that "attitude" anything but "incorrect."

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Cocking Editorial Draws More Praise

EDITOR, Atlanta World: I congratulate you upon the splendid editorial which appeared in your paper Tuesday, upon the deplorable state of affairs which exist in our state. The editorial was not only timely, but well expressed and forceful, and we need more of that kind to help your readers to think straight upon the great problems which confront us.

Again, congratulations and best wishes, from my husband and me.

(Mrs.) NELLIE M. TOWNS,
Atlanta, Ga.

56k-1941
New York Age
New York, N. Y.

TALMADGE-COCKING AFFAIR

Across The Desk

By LUDLOW W. WERNER

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S adopted state, Georgia, figured prominently in the news last week with the Governor of the state, Eugene Talmadge, ousting the president of the Georgia Teachers College, the dean of the University of Georgia and several other white educators merely for being sympathetic to, or advocating, racial equality in the schools.

It may be that Governor Talmadge was jealous of the publicity his predecessor, E. D. Rivers, received the week before with a revelation that he ran a wholesale pardon mill while in office and even used his colored chauffeur in the alleged racket.

It could be that Governor Talmadge had a "mad" on Negroes because ex-Governor Rivers allowed his Negro chauffeur the privilege of recommending pardons. It could be, too, that Governor Talmadge figured that Negroes who comprise about 41 per cent of the population, are due sometime soon to get a break as result of the President's executive order against discrimination in national defense. Whatever the cause of his peeve, Governor Talmadge certainly believes in doing things up right. No halfway measures for him; it's got to be whole hog or nothing, he must have reasoned, so he proceeded to cut the whole hog. His purge, like his sins, will rise up to plague him and he will live to rue the day when he openly started his race-baiting activities.

Ludlow W. Werner

It all started several weeks ago when charges were brought by Talmadge that Dr. Walter D. Cocking, dean of the University of Georgia School of Education, and Dr. Marvin S. Pittman, president of the Georgia Teachers College, had advocated racial equality in the school system of the state. The charges were transmitted to the Board of Regents who overrode the Governor and voted to rehire the educators by the close vote of 8 to 7. Not daunted by his failure, Talmadge went to work on the Board of Regents, fired three of them, appointed three others to fill the vacancies, then presented his charges against the two educators for the second time.

Last Monday, after a tumultuous public hearing in the House of Representatives, the hand-picked Regents voted 10 to 5 to dismiss the two educators, after the Governor himself personally appeared to present the charges. The case against Dean Cocking was based on excerpts from the book, "Brown America," written by Dean Edwin R. Embree of Chicago, president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund; testimony by Mrs. Sylla W. Hamilton, former University of Georgia teacher, and a charge by Regent James S. Peters that Cocking was disbursing Rosenwald money in Georgia "to insinuate such things as this (racial equality) through our back doors."

"So long," Regent Peters said, "as the Rosenwald Fund aided our colored folks they were welcome, but when they put a book like this ("Brown America") in our libraries, or attempt to push doctrines like this through our back doors, I, for one, am going to meet them at the back door and tell them they can't get in Georgia."

Peters continued by reading an excerpt from the book: "The South is coming to realize the cost of prejudice is great in maintenance of two schools, two libraries, section waiting rooms, separate passenger cars, and white and colored nurses and county welfare agents."

He vehemently declared: "Throughout his book the thought runs, 'erase the feeling of superiority of the white man, not lift the black up.' They want them (the Negroes) to use the same schools, ride in the same trains. They want to pull the white man down and draw the races together. It means they want intermarriage, that's what it means."

The crowd cheered as Governor Talmadge shouted: "They won't do it!" It was the same Governor Talmadge who as Editor Talmadge had written editorially in his paper: "I hope the children of the future will be able to attend Georgia schools and be able to sit down without finding a nigger beside them."

The crowd also cheered as the stooge of Talmadge, Superior Court Judge Joe Ben Jackson, shouted: "Any unintelligent white man, if he is white, is better than the best educated nigger on earth."

Adding his approval to these race-baiters was L. W. "Chip" Roberts, former secretary of the Democratic National Committee, former secretary of the United States Treasury, member of the Georgia Board of Regents and warm personal friend of President Roosevelt.

Singularly enough, July 14, was the date and Dean Cocking, a member of President Roosevelt's advisory council on education, called this to the attention of his peresecutors with the following dramatic statement:

"July 14 was a great day of national celebration on the yearly calendar of the Republic of France, for it marked the birth of democracy in that nation. Today, in the year 1941, the French people have been forbidden to celebrate their birth of democracy, for Feuhrer Hitler has said that democracy is dead. Today is July 14 in Georgia, also."

Prominent among national figures who quickly condemned these race-baiters was a great Southern newspaper editor, Herbert Agar, of the Louisville Courier-Journal, who declared that Governor Talmadge that he was "guilty of lynching academic freedom in Georgia." Mr. Agar informed both Cocking and Pittman that they have the "full support of Fight for Freedom, Inc., in your fight against intolerance

Speaking for the executive committee of Fight for Freedom, Inc., and bigotry in Georgia. Fight for Freedom believes the survival of democracy is predicated on the military defeat of Hitler, but we also feel certain that your ouster because you believed democracy was for all races and creeds is a blow to freedom in our own country."

The editor told Talmadge and Robert that "Hitler might well be proud that his principles have won a battle in America without the firing of one shot or the dispatch of one division. The Axis agents who were sent home today on the West Point could not have done better.

"The Four Freedoms which President Roosevelt has outlined cannot survive unless Hitler is defeated. But they cannot survive in our own country if persons who prate about American principles practice the methods of Hitlerism here."

....To which, Mr. Agar, we add "Amen."

Cartersville, Ga. News-Tribune
June 26, 1941

TALMADGE PUNCHES HARD

Gene Talmadge usually finishes those things he starts.

Some of those obstructing him discovered this when he gave Georgia the three-dollar tag by executive order; it proved so popular the administration that followed cut the minimum down to $2.50.

Governor Talmadge has taken out after those "foreign professors" with ideas about inter-racial social equality that are not wanted in the South, ideas that may be popular in Iowa and Ohio and New York but are distasteful to Georgians. If acceptance of those ideas is the price Georgia is to pay for certain educational funds, we can get along without them.

The South long ago found out how to get along peacefully with the negro, and it needs no uplifting at the hands of those who wrote our history books from a Northern slant and now have come South to teach those books.

Those in the North who disagree with this stand will holler "Prejudice", but the fact is, the South has no prejudice against the negro in the sense that he is held down. The South certainly has its own right, without the cry of "Prejudice" being raised, to say with whom its white population shall associate on the basis of social equality. Some folks in New York and Ohio and Iowa,, we suppose, reserve the right to say who are invited guests in their homes, even among the white populations of thoso states.

As a matter of fact, the South has helped the negro to find his place on a broad scale. Atlanta is one of the largest centers of negro education in the world. Negroes have contributed to the progress of the South and have been recognized for it, as in the case of Dr. George Washington Carver, of Tuskegee, and the late Dr. John Hope, of Atlanta University. Atlanta named one of its negro schools for Booker T. Washington.

No, we in the South want to get along with the negro, but we want to do it in our own way, a way that has been found acceptable to both whites and negroes, and a way which and has called for the resignations of we have heard some disgusted resi- three members of the Board of Regents of New York wish their State had adopted.

His medicine may be strong stuff, Governor Talmadge has discovered but it gets results.—Rome News-another law by which his aim may be accomplished in the case at bar,

56k-1941
New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Across The Desk

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PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S adopted state, Georgia, figured prominently in the news last week with the Governor of the state, Eugene Talmadge, ousting the president of the Georgia Teachers College, the dean of the University of Georgia and several other white educators merely for being sympathetic to, or advocating, racial equality in the schools.

It may be that Governor Talmadge was jealous of the publicity his predecessor, E. D. Rivers, received the week before with a revelation that he ran a wholesale pardon mill while in office and even used his colored chauffeur in the alleged racket.

It could be that Governor Talmadge had a "mad" on Negroes because ex-Governor Rivers allowed his Negro chauffeur the privilege of recommending pardons. It could be, too, that Governor Talmadge figured that Negroes who comprise about 41 per cent of the population, are due sometime soon to get a break as result of the President's executive order against discrimination in national defense. Whatever the cause of his peeve, Governor Talmadge certainly believes in doing things up right. No halfway measures for him; it's got to be whole hog or nothing, he must have reasoned, so he proceeded to cut the whole hog. His purge, like his sins, will rise up to plague him and he will live to rue the day when he openly started his race-baiting activities.

Ludlow W. Werner

It all started several weeks ago when charges were brought by Talmadge that Dr. Walter D. Cocking, dean of the University of Georgia School of Education, and Dr. Marvin S. Pittman, president of the Georgia Teachers College, had advocated racial equality in the school system of the state. The charges were transmitted to the Board of Regents who overrode the Governor and voted to rehire the educators by the close vote of 8 to 7. Not daunted by his failure, Talmadge went to work on the Board of Regents, fired three of them, appointed three others to fill the vacancies, then presented his charges against the two educators for the second time.

Last Monday, after a tumultuous public hearing in the House of Representatives, the hand-picked Regents voted 10 to 5 to dismiss the two educators, after the Governor himself personally appeared to present the charges. The case against Dean Cocking was based on excerpts from the book, "Brown America," written by Dean Edwin R. Embree of Chicago, president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund; testimony by Mrs. Sylla W. Hamilton, former University of Georgia teacher, and a charge by Regent James S. Peters that Cocking was disbursing Rosenwald money in Georgia "to insinuate such things as this (racial equality) through our back doors."

"So long," Regent Peters said, "as the Rosenwald Fund aided our colored folks they were welcome, but when they put a book like this ("Brown America") in our libraries, or attempt to push doctrines like this through our back doors, I, for one, am going to meet them at the back door and tell them they can't get in Georgia."

Peters continued by reading an excerpt from the book: "The South is coming to realize the cost of prejudice is great in maintenance of two schools, two libraries, section waiting rooms, separate passenger cars, and white and colored nurses and county welfare agents."

He vehemently declared: "Throughout his book the thought runs, 'erase the feeling of superiority of the white man, not lift the black up.' They want them (the Negroes) to use the same schools, ride in the same trains. They want to pull the white man down and draw the races together. It means they want intermarriage, that's what it means."

The crowd cheered as Governor Talmadge shouted: "They won't do it!" It was the same Governor Talmadge who as Editor Talmadge had written editorially in his paper: "I hope the children of the future will be able to attend Georgia schools and be able to sit down without finding a nigger beside them."

The crowd also cheered as the stooge of Talmadge, Superior Court Judge Joe Ben Jackson, shouted: "Any unintelligent white man, if he is white, is better than the best educated nigger on earth."

Adding his approval to these race-baiters was L. W. "Chip" Roberts, former secretary of the Democratic National Committee, former secretary of the United States Treasury, member of the Georgia Board of Regents and warm personal friend of President Roosevelt.

Singularly enough, July 14, was the date and Dean Cocking, a member of President Roosevelt's advisory council on education, called this to the attention of his peresecutors with the following dramatic statement:

"July 14 was a great day of national celebration on the yearly calendar of the Republic of France, for it marked the birth of democracy in that nation. Today, in the year 1941, the French people have been forbidden to celebrate their birth of democracy, for Feuhrer Hitler has said that democracy is dead. Today is July 14 in Georgia, also."

Prominent among national figures who quickly condemned these race-baiters was a great Southern newspaper editor, Herbert Agar, of the Louisville Courier-Journal, who declared that Governor Talmadge that he was "guilty of lynching academic freedom in Georgia." Mr. Agar informed both Cocking and Pittman that they have the "full support of Fight for Freedom, Inc., in your fight against intolerance and bigotry in Georgia. Fight for Freedom believes the survival of democracy is predicated on the military defeat of Hitler, but we also feel certain that your ouster because you believed democracy was for all races and creeds is a blow to freedom in our own country."

The editor told Talmadge and Robert that "Hitler might well be proud that his principles have won a battle in America without the firing of one shot or the dispatch of one division. The Axis agents who were sent home today on the West Point could not have done better.

"The Four Freedoms which President Roosevelt has outlined cannot survive unless Hitler is defeated. But they cannot survive in our own country if persons who prate about American principles practice the methods of Hitlerism here."

....To which, Mr. Agar, we add "Amen."

Cartersville, Ga. News-Tribune
June 26, 1941

TALMADGE PUNCHES HARD

Gene Talmadge usually finishes those things he starts.

Some of those obstructing him discovered this when he gave Georgia the three-dollar tag by executive order; it proved so popular the administration that followed cut the minimum down to $2.50.

Governor Talmadge has taken out after those "foreign professors" with ideas about inter-racial social equality that are not wanted in the South, ideas that may be popular in Iowa and Ohio and New York but are distasteful to Georgians. If acceptance of those ideas is the price Georgia is to pay for certain educational funds, we can get along without them.

The South long ago found out how to get along peacefully with the negro, and it needs no uplifting at the hands of those who wrote our history books from a Northern slant and now have come South to teach those books.

Those in the North who disagree with this stand will holler "Prejudice", but the fact is, the South has no prejudice against the negro in the sense that he is held down. The South certainly has its own right, without the cry of "Prejudice" being raised, to say with whom its white population shall associate on the basis of social equality. Some folks in New York and Ohio and Iowa,, we suppose, reserve the right to say who are invited guests in their homes, even among the white populations of those states.

As a matter of fact, the South has helped the negro to find his place on a broad scale. Atlanta is one of the largest centers of negro education in the world. Negroes have contributed to the progress of the South and have been recognized for it, as in the case of Dr. George Washington Carver, of Tuskegee, and the late Dr. John Hope, of Atlanta University. Atlanta named one of its negro schools for Booker T. Washington.

No, we in the South want to get along with the negro, but we want to do it in our own way, a way that has been found acceptable to both whites and negroes, and a way which we have heard some disgusted residents of New York wish their State had adopted.

Governor Talmadge has discovered another law by which his aim may be accomplished in the case at bar, but it gets results.—Rome News-Tribune.

His medicine may be strong stuff,
and has called for the resignations of
three members of the Board of Regents.

Time
Chicago, Illinois

EDUCATION

Associated Press

COCKING (*leaving witness chair*) AND TALMADGE
There was hitting and hollering.

Lynching in Georgia

Not since the Tennessee monkey trial had there been such clownish witch-hunting as went on in Georgia last week. Cigar-chewing, red-suspendered Gene Talmadge ran amok through Georgia colleges, chasing furriners (*i.e.* non-Georgians) and Negro-befrienders. "There was a lynching in . . . the Capitol of Georgia Monday," said the Atlanta *Journal*, describing the ouster of Walter Dewey Cocking as dean of University of Georgia's College of Education (TIME, July 21). At week's end the Governor had knocked out two more important Georgia educators and provoked serious retaliation.

Dean Cocking, a furriner born in Iowa, had been accused of promoting a graduate school where Negroes and whites might study together. He had also been messing around with a "subversive" organization —the Julius Rosenwald Fund which has spent some $15,000,000 supporting education of Negroes and whites in the South).

Last week, in a packed hall in the Capitol, the Board of Regents held a hearing. The Governor, himself a regent, was there, munching his lunch and prompting his fellow board members. Regent James S. Peters waved a copy of *Brown America*, a book by the Rosenwald Fund's President Edwin Rogers Embree, charged it preached Negro-white equality. Cried he: "Negroes will ride in the same railroad cars, sit in the same schools, go to the same lavatories as white men."

"They won't do it," shouted Talmadge.

Regent Peters added that Dean Cocking had helped spend Rosenwald Funds in Georgia (the State University system got $325,000 of Rosenwald money in the last five years), therefore was guilty of disseminating Embree ideas.

Said Talmadge to Peters: "Hit the chair and holler." Peters hit, hollered. Cried Talmadge: "Tell 'em about the niggers from Tuskegee visitin' the college [Georgia Teachers] at Statesboro." Peters related that Negroes had munched sandwiches on the campus with whites.

Hearing over, the board voted 10-to-5 to fire not only Dean Cocking but "Furriner" (Mississippi-born) Marvin S. Pittman, president of Georgia State Teachers College and Georgia-born J. Curtis Dixon, vice chancellor of the State University system. Said Talmadge: "Dixon was just as much tied up with the Rosenwald Fund as Cocking was." Next day, with pixie logic, Talmadge chose as Cocking's successor a furriner from Maryland, Dr. Edwin Pusey, who is also a trustee of a Negro school in Georgia (Fort Valley) supported by Rosenwald Funds.

Educators, North and South, lost no time in rebuking Talmadge. The General Education Board, which has contributed $25,000 a year to the University of Georgia and last year pledged $2,500,000 for building a university center in Atlanta, rejected a Georgia application for $74,000 for the next three years. The Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools began an investigation of "political interference" in the university. If the association dropped Georgia from its accredited list, its degrees would not be recognized in other States and enrollment would decline.

Unruffled, Governor Talmadge retorted: "We credit our own schools down here." At week's end he was in hot pursuit of furrin textbooks.

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

Dictator's Way

The refusal of Georgia's Board of Regents to renew the contracts of Dean Cocking of the University of Georgia School of Education, Dr. Pittman, president of the State Teachers College, and several other well-known educators for alleged advocacy of racial equality has again brought the name of Gov. Eugene Talmadge to the attention of the Nation. The ousting of these educators, suspect because of their association with the Julius Rosenwald Fund which has done so much to aid colored people, should not be viewed merely as a racial issue. Such is not the case, as is evidenced by the fact that prominent citizens, including the president of the University of Georgia, appeared to plead the cause of the dismissed professors. Furthermore, the Board of Regents first voted to reengage Dean Cocking, despite the charges brought before it by the Governor. The chief executive thereupon removed three dissenting regents and made sure that the reconstituted body would follow his recommendations.

It only obscures the real issue to assume that the status of the Negro or the cause of academic freedom is involved in this latest successful effort of the Governor to impose his will upon State agencies. The "Wild Man from Sugar Creek" is just running true to form. His methods are certainly well known to the people of Georgia who have thrice elected him to serve as chief executive. A friend and admirer of the late Huey Long, Gov. Talmadge likewise has shown a wonderful capacity for getting rid of the kind of opposition that has an annoying habit of cropping up in democratic communities. In his first administration, when the Highway Commissioners—elected State officials—refused to cut personnel, the Governor ordered out the militia, proclaimed martial law around the Highway Department offices, ousted certain members, and appointed new ones amenable to his will. Something similar happened to the Public Service Commission whose members, after being suspended for failing promptly to cut public utility rates, were put on trial, dismissed, and superseded by appointees more pleasing to the Governor.

With such achievements to his credit, the Governor no doubt concludes that he is warranted in extending his rule of absolutism to the State's institutions of learning. Fortunately, many people who preserve silence when politicians are fighting politicians become very articulate when politicians invade the domain of educators. Georgians who have the reputation of their State at heart will be aroused by this latest high-handed action of their Governor. The people of Georgia generally have ample reason to repent voting into office a chief executive whose desire for power is greater than his love for democracy.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
July 4, 1941

WILL TALMADGE GAIN POPULAR SUPPORT?

Editor Constitution: I thoroughly agree with your stand against Governor Talmadge which Ralph McGill ably expressed in his column.

Indeed, the politics of the state have come to a pretty pass when the Governor, shirking his official duties, having been in office for less than six months, begins his political campaign for re-election. But worst of all to start his campaign by an appeal to the prejudicies of the ignorant classes of people. Just as Hitler appealed to t prejudices of the German people by his anti-Semite policy, so our honorable Gene is appealing to our people to go into battle against the Negroes and out-of-staters who have done so much to further the cause of education in the Empire State of the south.

With such a Governor at the capitol, surely little good can come to the good people who elected him as their representative leader. How will the people respond to this purge of some of their best educational directors? Let us hope that they will respond not as the Germans did, but as Americans and with God's help vote into office a decent, honest administration next time.

ROBERT GIBBONS.
Fort Gaines, Ga.

APPRECIATION FOR

56k-1941

TALMADGE- COCKING AFFAIR

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

The Pulse of the Public

The Constitution invites expression of opinion by its readers. This column is open for that purpose. All communications must be signed and all are subject to editing for conservation of space. Brevity makes argument effective and impels attention.

FROM AN INDIGNANT TAXPAYER.

Editor Constitution: Congratulations on your fearless stand in Talmadge matter. His statement and action have damaged Georgia's national prestige more than any one thinks in the past ten years. As the daughter of George Foster Peabody I would be unworthy of him if I did not record my indignation as a Georgia taxpayer as well as New York state.

MARJORIE PEABODY WAITE.
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

A SIGNIFICANT DETAIL

Editor Constitution: Congratulations on your very full, accurate, though perhaps too temperate report on the proceedings at the capitol.

The whole story is there, with one small but perhaps, significant exception. Your reporters do not point out that Ernest Cannon's affidavit was notarized by one R. F. Wood.

L. R. CHUBB.
Atlanta.

SWALLOWED IT HOOK AND LINE

Editor, Constitution: How is it that some people say they are for our President and straightway they vote for and elect to high office some of his greatest outstanding enemies?

Do you remember about nine years ago? There was a certain fellow in office, whose name has been broadcast, not only in Georgia, but to this U. S. A. as being very truthful; do you remember him telling the people, "If you will elect me to fill another term in office, I pledge you my word I'll retire to my wife's farm and spend the residue of my days fishing and hunting?"

Now he has been gunning for everyone who had cause to ask questions, or show the white of an eye; firing, vetoing, and pardoning promiscuously.

Do you remember about a year ago? The same fellow went out sucker fishing again, telling the people he had learned his lesson, and if they would elect him to office he would be nice. They fell for it, swallowed hook and line. As soon as he was installed, he seemed to relapse with that old fever, waving the bloody shirt and battle ax. I thought he would. The truth of the matter is, that old fever of hate, envy and spite, in a deceptive heart, just had to burn to the surface.

A. J. WATSON.
Stonewall, Ga.

PRAISES GOVERNOR

Editor Constitution: Our Governor has taken a courageous and an admirable stand in this purge. It takes a man of courage. I think every southern man and woman should bow their heads in prayer and give thanks. There is too much made over the Negroes now.

One of the speakers of the Regents made the remark that in a manner the Democrats are dead. No indeed. Our forefathers before us were Democrats, we are Democrats, and we die one. The Governor is not to blame. The Board of Regents voted them out. I am speaking for 800 regular voters.

We are proud of our Governor and every man on the Board of Regents. You can see good, true, Democratic blood running in their veins. Right here under our noses, the Communists are holding meetings. We don't want their kind in our schools. The Governor should be commended and not criticized to take the stand he has. It is not for votes he is thinking of, but our boys and girls.

MRS. FRANCIS JOHNSON,
Supreme Grand Hornet,
Order of the Hornets.
Atlanta.

NOW, HIS VOICE IS STILLED

Editor Constitution: I have been following with the keenest interest your paper's fight to uphold democracy in our educational system.

As a selectee with approximately three months behind me, I have taken great pains in upholding my state's reputation among my fellows. In a friendly way we have argued the merits of our respective states and I have held my ground with New Yorkers, Pennsylvanians, boys from Ohio, New Jersey, Illinois and Kansas.

In the past two weeks, however, these fellows have been following (as I have also) the Cocking-Pittman ruckus.

You can sympathize with me when I say that for once my voice has been stilled. They are making the great mistake of taking "Fuehrer" Talmadge for a typical narrow-minded southerner!

For years, as a native Atlantan, I have enjoyed The Constitution. Thank God for a great newspaper which has the courage of moral convictions to stand for the right and lift the shield of democracy a little higher.

My sole regret is that all of the fellows of my company don't have the opportunity to read your great newspaper. I never feel that a day in the Army is complete without reading The Atlanta Constitution.

May you always fight for the right.

PRIVATE ARNOLD B. PARKER.
Augusta, Ga.

WE MUST WORK FOR BETTER MEN IN POLITICS

Editor Constitution: In ordinary peaceful and prosperous times, the businessmen of Georgia would stand, amusedly, by and watch the 1942 election go off on the one issue of the school purge—its continuation or cessation.

However, in 1942, businessmen must, and will go into politics. Harried by bureaucracy, threatened by taxation, infested by racketeering, capitalism must be made tolerable, or Socialism, born of revenge, will give us its inevitable dictator.

In 1942, the issue must be whether or not usurers, panderers, slanderers, assassins, shysters and monopolists infesting business and politics will be tried, convicted and actually punished without benefit of pardon, and regardless of their previous contributions to church, charity or political party.

In lieu of verbal promises, the winners of the 1942 elections will have to submit written platforms, based on the constitution or amendments thereof. No "smoke screens" will fool our now thoroughly aroused—because frightened—people.

J. L. R. BOYD.
Atlanta.

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

Such a World

Clean Up the Textbooks

* * *

Real Trouble In Georgia Lies With That Committee

* * *

Brewton and The Telegraph Fighting On This for Years

—By W. T. Anderson—

W. W. BREWTON, of College Park, Ga., for many years has devoted a large part of his time and talents to a study of the textbooks taught in the schools and colleges of Georgia. Deeply devoted to the ideals and traditions of the South, he has felt that these textbooks have perverted the truth and distorted the minds of the rising generation. He has been a militant crusader for the purging of this alien teaching.

In the course of his work he has written excellent biographies of Robert Toombs and Thomas E. Watson and a book on civics which was offered for use in the Georgia schools, but not accepted. He is in a position to make some interesting disclosures as to a situation which Governor Talmadge is seeking to correct.

Mr. Brewton's efforts to eliminate subversive text books from our educational system are in line with those of The Telegraph over a long period, specifically in its exposure of the social science textbooks and the communistic advocacy of Dr. Harold Rugg, once approved by the state board of education and not yet definitely condemned by that body.

In this connection it is my conviction that Governor Talmadge ought to see that some competent and dependable person, such as I estimate Mr. Brewton to be, is definitely and permanently engaged to read every textbook now being used or proposed to be used in the educational system in Georgia, and call to the attention of the regents or the educational board the pages and paragraphs in such textbooks that may be open to criticism from the Georgia viewpoint. As a matter of course, the state board of education cannot do this work, and to leave matters as they are subjects us to a repetition of the same unfortunate situation recently disclosed.

As Dr. Pittman testified in the Atlanta hearing, there are 30,000 books in the Statesboro College library, and Pittman had nothing to do with their selection, nor could he read all of them and be responsible for their contents.

In the meantime, it is a pleasure to have Mr. Brewton as "guest columnist" for today with the following communication:

* * *

SAYS MR. BREWTON:

"When I left Emory College in 1917 I had a strong feeling that I had been robbed. When I read Aleck Stephens's Constitutional View of the Late War Between the States in 1927 I knew I had been robbed and I knew how and by whom. I had to stumble on the Stephens book—the South had permitted it to go out of print, and, as an eminent Macon lawyer told me, Mercer University threw it out of the window for Northern books even before it went out of print.

"Aleck Stephens rewrote that book in shorter form for elementary Georgia schools, but Georgia school teachers and administrators threw that out of the window and it also is out of print. Indeed, Stephen's elementary book was called a history of the United States, but it contained so many principles and facts that were Southern that it was not regarded as eligible—it didn't bootlick the Northern "boards" and "philanthropy" factories. It thus took me fifteen years to find out for certain I had been robbed of my heritage and who robbed me. At Emory I tried to get the faculty to let me invite Thomas E. Watson there to make an address on France, but they refused to do it on the ground he was against foreign missions. This notwithstanding the fact he lived right down the road from them at Thomson.

"I tried later to do the same at Mercer without avail. Yet both of those institutions today will bring back their expatriates from the North and heap honors on them. Watson, a Mercer alumnus, was adjudged unfit to appear on the Mercer campus for the sole reason he stayed in Georgia and fought for Georgia without getting New York's permission.

* * *

"THERE IS NOT a single history book in a single school in America which gives Southern history, and I challenge every single school board or faculty in the state of Georgia to give me a hearing and put me to the test.

I will agree to go forever branded a common liar if I do not prove my charge. That's fair—it ought to work; but in the past it has failed to work for the simple reason that these traitorous teachers are afraid to be unmasked; they are afraid the righteous wrath of patriot Georgians will drive them

from their seats if it once becomes known that they are using Georgia taxes to do nothing but dump down in Georgia the culture of somebody a thousand miles away. Some of these teachers say they cannot help themselves because there are no books that give the South, but why are they not crying out to the South and to the civilized world that there are none, and why do they go on teaching what they know is a lie without once raising their voices against it?

"Since 1927, when the scales of error fell from my own eyes, I have tramped from Atlanta to New Orleans shouting that the books were false—by acts of omission and commission—and I have been hooted off of virtually every scholastic campus we have, and out of the office of virtually every capitalist who says the war is over and he doesn't want to hear anything more about the South's past. Yet the fool is taxed to compel his children to hear more of the American past that omits the South.

* * *

"THE HUE AND CRY raised against Eugene Talmadge, governor of Georgia, for doing politically what ought long ago to have been done by the teachers themselves, had just as well be stopped for it will come to nought. What Talmadge is now doing with respect to Georgia teachers, who stood by while their own people were defamed in their own schools and did not open their mouths, is just the beginning. Even if it's politics, it had better be done as politics than not done at all.

"This is one time Gene Talmadge is the instrument of destiny whether he knows it or not. He is beginning nothing; he is simply a culmination. His purge is nothing but retribution. The people of Georgia had a right to expect leadership instead of treason from their teachers— and lo! everywhere you turn you find a teacher who is bought and kept. They cannot deny it. Their rage comes from the fact their conduct is now unmasked. And of course it's just the beginning.

"When the people of Georgia see the full results of 75 years of Georgia educational treason they are going to overturn the whole educational system of the state as they long ago ought to have done. What's the good of paying out millions to build modern school houses in which to teach Georgia children that their own fathers are not fit to be heard in their own house?

"But the teachers deny this—they say find it in the book that anybody in the South is called a traitor. It is not in the book—no it isn't, there isn't anything about them in the books at all, and that is precisely the point. I can take the history books one by one and show instantly that our state is virtually unmentioned. When I have done that, I have done all that is necessary to show that the books are nothing but our own doom.

"God Almighty still stands on the Fifth Commandment delivered on Mount Sinai. He says that we honor our fathers and mothers in order that our days may be long in the land He gave us; but that is no less than saying that if we do not honor them our days will be short. It simply means what all secular history has shown for a thousand years, that peoples pass into the hands of their enemies by failing to maintain what God gave them.

"IF THE SOUTH is not fit to maintain, then God Almighty made a mistake in creating the South with her own principles; and whoever accuses the Deity of mistakes is nothing but the kind of atheist and blasphemer as those who have launched propaganda to substitute their private "philanthropy" for God's truths and nature's laws.

"Ever since the War Between the States, the people of the South have been stepping back and stepping back every time a Northern dollar came here, and have been consenting to the utter annihilation of their own culture simply because somebody else does not like that culture and wants to substitute for it something else.

"Education; that is, what they call education—the present educational system in the South—is the channel that was chosen for this infamous work right after that war. And failure of Southern capital to stand up and tell Northern capital: "You are not sovereign over this matter — I am," has thrown to the mercy of Northern capital all the teaching machinery of the South; and this machinery is now revealed to have sold out—there can be no denial of it. There it is, plain as daylight.

* * *

"GEORGIANS who have not sold out, who do not get up and bark the tenets of the South's enemies in order to bootlick somebody, should meet immediately in solemn conclave and expose to the general public the wretched textbooks used in our schools, and let our people have the true light on this matter. It is plain the schools and colleges are not going to do it. They were looked to do it but they did not do it—they sold out. They knew better, but they sold out. It is now up to the patriot laymen of the state, male and female, to take these books up, one by one, and expose them. What about a Southern History Institute right there in Macon?"

News
Birmingham, Ala.

ging Of Colleges' oraries Probably Next Step Of Talmadge

Two Volumes Dealing With Race Question Are Governor's Latest Targets

ATLANTA (AP) — Gov. Eugene Talmadge may turn to a scouting of books in Georgia colleges now that a revamped board of regents has upheld him by removing two state eductors he accused of favoring racial equality.

Two books, "Brown America," by Edwin R. [illegible], of Chicago, president of the Rosenwald Foundation, and "Calling America," a compilation by various authors, figured prominently in a hearing that resulted in the state board of regents voting, 10-to-5, not to reemploy Dean Walter D. Cocking of the University of Georgia's school of education and Dr. Marvin S. Pittman, president of the Georgia Teachers College.

Testimony brought out that "Calling America," a book containing a full-page picture of a Negro in chains, was used at the teachers' college and also was in the libraries of some other educational institution in the state.

Dr. R. J. Deloach, a teacher at the college, was asked by W. G. Neville, of Statesboro, attorney for Pittman, if he knew of any movement to "get this book out of these other libraries."

Talmadge quickly interjected, "There is a movement now," and later, when reporters asked him if he planned an investigation of textbooks, he said "that will be acted on. The board of regents will look into that."

Pittman said he was not familiar with the book, "Calling America," and had no part in selecting it.

Regent James S. Peters, of Manchester, spokesman for the governor, attempted to tie in the racial charge against Pittman with the use of this book in the college, just as he tried to link the charges against Dean Cocking with the book "Brown America."

He alleged the latter publication espoused racial equality and that Dr. Cocking "probably is the financial agent in the South for the Rosenwald Foundation."

The general charge that he advocated racial equality and the specific allegation that he recommended a teachers' training school near Athens for whites and Negroes were branded as "absolutely false" by Cocking.

Pittman was equally emphatic in denying the charges against him.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

THIS MORNING

by JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES, II

"He is guilty of lynching academic freedom in Georgia . . ."

* * *

This is the official verdict on Eugene Talmadge by the Fight for Freedom Committee. The Georgia governor gets a place on the right hand of Adolf Hitler in the estimate of [illegible] which is more active than any other now against the Nazi menace to America's way. A happy side to this unhappy business of Eugene Talmadge is the unanimity with which he is being condemned by men of light and leading everywhere, and especially in the South. Wherever this writer has been lately on Southern travels he has found press and public unqualified in condemnation of the outbreak of Fascism in Georgia.

* * *

The two greatest crimes any man can commit against the South are (1) the crime of destroying or debauching the educational process upon which our whole hope depends, and (2) the crime of agitating the infinitely delicate and dangerous race question to get a political following. Of both of these crimes at once, in compounded felony, Eugene Talmadge is guilty.

* * *

Pity the poor South that its worst passions can still be played on by men like Talmadge. Pity the Southern Negro that he should be exploited two ways at once, with agitators in his alleged behalf betraying him from the North and agitators against him making political capital of their dishonest game in the South. And pity those of us from the Potomac to the Rio Grande who have to live in the same land with these Negroes and whose hopes of getting along with them peaceably in ways of orderly progress are spoiled by cross fires from demagogic race haters in our midst and damn-fool "champions" of the race outside!

* * *

From Secretary Walter White, of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, comes a long letter about this column's criticism of him for the proposed Negro March on Washington for intimations to his race that its lot in this country is no better than it would be under Adolf Hitler. His point (the letter is too long for reproduction here) is that he had not been able to get action against discrimination in defense jobs in any other way and that "discontent and bitterness were growing like wildfire among Negroes all over the country. . . . Communists were trying as usual to capitalize on this. . . . It was only then that several of us planned as a last resort to get some consideration of the plight of the Negro . . ."

* * *

This column has opposed as loudly as anybody the tendencies to leave the Negro out in the great melee of men and goods and money which the defense program represents. The Negro is as much entitled as other Americans to have wartime jobs substituted for lost peacetime jobs in this crisis. Discriminations make for a serious economic situation as well as a political one. But insofar as Walter White's proposed march on Washington was provoked by "discontent and bitterness which were growing like wildfire," he should consider to what extent he himself and his methods throughout this war crisis have aggravated the very discontent and bitterness against which he says he was forced to act. In his organization's magazine, Crisis, and in his weekly releases, there have been not merely the proper protests against defense job discrimination but all manner of bitter intimations and suggestions, including the one that there wasn't much choice for the Negro between Hitler and Uncle Sam.

* * *

If in all the published words of Walter White's group since Hitler became our supreme national problem there had been one sentence of appreciation for this country "as is," of invocation to his race to put national interest before self interest, of praise for the immense progress Negroes have been permitted to make in America, of what all of us owe the country at a time like this—we could have forgiven him much. His sin is that he has forgotten that there is something at stake in this country now more vital than anything that has to do with the "advancement of colored people"—or with extending the New Deal, or with destroying the New Deal, or putting union labor forward or putting union labor down, or promoting the interests of this race or that, or extending democracy to more people, or confining democracy to more qualified people, etc., etc.

* * *

He is not alone in his sin. There are many others, devoted to many other causes, who have forgotten to salute occasionally the flag that covers all their causes and permits all to be championed.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Talmadge Hints He May Take Post as Head of Education Body

Governor Now Has Seven Appointees Among Eleven Members of State School Control Board.

Governor Talmadge yesterday intimated he might become chairman of the State Board of Education at its meeting Tuesday when he said he planned to find out what part, if any, the Rosenwald Fund plays in the common schools of Georgia.

Asked whom the board probably would elect to succeed the late A. H. Freeman, of Newnan, as chairman, the Governor said he understood the law already provided that the Governor serves in this capacity.

However, a check with the law department revealed that the board must elect one from its number, but this officer does not necessarily have to be the Governor, although former Governor Rivers held the post for the major part of his two terms.

Governor Talmadge will have about the same majority of appointees on this board that he has on the State Board of Regents. He added another to the list yesterday by naming John H. Woodall, of Woodland, to succeed the late Judge Freeman.

During the legislature the Governor appointed successors to six members of the board. This will give him seven members out of a total of 11.

Rosenwald Fund.

Superintendent M. D. Collins said he had not been informed as to whether the Rosenwald Fund would be brought up at Tuesday's organization meeting.

He pointed out that the last school the fund built in the nation was the Eleanor Roosevelt school at Warm Springs, named in honor of the President's wife. President Roosevelt delivered the dedicatory address when this school was opened in March, 1937.

Another item to be taken up at the meeting, Collins said, was the fixing of teachers' salaries, although he said he expected no changes from the present schedule.

Governor Talmadge declined to comment on whether there would be any change of textbooks or the personnel of the professional textbook committees.

There are eight professional textbook committees, consisting of five members each. They study all textbooks and make final recommendations to the board before the texts are adopted for use in the system.

Changes the Subject.

The Board of Education is now publishing an elementary Georgia history by Lawton B. Evans, of Augusta, and Professor E. M. Coulter, of the University of Georgia, in which virtually a whole chapter is devoted to former Governor Rivers under the title of "Georgia Today." The text has full-page pictures of both President Roosevelt and former Governor Rivers.

Governor Talmadge changed the subject when he was asked if he would permit this book to continue on the schoolbook roster.

The governor also said he would push investigation of textbooks being used in the University System by calling for specific information from college librarians as to what books relating to social equality were being used as required reading matter.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Talmadge Writer On Urban League

In his weekly poltical publication, issued yesterday, Governor Talmadge comments on the personnel of the Urban League. The Urban League is a committee to which is submitted problems of education and economics on which Negro leaders desire conference and advice.

The Governor noted that Ralph McGill, executive editor of The Atlanta Constitution, was a member of the committee. The committee membership is as follows: Attorney A. T. Walden, chairman; J. B. Blayton, vice chairman; Sam W. Wood, secretary; Dr. C. H. Johnson, treasurer; Dr. Rufus Clement, Robert L. Cousins, Dr. G. R. Dwelle, George L. Googe, Charles W. Greene, Dr. Willis J. King, Edward M. Kahn, Mrs. B. E. Mays, Ralph McGill, Alonzo G. Moron, Jesse O. Thomas, Mrs. R. D. Tilly, S. W. Walker, the Rev. John C. Wright.

Ralph McGill was the newspaper representative and George L. Googe, A. F. of L. official, the representative of organized labor on the committee.

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

Gene Claims Negro Praise

ATLANTA, [AP] — Governor Eugene Talmadge Monday made public a letter he received from a Negro educator who praised the chief executive for his "magnificent defense" of separate educational programs for whites and Negroes in Georgia.

J. W. Holley, president of the Georgia Normal and Agricultural College at Albany, referred to the ouster of Dean Walter D. Cocking of the University of Georgia and President Marvin S. Pittman of the Georgia Teachers' College — educators accused of advocating racial co-education—and said:

"I will answer fully and effectively the adverse criticism that comes from my own people in Atlanta and the Northern papers and magazines."

The governor immediately replied by inviting the Negro to attend the next board of regents' meeting at Tifton Aug. 11, saying "I want them to hear from you."

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Talmadge View Draws Fire of Negro Group

Governor Denies Race 'Equality Under the Law,' It Says.

By The Associated Press.

Asserting Governor Talmadge had denied its race "equality under the law," a Negro civic and political organization in Atlanta yesterday issued a statement saying:

"If one million Negroes in Georgia must remain half-free, then two million whites can never be wholly free for the simple reason that in order to keep Negroes half-free, the dominant race must stultify its conscience, becloud its spiritual vision."

President J. W. Dobbs, of the Atlanta Civic and Political League, and Secretary Joseph Crawford, said the group unanimously adopted the released statement.

Last week the State Board of Regents declined to re-employ for another term two university system educators accused by Governor Talmadge of advocating racial co-education.

The league statement lauded the Julius Rosenwald Fund in assisting Negro education in the south and regretted "most deeply the callous and ungracious attack made upon it."

Talmadge charged the fund sponsored "intermingling of the races" in schools.

"Equality of opportunity is not synonymous with identity of opportunity," the statement continued. "We do, however, take issue with the Governor of Georgia when he publicly denied to a million Negroes equality under the law.

"And this question has absolutely nothing to do with purely social relations, those being matters in which every individual has the inherent right to determine for himself. If one-third of the people of Georgia is to be denied equality under the law, then our basic law is a farce and our preachments about democracy are the quintessence of hypocrisy itself. . . ."

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

Gene Gets Away With It

The governor of Georgia got away with it.

Employing the kind of ruthless and undemocratic methods made familiar to us by Huey Long in Louisiana and Adolf Hitler in the German Reich, Gene Talmadge has established complete personal control over public higher education in Georgia.

Behind the dismissal of two outstandingly competent educational administrators by Talmadge's "packed" Board of Regents lies as nasty a mess of unproved smears, organized slander-mongering and exploitation of the darkest prejudices as has offended the nostrils of the decent South since the heyday of the Ku Klux Klan.

The university system of Georgia has not merely lost two outstandingly competent and progressive educational administrators, Dean Cocking, of the university's school of education, and President Pittman, of the State Teachers' College; it has lost much of its integrity as well.

The puppet majority of regents who did the governor's bidding in the travesty upon a "hearing" which took place in Atlanta Monday displayed the temper of Quislings in delivering their university system over to political despoilment.

Now the walls defending the freedom of learning are down. Now public higher education in Georgia is open to every sort of vengeful depredation, is subject to being terrorized by the governor or any ignoramus vested with a little political authority.

* * *

Who thinks this is the end of anything more than the first chapter of the sickening story?

The day following the public spectacle in Atlanta two more educators were deprived of their positions without any sort of hearing, J. Curtis Dixon, vice chancellor of the university system, and R. E. Davis, of the state college of agriculture, both native Georgians. Their alleged connection with the Rosenwald Fund, which has contributed so magnificently to the progress of Southern education, was the only excuse given by the governor for this further indefensible invasion of academic freedom.

Already we hear that the governor is going to send his agents into the libraries of the state institutions of higher learning to ferret out any volumes deemed subversive by the mentality now in the political saddle. Perhaps we shall be treated to book-burnings on the Nazi model.

Whatever further measures of harsh repression are decreed by the almighty governor, calamity has already befallen the university system of Georgia.

It may be blacklisted by educators and their associations in the remaining free states of the union.

Teachers honestly devoted to democracy will hesitate to accept positions in the Georgia system.

Morale will collapse within the system. The best remaining professors will desperately attempt to find positions in other states. In their teaching, the constant terror of being informed against by some "planted," or neurotic, or simply unsuccessful student will haunt their minds and inhibit their honest speech. Perhaps a

quotation in their mouths from Thomas Jefferson or Abraham Lincoln or Franklin D. Roosevelt will be enough to convict them of treason to the official philosophy of Talmadgized Georgia. Thereupon the Peach State Gestapo may be turned loose, as it is charged in the Cocking and Pittman cases, to manufacture evidence against them, to poison their home communities against them with outrageous and obscene charges, to terrorize their Negro servants into rifling their private papers and signing fraudulent statements about their personal lives.

Who said it can't happen here? It is happening in Georgia, despite all that an aroused and fighting citizenry can do to stem the undemocratic tide.

And this same Gene Talmadge, who is engaged in destroying democracy in Georgia, stood upon a platform here in Birmingham on the Fourth of July and spoke words in praise of democracy. We have long been told that if Fascism ever came to this country, it would attempt to cover itself with the Stars and Stripes while paying frantic lip service to "democracy." Any incipient American dictator is mighty easy to identify, not by his words, but by his deeds.

Georgia Dean Busted On Racial Issue

By the Associated Press

ATLANTA, July 14—Backed by a Board of Regents shaken up after a previous reverse, Gov. Eugene Talmadge today succeeded in ousting a university dean whom he accused of advocating racial co-education.

After seating four new members appointed to replace men who previously opposed the Governor, the Board of Regents voted 10 to 5 not to re-employ Dr. Walter D. Cocking, dean of the College of Education at the University of Georgia in Athens.

In today's hearing, James S. Peters of Manchester, newly named-regent, extended the previous charges to include implications that Dr. Cocking favors general racial equality. This was based on an assertion—denied by counsel for the dean—that Dr. Cocking is a Georgia representative of the Rosenwald Foundation and that his philanthropic organization advocates racial equality.

The Iowa-born educator denied any advocacy of racial equality.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Men Like Georgia's Governor Keep South Backward And Wretched

IT IS EXCEEDINGLY fortunate for America that men like Eugene Talmadge, governor of Georgia, are rapidly disappearing from public life. And the sooner they disappear entirely, the better will it be for all Americans.

At one time it was considered smart for men who sought public office to gain their objectives by denouncing colored Americans. The man who could yell the most vitriolic epithets concerning colored people climbed into the highest offices.

With the South becoming a wee bit more civilized, apparently candidates for public office attempted to gain votes on merit rather than hate. But apparently Georgia is still sufficiently stupid to elect its officials on anti-Negro slogans.

The rankest and most silly outfit in control of a State in America today is the machine of Eugene Talmadge of Georgia.

Because certain educators in Georgia were intelligent enough to know that there is no such thing as racial superiority, Governor Talmadge kicked them out. "Gene" Talmadge, the hill-billy statesman, shouted at the meeting: "The educators of Georgia must not attempt to erase the superiority of the white people of Georgia."

Governor Talmadge knows that nobody can make anyone superior or inferior to anyone else. "The dumbest white man is superior to the smartest 'n——r'," yelled one of the Governor's henchmen. Any fool knows that such remarks are not true and the statement is a bare-faced lie. And if Talmadge thinks such tommy rot he is crazy.

But Talmadge knows better; he makes those fool statements to appeal to the nitwits whom he hopes will vote for him. Since he undoubtedly does not have the qualifications which would appeal to the intelligence of the electorate, he is forced to appeal to the baser instincts of racial prejudice.

The South is the most backward section of America. It is the most illiterate and the economic poorhouse of the United States. And men of the Talmadge stripe are responsible.

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

'Ruthless, Unprincipled Men' Lambasted by Ousted Educator

GRIFFIN, (AP)—A menace which by "its unlimited rapacity shocks the intellect and exhausts the emotions" threatens democracy in Georgia and in this nation, Walter D. Cocking, ousted dean of the University of Georgia asserted Wednesday.

Cocking asked the Griffin Kiwanis club "shall the forces of despotism and tyranny in the hands of a small group of ruthless and unprincipled men, making use of the twin hates of ignorance and prejudice, destroy our democratic way of life, upset decency among men, permanently shelve fair play and destine the Empire State to a permanent place of decadence?

"Or shall the tides of freedom and righteousness and fair play and decency rise anew . . . to meet the current threats of dictatorship and remove the underlying conditions?"

The educator said "the tools of the despot are blackmail and high-jacking."

He suggested that to preserve the democratic way of life and protect democratic education "every community in America must provide an adequate educational opportunity for all of its citizens. Every community must see to it that all citizens who can benefit from education take advantage of the educational opportunities provided."

Negroes Enter Row

ATLANTA [AP] — Asserting Gov. Eugene Talmadge had denied its race "equality under the law," a Negro civic and political organization Wednesday issued a statement saying:

"If one million Negroes in Georgia must remain half-free, then two million whites can never be wholly free for the simple reason that in order to keep Negroes half-free, the dominant race must stultify its conscience, becloud its spiritual vision."

President J. W. Dobbs of the Atlanta Civic and Political league, and Secretary Joseph Crawford said the group unanimously adopted the statement.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Vote Out Gov.. Talmadge Is Borders' Plea

Urges Negroes To Register And Go to Polls

In a letter to the Atlanta Daily World yesterday, the Rev. William Holmes Borders, pastor of Wheat Street Baptist Church, said the action of Governor Talmadge and his revamped Board of Regents in ousting two noted white educators was "an appeal to prejudice to inflame the animosity of certain whites towards Negroes by dressing the issue in the clothes of social equality.'

Rev. Mr. Borders' entire statement follows:

"EDITOR, Atlanta World: The recent action of the governor of Georgia concerning two professors in our state university system is ill-timed. Within a supposed democracy almost at war with the dictators, the badly-advised governor uses all the tactics of a dictator.

In the second place it is an appeal to prejudice to inflame the animosity of certain whites towards Negroes by dressing the issue in the clothes of social equality. If this intelligent white professor is fired because he is accused of teaching social equality it would be even easier to start a race riot waving this same red flag if the objectives become the Negro rather than the professor.

In the third place Mr. Talmadge as a governor is a poor educator. I for one wonder if the governor has checked other universities in the East, West North, South and even in Europe on the point of contention. Intelligence as to what the remainder of the world deems wise does no harm and there are many chances of genuine help.

In the fourth place there are no superior races, as President Roosevelt pointed out in a recent radio address, when discussing German superiority as related by Hitler. If Germans are not superior over Americans, can it not also be true that whites are not superior over Negroes? I know some Negroes who for me are better at what they are doing than Mr. Talmadge is at being a governor. Marian Anderson and Roland Hayes at music; Just and Carver at science; Owens and Louis at athletes; DuBois and C. S. Johnson as scholars.

In the fifth place this is an act of a coward. No tall, wise, religious son takes an unfair advantage of an underprivileged group.

In the sixth place such action turns the clock of civilization backwards. It wasts energy and time in destroying, when that time and energy might be used constructively in the state in improving education.

In the seventh place the governor must remember that he just happened to be born white. He could have been a Chinese, Indian counts the same. or Negro. If he had been a Negro what would his attitude now be?

A man such as this has no business in an office of power, therefore he should be voted out. Negroes, thousand of Negroes, should register and meet him at the polls where every ballot, black or white.

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(REV.) W. H. BORDERS
Pastor, Wheat Street Baptist Church, Atlanta, Ga.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Albany College President And Governor Agree

Talmadge—Cocking

The "black is black and white is white and ne'er the twain shall meet" speech made six years ago by J. W. Holley, white-haired president of the Georgia State Teachers College at Albany was accepted Friday night by Governor Eugene Talmadge as his stand in the present controversy raging over the high-handed methods he used in the "shake-up" of the University System of Georgia.

The acceptance came in a thirty-minute radio broadcast made over Radio Station WSB in defense of the methods he employed to secure the discharge of Dr. Walter D. Cocking as dean of the University of Georgia educational school and Dr. Marvin S. Pittman as president of the Georgia Teachers College at Statesboro.

The governor had previously pointed to Dr. Holley's speech as laudable in a front page editorial appearing in the current issue of the Statesman, his personal newspaper published at Hapeville.

OLD ADDRESS

The aging, white-haired educator was quoted as saying that Negro units have no place in the University system, that they should be set apart by themselves under a special commission, whose business it would be to build Negro people a school system, based upon the group's special needs.

Dr. Holley contended in the address, which was delivered in 1935 before the general council of the University System at Statesboro, that whites and blacks should be educated in different schools because of their different background, environment and future outlook.

"The great mass of our people need to be trained in agriculture, mechanical arts, the trades and industries and the art of homemaking, the Albany educator stated, according to the governor.

The governor prefaced his address with a summary of statistical matter, tending to prove that he had reduced the state's indebtedness without increasing the cost to tax-payers of the state.

BEHIND-THE-SCENES

Moving down to the historical trial before the newly-inducted Board of Regents on July 14, the governor blandly omitted mention of the behind-the-scenes moves that ended in the resignation and expulsion of three members of the board, who had previously voted to keep Dr. Cocking.

Making repeated references to the "christian democracy he contended he believed in, the state's chief executive sought to fan the flames of racial prejudice through his contention that Dr. Cocking and the Rosenwald Fund were seeking to establish mixed schools in Georgia.

The Governor in his address mentioned the two books, "Brown America" and "Calling America." He pointed out that these books point to co-racial education and were found in some of the libraries of some of the white schools of this state.

Another reference was made to Negroes when the governor quoted briefly from the statement issued Tuesday by a committee of the Atlanta Civic and Political League, an entirely Negro organization. The governor, apparently misinformed. contended that the league was inter-racial.

He derided the league's contention for "equality of opportunity," and quoted the paragraph from the statement reading:: "If one-third of the people of Georgia is to be denied equality under the law, then our basic law is a farce and our preachments about democracy are the quintessence of hyprocrisy itself."

President Holley's Address Of 1935

"ADDRESS TO THE GENERAL COUNCIL OF THE UNIVERSITY SYSTEM AT STATESBORO, GEORGIA, IN 1935 BY J. W. HOLLEY.

"It is a great privilege, Mr. Chancellor, to address this Council on the important subject of 'What Should Be the Place on the Negro Units in the University System?'

"The question might more correctly be put in this form: namely, 'Have the Negro Units Any Place in the University System?' I make bold to say, in the outset, THEY HAVE NOT.

"The background of the Negro is vastly different from that of the white man; his environment is unlike that of the white man, and his future outlook so different, that, it will be impossible to orientate or fuse both races in one educational system. In other words, when a Negro youth a and young white man enter the freshman class of college, the Negro boy enters with a vastly different background, very dissimilar environment and a tremendously different future outlook from that of the white boy, and therefore their training should be different. It would be unfair to both races to try to establish and operate mixed schools — 'Black is black and white is white, and ne'er the twain shall meet.'

"Those Negro units should be set apart by themselves under a special commission, whose business it will be to build our people a school system, based upon our special needs. Courses of study designed for the white children of New England are not suited to the needs of Negro boys and girls of Georgia.

"The great mass of our people need to be trained in Agriculture, Mechanic Arts, the Trades and Industries and the Art of Homemaking.

"Your forefathers, Mr. Chancellor, wrought well in their day.

"Whatever may be said of the hardships of slavery, it must be admitted that the slave owners turned out four million men, women and children, better trained in the Trades and Industries, Morals, Manners and Religions, than any other four million people in all the world. And, by the way, Mr. Chancellor, the Southern white people and the Ancient Egyptians are the only people who ever got any real work out of the Negro and the Jew.

"We came to this country pagans, today there are seven million Protestant Christians among us.

"We came here without a language, [illegible] we speak the proud Anglo-Saxon, which seems destined to become the language of the globe.

"We came here with the shackles of slavery about our wrists, today we are clothed with the American ballot, which makes us citizens of the greatest republic on earth.

"We came naked, today we contribute Two Billion Dollars to the annual income of the nation.

"We came here ignorant, today we have more than one hundred colleges, manned by men and women of our own race.

"We are proud of the achievements of our people, and we want a separate little university of our own. A university made of two or three branches or units, with courses of study based upon the needs of our people.

"Every state in the South has at least one university for Negroes except Georgia, and, Mr. Chancellor, there is no man in the state in better position to divorce these Negro schools from the University System and set them up, separate and distinct from the whites, than yourself, and I trust that you have come to the kingdom at this time for that purpose.

"Give us separate schools from the elementary grades through the graduate schools and we will give to the State a Negro citizenship that will contribute its full quota to the sum total of all that makes for a happy and prosperous commonwealth.

"Give us this, and 'We'll take our stand in Dixie Land, and live and lie for Dixie.' "

Hundreds of Atlantans swamped the Atlanta Daily World Friday night, with telephone calls after the Governor made his speech. They called to say they were not in accord with Mr. Talmadge. They all disagreed with President Holley, of Georgia Normal College, in Albany, whom the Governor quoted to put over his point of separate schools for colored and white students in Georgia.

Macon, Ga., Telegraph
July 22, 1941

Letters to the

Segregation

56k

Editor The Telegraph:

"For God's sake, please advise them to move over yonder by the other white folks. Race strife in the same quarters breeds more trouble for us." Just a common sense plea from the good colored people to the influential for segregation. Observe, if you don't mind facing ugly facts, the humble rental houses of some of your towns and cities and you may see different colors of the little "American tragedies" where colored and whites live side by side. The physician who visits all types of homes says that many of the former have the cleanest houses inside.

While shedding sympathy for children in war-torn foreign countries let's don't neglect the children here in our black-ankle belt.

Perhaps they would want two weeks to decide if the privileged were compelled to take their choice of living in the blackouts over there, or the black-ankle belt here. "Born in defeat and licked before they get in the battle" are the children in such living conditions. To start off with, some of these are very beautiful children, but by unwholesome environment they soon become bond slaves of the three greatest enemies of the races. Ignorance, sin and disease. Occasionally one gets a break and ascends. All baby animals can shift better for themselves than human babies. Even a tiny alligator can go straight to another pond when his home pond dries up. High heaven above, what a need for a revival of courageous Christian living and education!

When a man treats every personality like a human being, irrespective of race or creed, then the stars in their courses will fight for him. Plato defined justice as being the greatest of virtues. Is there any way we can stay in the grace of a just God without giving to every human being the consideration that is justly due him?

R. F. OWEN.
Waycross, Ga.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
July 11, 1941

"Only Ourselves To Blame"

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His first step was the attempt to appoint "Red" Barron, a former athlete at Tech, to the position of vice president, which would place him in line to succeed the 74-year-old president, Dr. M. L. Brittain. It was brought out through the newspapers of the state that Barron left school before he completed his work on a degree, and it was several years later before he received it. He has been serving as president of an agricultural school in Georgia, and has never added any graduate work to his record. For him to succeed a scholarly man like Dr. Brittain was contrary to the ideas of the students of Tech and certainly to thousands of Georgians.

More recently he charged the dean of the College of Education at the University of Georgia with violating southern traditions and advocating the establishment of a school in which both the Negroes and whites would be enrolled. A hearing was held before the Board of Regents and no evidence was produced to support this accusation. The regents voted to reinstate the dean.

It all promises to be another unpleasant incident which will give the state of Georgia a lot of unfavorable publicity. It is just such stunts as these which give people of other sections of the country the idea that the south is an ignorant area, characterized by such people as were portrayed in "Tobacco Road," and in Carl Carmer's book, "The Stars Fell on Alabama."

The race issue will always bring in plenty of attention, and will incite a lot of people who are hipped on the subject of preventing "equality of Negroes and whites."

Talmadge wasn't satisfied with his efforts to tear up the university, and other institutions of that state, he comes along and states that he expects to start a drive to run all "foreign" professors (those who are not natives of Georgia) out of Georgia institutions of higher learning.

Just suppose that every state in the Union fostered the idea of eliminating every college teacher who was not a native of the state in which he happened to be teaching. This would indeed become a narrow-minded, provincial section. In fact, every state in the Union would probably produce a crop of just such men as Eugene Talmadge, so narrow between the eyes that he can't see beyond his nose. So selfish that he can't support anything which does not give him personal benefit. So steeped in his own ignorance that he would place all others in his class.

While we are sympathetic toward our neighbor state for the predicament in which she finds herself, we must say that the people of that state have no one but themselves to blame —they put Gene Talmadge in the driver's seat. Intelligent, patriotic (?) citizens of Georgia last summer were tearing their shirts for him and predicting what great things he would do for the state; how he would get them out of the hole financially and put the state on a sound economic basis.

Maybe money means more than anything else, but we doubt it. We believe that it means more for a state to have a broad vision which takes in all parts of the country, north, south, east and west; for the children of the land to benefit from the association with people from these sections; for citizens to have open minds and that the pursuit for knowledge should not be bounded by geographical lines.

Let Alabamans and others of this region resolve that no such leader shall ever be chosen who will hamper the intellectual and spiritual development such as Gene Talmadge is doing for Georgia.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia
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Atlanta, Ga. Journal
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Go, write it in a martial-hand, be brief—it is no matter how witty.—Twelfth Night.

A NEGRO'S PLEA

Editor, The Journal: I intend to continue to be a patriotic Negro American citizen and to believe in American democracy in spite of the attacks made on my race in connection with the recent ousting of Dean Cocking, of the University of Georgia. I have come in contact with enough high-grade white people in all walks of life in Atlanta, from college professors who possess a Ph.D. degree, to salesmen with not more than an elementary school education to know that Atlanta has a large proportion of fair-minded white citizens who believe that the new South in which all of us are interested cannot be built by one race keeping its foot on the neck of the other.

I don't think I can adequately portray how disconcerting it is to members of my group to have the Negro's aspirations, ideals and such achievements as he has been able to make under great handicaps not only ridiculed and depreciated, but actually nullified. Many of the Negro group have become bitter and discouraged lately and are asking "What's the use? You are damned if you do and you are damned if you don't." The worst feature of this new assault on the Negro is not that it creates new enemies but that it acts as a deterrent to white persons who for some time have been giving the Negro a helping hand in various ways and to new friends who might have been in the making. Already some of us have been told by white friends that "I don't believe I can serve on that committee any longer or give any support to that movement longer because I can't afford to have my desire to practice true Christianity in aiding an underprivileged group to be deliberately misinterpreted.

I am quite aware that the persons responsible for this propaganda may not believe it themselves, but political exigencies cause them to say these things. My God! have they no heart? can't they understand that thousands and thousands of the less educated white people believe every word of it? And more than that, how can they, in their hearts, be willing to stand for the handicaps and mistreatment which will be imposed upon thousands and thousands of Negroes who have no part in this affair one way or the other?

In the midst of the great world struggle there are two opposing ideologies, one which stands for godliness, racial hatred, and cruelty to others and one which stands for Christian brotherhood and the opportunity for all men to develop to the full extent of their potentialities with the Sermon on the Mount as its basic tenet.

I would like to believe that America as a whole, the South as a whole and Georgia as a whole is still fighting for the latter ideology. Recent developments in the State Capitol would make one believe that Georgia was arraigned with Hitler and his totalitarian ideology, but I like to believe that this point of view represents only a small minority of the good white people of the state. I am not writing this to call groes of the state to fight with even more really enthusiasm, for democracy, for American ism and for a better world as a whole.

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New York Age
New York, N. Y.

GEORGIA STANDS BY HER TRADITIONS

JUL 26 1941

DESPITE THE CLAIMS of the New Dealers and other advocates of the theory that America is the last outpost of democracy and their efforts to prove to the outside world that everything is sweetness and light in the good old U. S. A., the sovereign state of Georgia reverted to tradition last week and notified the world that in Georgia, at least, democracy is for whites only.

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This tradition goes back to the time when a ship load of people from the over-crowded prisons of England were landed in Georgia, and were used along with the Negro slaves to clear the forests and till the soil for the early settlers. These poor whites, who were themselves serving a term of servitude just as slaves, wanted to feel that they were better than the black; and their descendants from that day forward have shown an intolerant spirit against the Negro. Governor Talmadge and the hill-billy type of white Georgian are descendants from these people, as are the people depicted in Erskin Caldwell's "Tobacco Road." Knowing their background, it is not surprising that these "poor whites" have this prejudce.

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What is most surprising though is that such men as "Chip" Robert, former secretary of the Democratic National Committee, one of the leaders of the Democratic party in Georgia, a former federal office holder and a personal friend of President Roosevelt and other leaders of the New Deal, should endorse the attitude of the Georgia governor. Although the fight was aimed at white educators, indirectly it was aimed at Negroes and Jews, for the basis of the attack on the Rosenwald Foundation had its origin in that fact that this foundation is controlled by Jews. The Rockefeller family has contributed thousands of dollars toward the higher education of Negroes at Morehouse College and Atlanta University but the courageous Governor dares not attack so powerful a family as the Rockefellers.

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Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
July 9, 1941

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Eugene Talmadge is playing this game.

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Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

The Call For Unity and Action

We are gratified at the instantaneous reaction on the part of race leaders to the threat to democracy as revealed during the recent "trials" and subsequent ousting of Dean Cocking and other members of the University System of Georgia.

Before and during the "trials", Governor Talmadge did everything possible to stir up racial prejudice by unwarranted attacks on Negroes. At one point during the last hearing the Governor is quoted in the white press as ordering his prosecutor to "Tell 'em about the 'niggers' from Tuskegee visiting here in Georgia at Statesboro".

One of the local white papers referred to the spectacle Monday as a "Lynching at the Capitol". A lynching it was. But this time the Negro had democracy with him.

There is a close parallel between the steps the Governor has taken and those of Hitler. First, Hitler inflamed the Germans against the Jews; Governor Talmadge is inflaming the white people against Negroes. Second, Hitler got control of the colleges so he could have taught only what he thought should be known; Governor Talmadge has gotten control over the Board of Regents of the University System by ousting members who disagreed with him. Also it was reported in the press during the campaign Governor Talmadge made for the Senate that he had read Hitler's book "Mein Kampf" nine times. A man does not read anything nine times just for fun. It is generally known that the present Governor admired the late Huey Long.

There is no doubt in our opinion as to the imminent threat of dictatorship in our state as far as Negroes are concerned. Therefore, we should begin now to help defend ourselves and democracy. There was a time when we let go unchallenged attacks on our race. But not so now, judging from the reaction to the Governor's recent offenses.

Rev. M. L. King in a letter published yesterday urged the registering of a protest by a representative group of race leaders. We concur in this idea and suggest that this committee be representative of Negroes over the state. Apparently to formulate some plan of action, a special citizens meeting is being called by Rev. King at the Ebenezer Baptist Church this afternoon at five o'clock.

President T. M. Alexander of the Atlanta Branch of the NAACP is calling a special meeting at 8 o'clock tonight at the Butler St. YMCA for the purpose of getting the reaction of this organization toward the recent attack on the race by the Governor.

It is to be hoped that after these two meetings one committee representative of colored Atlanta will be formed and around this Atlanta committee will be built a state-wide group that will speak for the entire Negro population. This committee should make appropriate representation to Governor Talmadge.

Above all, let us get unity now. Let us forget for the time being all personal or religious jealousies. If we unite victory is ours! Democracy is on our side!

Argus
St. Louis, Missouri

GOVERNOR TALMADGE, THE NEGROES AND THE JEWS

One of the latest outbursts of the spirit of Adolph Hitler in America is seen in the action on the part of Governor Eugene Talmadge of Georgia who is now persecuting teachers and professors in that state's educational system who are or have been the beneficiaries of the Rosenwald Fund or those who believe or who have expressed the belief of the equality of races. Mind you, the words, "equality of races" as have been expressed by some of the white educators in Georgia meant equality of opportunities in democracy for all groups regardless of race, creed or color.

The persecution of these educators has not reached its final climax in the state of Georgia, but Governor Talmadge, according to press reports, is on the war path and has caused to be removed from Georgia colleges Dean Walter D. Cocking of the University of Georgia School of Education, and Dr. Marvin S. Pittman, president of the Georgia State Teachers' College. The evidence introduced by Governor Talmadge to show that these men were unfit to teach in the Georgia educational system, was that both of them had studied under a fellowship of the Julius Rosenwald Foundation, with reference to the founder as a "Jew in Chicago who believed in racial equality", and that Dr. Cocking was "probably the financial agent in the South for the Rosenwald Foundation."

The action on the part of Governor Talmadge in this instance shows two things. First, is his enmity for the Jews. It is our opinion that if Talmadge had his way he would issue an edict today or tomorrow against the Jews which would be more goring by far than any order that Adolph Hitler ever issued against the Jewish race in Germany. Second, it portrays ir. Governor Talmadge a haughty, ignorant conception of "the place" of the American Negro. It also shows that Eugene Talmadge is far below the intelligence of the average white men of the South who have reached the status of public office holder, especially the rank of governor. He has not developed to the point where he understands that the day of slavery is passed and that democracy in America today is riding a high horse and men like him and his ilk must necessarily stand aside as democracy rides on.

Because of his ignorance we hope he will go further with his persecution of the Negroes and the Jews. We would not be surprised if he sent out his emissaries to gather all of the books written on the advancement of Negroes wherever found in the state and bring them to the executive mansion in Atlanta and then burn them in the public square. We would not be surprised should he also, through the work of his emissaries, pass a law removing all of the professors, both white and black, from the schools of Georgia, who have written books on racial equality, or all of those who would admit under oath that they believed in racial equality. And that as a further exercise of his dictatorial powers he would have all of the Negroes and Jews in the state of Georgia disfranchised with the hope of perpetuating himself in office. What more could Hitler do?

We hope that in his mad scramble for place and power that he will undertake all of these things so that his public career will be shortlived.

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

NAME SUCCESSOR TO OUSTED DEAN IN GEORGIA PURGE

Act Before Contract of Educator Expires.

Atlanta, Ga., July 16 (AP).—Appointment of Dr. Edwin Pusey as acting dean of the college of education at the University of Georgia, succeeding Dr. Walter D. Cocking, was announced here today.

Chairman Sandy Beaver of the board of regents, in making the announcement, said that Dr. Pusey had been associated with the university for 15 years and that his appointment became effective immediately.

Contract Still in Force.

Asked whether this meant that Dr. Cocking, whom the regents voted not to reëmploy after a public hearing on charges by Gov. Eugene Talmadge that he favored racial equality, was no longer with the university, Beaver said: "He can do as he likes, but Pusey begins his duties immediately." Cocking's present contract runs until Aug. 31.

Beaver said Pusey is a native of Maryland, was superintendent of schools at Durham, N. C., for seven years, and at present is professor of school administration in the college of education at the state university, which is at Athens.

The selection of the successor to Cocking was made by Beaver, Gov. Talmadge, and Dr. S. V. Sanford, chancellor of the university system.

Offers Jobs to Two.

Roy H. Gill, superintendent of Brooks county schools, wired Dean Cocking an offer of a position as supervisor of teachers in that county, and Dr. Marvin Pittman, deposed president of Georgia Teachers college at Statesboro, the superintendency of a high school.

"I think the situation which has developed in the board of regents in regard to these educators a bad augury for the case of higher education in the state," Gill said. "I also deplore the injection of the race problem. We have a number of Negroes in Brooks county, and I feel that our inter-racial problems are being solved satisfactorily and that this development is not helpful."

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Atlanta Negroes Answer Talmadgeism

In a sane and intelligent manner, Negroes of Atlanta have answered race-baiting Governor Talmadge that they still have faith in democracy, have always had faith and performed dutifully in it and appealed to liberal-minded white people of the state to join in censoring the farce of American liberty now paying in our state.

Without the fanfare as attached to the recent Capitol show in which the very aspirations of the race were flaunted, the group has warned the majority that none can be free when some are slaves.

They have correctly expressed regret that the great benefactor Rosenwald and his humanitarian work have been "smeared" by those whose contribution to civilization will pass from the minds of men ten thousand years before the memory of Rosenwald has begun to die.

This is no time for the disunity sought by dictator methods such as are being used in Georgia, as the committee declared. Such practices as were exhibited in the state last week may be considered a type of fifth column activity.

It is to be hoped that more sane-thinking Georgians will join with well doing Negroes in making our state the exemplification of democracy, rather than the scourge of it.

Star of Zion
Charlotte, N. C.

Education In Georgia

A controversy has recently been raging in Georgia over the asserted statement of Dr. Walter D. Cocking, dean of the college of education at the State University at Athens, that he advocated the creation "of a post-graduate teachers' school at which whites and Negroes would attend the same classes."

Governor Eugene Talmadge, upon hearing of the dean's statement, demanded his resignation, stating that so long as he was "governor of Georgia white and Negroes would not attend the same classes." The regents in a meeting, in which the dean is reported to have denied the statement, refused to dismiss him, and later three of the regents resigned, among them being Clark Howell, editor of the Atlanta Constitution.

After the vacancies had been filled by the governor, the new board voted 10 to 5 to dismiss the dean, who, it is charged, has liberal notions regarding education, being closely identified with the Julius Rosenwald work in the state.

It might interest the governor of Georgia to know that a student of the University of North Carolina from the State of Georgia once expressed the view that so far as he was concerned Negroes and whites could attend the same classes and that there would be no feeling in the matter if all felt as he did.

White and Negro students from Georgia have attended classes together in other states, have become warm friends and have been mutually helpful to each other in the pursuance of their work. On several occasions in Atlanta in national church gatherings all discriminations have been removed, and we have not heard of anybody dying of heart failure as a result.

If Georgians as well as others in all other states could replace their prejudices with a little Christianity, or even a little of the milk of human kindness we would all be much better off.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
July 15, 1941

Lynching at the Capitol

THERE was a lynching in the Hall of Representatives of the Capitol of Georgia Monday.

Neither wisdom, justice nor moderation was shown in the mock trial given to Dean Walter D. Cocking, of the University School of Education, and Dr. Marvin S. Pittman, president of Teachers College, at Statesboro. Both educators were dismissed by a vote of 10 to 5 of the Board of Regents on charges not previously made known to the victims and on evidence that would not be admitted in any court of justice in a civilized community anywhere.

Dean Cocking spoke mildly and with self-restraint when he said: "That such tactics could be employed in any country on earth is hard to believe. That they were employed in Georgia has all the earmarks of a terrific nightmare. I refuse to believe that the people of Georgia condone such tactics." And so do we.

Tried and acquitted by a vote of eight to seven, Dean Cocking's position and reputation were placed in jeopardy a second time within less than a month after three regents who had voted to vindicate him had been forced off the board and three new members named in their places. Tragic to relate, the vote in the second so-called trial was 10 to 5, the majority made up of the seven anti-Cocking members from the first hearing and the three new appointees. No doubt had the present Board of Regents voted to retain Dr. Cocking, the educator would have been cited again and confronted by still another jury. Having himself found Dr. Cocking guilty, the Governor's procedure was simple if not judicial. He picked new jurors. Such a travesty on trial by jury has seldom, if ever, been witnessed in this State.

Briefly, the evidence on which Dean Cocking was convicted was a book, "Brown America," written by Dr. Embree, of the Rosenwald Foundation, with which Dr. Cocking has no official connection; tracts published by the Commission on Interracial Relations, of which organization Dean Cocking is not a member, and the statement of one witness which was contrary to the evidence of some 30 others present at a faculty meeting.

"If Dean Cocking holds such views on racial education as has been charged here, he ought to go," said President Harmon W. Caldwell, "but I do not believe he does. I have therefore recommended that he be re-employed as dean of the School of Education of the University of Georgia."

Thus spoke the Southern born president of a Southern university. We believe he spoke for the faculty, students and patrons of the university and for the enlightened people of Georgia. We know he spoke the sentiments of this newspaper.

Disregarding President Caldwell's recommendation and the overwhelming endorsements of his colleagues and of educators from near and far, and in the face of Dean Cocking's own emphatic declaration that the charges were "completely false," the Regents brought in their shameful 10-to-5 verdict.

Dr. Pittman's trial was equally ruthless. Having completely answered the charge that he had personally benefited by sale of products from his farm, or work done thereon, Dr. Pittman was confronted with a copy of a book, entitled "Calling America," lifted from the thousands of books in the college library, a book adopted in 1938 by the Textbook Commission of the University System. Dr. Pittman asserted that he had never seen the book, was not aware that it was in the library and that it was not used as a textbook in the Teachers College. The verdict was the same, 10 to 5.

Those who voted to oust Dean Cocking and later to remove President Pittman were:

Governor Talmadge, John Cummings, Seminole County farmer; L. W. (Chip) Robert, Atlanta contractor; K. S. Varn, Waresboro naval stores operator; Mrs. Susie T. Moore, Tifton capitalist; James S. Peters, Manchester banker; Scott Candler, DeKalb County commissioner; Judge Joe Ben Jackson, of Gray, Superior Court jurist; Julian Strickland, Valdosta cotton mill operator; Dr. Joe

Jenkins, Hartwell physician.

Those who voted to re-elect Dean Cocking and President Pittman were:

Jack Lance, president of Young Harris College; W. S. Morris, editor of the Augusta Chronicle; Ormonde Hunter, Savannah lawyer; George W. (Kid) Woodruff, Columbus real estate dealer, and W. D. Harvey, of Lindale, cotton mill executive.

Chairman Sandy Beaver, who voted to vindicate Dean Cocking at the first hearing, presided and did not vote, as his vote could not have changed the result.

The trials are over, the two educators have been dismissed; but one moment, please. Regent L. W. Robert Jr. has the floor. He takes a two-page typewritten resolution from his pocket. It appears to be the formal verdict in both cases. Regent Robert seems to have accurately anticipated the verdicts. The resolution is adopted. The vote is 10 to 5. We quote the preamble: "In view of the fact that there have been a great many exaggerated statements and misstatements made and appearing recently tending to infer that the Honorable Eugene Talmadge, Governor of the State of Georgia, is trying to inject politics into the University System, the following resolution is offered, etc."

Thus is Governor Talmadge acquitted of playing politics with the University System in the same resolution that carries out his demand for the dismissal of the two educators. He is not only acquitted, he is thanked as regent and as governor "for the valuable assistance he has rendered to his Alma Mater and the University System of Georgia, and to the people generally, and to the generations to follow, etc."

By a vote of 10 to 5 this humiliating chapter in Georgia history was written. Dean Cocking and Dr. Pittman have been denied the right to a fair trial and deprived of their jobs without due process of law or common decency. But the injury to them as individuals will be righted long before the State of Georgia recovers from the damage it has suffered in "the decent opinion of mankind."

Macon, Ga., Telegraph
July 22, 1941

Such a World

What Is 'Social Equality' and Who Ever Had It?

* * *

'Brown America' Is Damnable Idea

* * *

Fill Up Country With Mulattoes

* * *

God Manifests His Opposition In Many Ways

By W. T. Anderson

WE HAVE HAD a "right smart" talk recently about social equality. Just what social equality is or what it means, I have never been able to understand. I don't believe there is any such thing. By implication it means, presumably, that one person shall be forced to associate with another, whether it is agreeable to both parties or not. And just how and just who is going to bring that about? I have seen a great many people in my time with whom I would like to associate, but they didn't appear agreeable, so I dropped the matter. I never thought about taking it to court or any other place.

* * *

IF WE ARE DISCUSSING or advocating the indiscriminate intermingling of the Caucasian and Negro races, in churches, schools hotels, restaurants, etc., that is another matter. This intermingling may be a means of bringing about mixing of the blood in the races, through intermarriage, etc

If that is the plan of those who want "social equality," it is a damnable proposal, and our Creator is evidently as much against it as are the self-respecting white and colored people of the South. Groups of individuals in every species and every variety are bound together in racial pride and help, that races shall advance as races, because in that way they can make greatest progress, and so can the world. To mix races defeats Divinity's plan and purpose.

Apparently our Creator set up the law of the survival of the fittest as a means by which to make the world and everything in it build and progress—and whatever was slothful and lazy and indifferent didn't progress, and something else of divine origin got ahead and crowded out the least fit and indolent.

And by reason of the fact that every one of the species—vegetable and animal—keeps itself aloof and apart from all other varieties, does not interbreed of its own volition, is proof in plenty that it was the Divine intent. Go into the wilds, and observe the thousands of different kinds of vegetation and animal and bird life to be found there, and each one true to his own markings and peculiarities through one generation after another. In animal life God fixed it through the sex nerve so species and varieties would remain true to their kind beyond the thousandth generation.

* * *

I HAVE NEVER SEEN a Negro in the South who manifested any desire to mix up with white people in his association. In fact, the most uncomfortable Negro to be found is one who is thrown with white people and cannot get away from them. The Negro wants to be with his own kind. For 20 years I have had an attractive 2-room apartment back of my home, built for servants, with bath, electric lights, heat, constant hot water, etc., rent free—and not in that entire time have I ever had application or suggestion from our servants as to occupying it. They have walked two to three miles to Negro sections, to get to their homes for which they pay rent.

Practically all the Negroes who want "social equality" or intermarriage have gone North. It is up there they meet a few of John Brown's descendants who fill them up with all the stuff about "social equality," and it is these John Browns who have raised money and organized all kinds of associations to invade the South and upset the apple-cart by proposing that Southern white people get on the same plane as these long-haired, hook-nosed meddlers and reformers who have raised hell all over the world, wherever their blood is found. If mixing and mingling of the races in the South is such a desirable thing, according to Dr. Embree, in his "Brown America," why the segregated Harlems in New York, Detroit, Chicago and other places with large Negro populations?

* * *

THE SOUTHERN Negro's attitude in relation to associating with the white man and what the Negro thinks of such white people, is aptly portrayed in the old story of a white couple from Boston who came down South right after the Civil war. They found an old Negro woman out in the country sitting in front of her cabin—or her old Marster's cabin—smoking her pipe as contentedly as though "freedom had not been give out."

"Mrs. Johnson," said the Bostonite, "we came down to meet you and see how you were getting along. We want you to come up to Boston and visit us. We will furnish expense money."

Details were arranged, and Aunt Mary took off for Boston. She was given the company bedroom in the white folks mansion, given a seat at the white folks' table, taken for carriage rides, introduced at teas given in her honor . . . One fine morning after Mrs. Johnson was seated at the breakfast table, the host wanted to ascertain how he was getting along in giving Mrs. Johnson a glimpse of the new life.

"Well, Mrs. Johnson," he said, "how do you like the treatment the white people are giving you in Boston? Down South they never showed you such nice attention, did they—giving you the company bedroom, carriage rides, teas, and having you at the dinner table with the family? You never saw anything like this down South, did you?"

"Naw, sir," said Aunt Mary. "My ole marster was a gentleman. He never let no Negro sleep in his house or set down to his table."

* * *

THERE ARE VERY FEW Southern white people but who want the Negro to progress as a race, to become self-sustaining, and will help him in every way possible, within his sphere. Southern white people long ago recognized the fact that whatever the Negro lacked of making a living for himself, the white man had to supply it. So it is an economic necessity as well as a human urge of the white people that the Negro be given his chance, be educated and trained in arts and crafts, in the ways of citizenship and democracy. The Negro has made great progress under this plan, and gradually and as rapidly as it could be done the hatred and villainy that was planted in the two races against each other by the scalawag and carpet-bagger and camp-follower that came with and behind the Federal army into this sorely stricken section has been eliminated.

* * *

DR. EDWIN R. EMBREE, president of the Rosenwald Fund, Chicago, wrote a book called "Brown America." In the very title of that book the suggestion is apparent that this section shall be changed into mulatto people, hybrids, through intermarriage and promiscuous mixing, association. And God Almighty is against that as much as are the Southern white people and the Southern Negro. God stops it by deterioration of the mixed kind—they are less hardy, are more vulnerable to disease, reproduce to a less degree, and in many instances reproduction is stopped entirely—the mule, for instance.

* * *

IT IS EXTREMELY unfortunate that the Negro has to be brought into the white man's squabbles. The intelligent Southern Negro does his best to keep out of all kinds of disputes between the white people, and to make progress by adapting himself to his environment, by philosophically accepting things that are and make the most of them, that he may achieve most toward his goal, which nobody understands and strives for more than he.

He knows Rome wasn't built in a day, and he has seen through many hundreds of years that the Negro has accomplished more with his plan or practice than any other race on earth in a similar period of time.

If he could receive the largesse and bounty of Northern philanthropists who undoubtedly have good intentions but little comprehension of the task, and the Negro be allowed to proceed in his own way, everything would come out all right in its own good time—the Negro of and for his kind and the white of and for his kind, each co-operating understandingly and sympathetically in his own sphere as a race, and not mixing up as individuals.

But Dr. Embree and others of his mind are like the elephant that insisted on co-operating with the hen in hatching her eggs. While the hen was away getting food, the elephant sat down on her nest to keep the eggs warm for her, with the easily-imagined result.

The Negro had rather have kindness and justice than all the social equality this side of kingdom come.

The Union
Cincinnati, Ohio

Five Professors Fired

WAY DOWN IN "GEORGY," THE LAND OF COTTON, CORN AND MULATTOES!

They Believed, "Democracy Was For All Races and Creeds"!

New York — Governor Eugene Talmadge of Georgia is "guilty of lynching academic freedom in Georgia" by his ouster of a university dean and a state college president, Herbert Agar declared today in a telegram to Talmadge, speaking for the executive committee of Fight for Freedom, Inc.

In a separate telegram to L. W. (Chip) Robert, of the Georgia Board of Regents, Agar said, 'Fight for Freedom, Inc., is ashamed of you, a former Assistant Secretary of the U. S. Treasury and former secretary of the Democratic National Committee should have been a leader in the disgraceful campaign to oust TWO OF GEORGIA'S LEADING EDUCATORS, DR. MARVIN S. PITTMAN, PRESIDENT OF GEORGIA STATE TEACHERS' COLLEGE, AND DR. WALTER COCKING, dean of the school of education at the University of Georgia. We can discover no evidence that their records have been anything but laudable," Agar stated.

At the same time, Agar informed Cocking and Pittman that they have the "full support of Fight for Freedom, Inc., in your fight against intolerance and bigotry in Georgia."

"Fight for Freedom believes the survival of democracy is predicated on the military defeat of Hitler," Agar added, "BUT WE ALSO FEEL THAT YOUR OUSTER BECAUSE YOU BELIEVED DEMOCRACY WAS FOR ALL RACES AND CREEDS IS A BLOW TO FREEDOM IN OUR OWN COUNTRY."

Agar told Talmadge and Robert that "Hitler might well be proud that his principles have won a battle in America without the firing of one shot or the dispatch of one division. The Axis agents who were sent home today on the West Point could not have done better.

The Four Freedoms which President Roosevelt has outlined cannot survive unless Hitler is defeated. But they cannot survive in our own country if persons who prate about American principles practice the methods of Hitlerism here." —Fight For Freedom, Inc.

Denounce Georgia Govenor for Stand of Negro Issue

Atlanta, Ga. — Adopting Fascist methods, Gov. Eugene Talmadge, of Georgia, wielded an axe over democratic principles Monday by ousting two of the State's leading educators from the Board of Regents because they dared to speak in favor of racial equality.

The two educators were Dr. Marvin S. Pittman, president of the State Teachers' College, who is "guilty" of allowing Negro students from Tuskegee to eat sandwiches on the campus of his institution; and Dr. Walter Cocking, dean of the College of Education at the University of Georgia, who has been vitally interested in the Rosenwald Foundation and higher education for Negroes.

When Gov. Talmadge asked the

State Board of Regents, a week ago, to remove the two educators, he was refused by a vote of 8-7. But the Gov. would not be stopped. He removed three members of the board and added three new ones. Monday, the board voted to oust Cocking and Pittman by a vote of 10-5.

One member of the board stated that "any unintelligent white man, if he is white, is better than the best educated nigger on earth," while Gov. Talmadge, himself, in a newspaper which he publishes said "I hope the children of the future will be able to sit down without finding a nigger beside them."—Amsterdam Star News.

WHITE CLERGYMAN

(Continued from Page 1)

alliance formed by Great Brittin and Soviet Russia against Hitler.

"Granting that Hitler is all that you think he is," the Rev. Mr. Littmann wrote, "are you not allying yourself with a bigger devil to drive out a smaller one? I know that our country is not 'Christian' by any means. But you are a leader of a great Christian Church. Must not the words of St. Paul, 2 Cor. 6.15-17: 'Be ye not unequally yoked together with unbelievers, for what fellowship hath righteousness with unrighteousness? And what communication hath light with darkness? Wherefore come out from among them, and be ye separate, saith the Lord, and touch not the unclean thing . . .' Must not these words make you wince?"

INVITED TO JOIN

"Your committee has also invited me to become a member. Permit me to sa in reply that I am proud to be a member of the 'American First Committee,' a committee many of whose members are publicly vilified because they dare to speak the truth and follow the 'isolationist' principles firrst suggested by Washington to his beloved country. I would suggest to you and the members of your committee a careful reading of the farewell address. I suspect our first President would meet the same treatment at the hands of some of our American Anglophile patriots, were he alive, as Lindbergh is receiving today.

"There are many other reasons why I could not subscribe to the principles of your committee.

ROOSEVELT'S PROMISE

Recalling President Roosevelt's promise that "our boys would not be sent out of our country to fight in foreign wars," the Rev. Mr. Littmann continued: "If the events of the past few weeks have shown anything, they have demonstrated again the wisdom of Washington's advice to keep ourselves completely free from all foreign entanglements, and that is the object to which the America First Committee has dedicated itself. We love our freedom. We can keep it if we will make ourselves strong. If thirteen weak colonies in 1776 could win their freedom in a hostile world, it is an insult to American manhood to say that we cannot maintain our heritage against Hitler, Stalin or anyone else without the aid of Engand, which upon many occasions was our mortal enemy and became our friend only when she needed us desperately."—Times-Star.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Georgia Pays for Its Prejudice

The action of the general education board in refusing further aid to Georgia's school system, follows close upon the dismissal of prominent educators for liberal views. It must be that the board thinks money the wrong medicine, the action of the governor and regents in dismissing the educators having proved how badly Georgia stands in need of education.

It is a sorry situation. Like floatsam assembles in a backwater, ignorance and illogical thinking grow where the corrective of education is lacking. Georgia, by objecting to teachers who say that Negroes should be given equal education, is now to lose money which went to educate whites.

The governor's action does not make sense. One of the best proven facts about community life is the mutuality of it. Everyone is helped or hurt by his fellow. An educated Negro in Georgia is to the advantage of his white neighbor.

The incident has served to bring out the fact that Governor Talmadge is not typical of Georgia in his effort to keep blacks, Georgia suffers lowering of that for whites, so that a sort of equality will prevail after all. Booker Washington never spoke a greater truth than when he said that for one man to keep another down, he must get down in the gutter too.

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(Continued from Page 1)

alliance formed by Great Brittin and Soviet Russia against Hitler.

"Granting that Hitler is all that you think he is," the Rev. Mr. Littmann wrote, "are you not allying yourself with a bigger devil to drive out a smaller one? I know that our country is not 'Christian' by any means. But you are a leader of a great Christian Church. Must not the words of St. Paul, 2 Cor. 6.15-17: 'Be ye not unequally yoked together with unbelievers, for what fellowship hath righteousness with unrighteousness? And what communication hath light with darkness? Wherefore come out from among them, and be ye separate, saith the Lord, and touch not the unclean thing . . .' Must not these words make you wince?"

INVITED TO JOIN

"Your committee has also invited me to become a member. Permit me to sa in reply that I am proud to be a member of the 'American First Committee,' a committee many of whose members are publicly vilified because they dare to speak the truth and follow the 'isolationist' principles firrst suggested by Washington to his beloved country. I would suggest to you and the members of your committee a careful reading of the farewell address. I suspect our first President would meet the same treatment at the hands of some of our American Anglophile patriots, were he alive, as Lindbergh is receiving today.

"There are many other reasons why I could not subscribe to the principles of your committee.

ROOSEVELT'S PROMISE

Recalling President Roosevelt's promise that "our boys would not be sent out of our country to fight in foreign wars," the Rev. Mr. Littmann continued: "If the events of the past few weeks have shown anything, they have demonstrated again the wisdom of Washington's advice to keep ourselves completely free from all foreign entanglements, and that is the object to which the America First Committee has dedicated itself. We love our freedom. We can keep it if we will make ourselves strong. If thirteen weak colonies in 1776 could win their freedom in a hostile world, it is an insult to American manhood to say that we cannot maintain our heritage against Hitler, Stalin or anyone else without the aid of Engand, which upon many occasions was our mortal enemy and became our friend only when she needed us desperately."—Times-Star.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Georgia Pays for Its Prejudice

The action of the general education board in refusing further aid to Georgia's school system, follows close upon the dismissal of prominent educators for liberal views. It must be that the board thinks money the wrong medicine, the action of the governor and regents in dismissing the educators having proved how badly Georgia stands in need of education.

It is a sorry situation. Like floatsam assembles in a backwater, ignorance and illogical thinking grow where the corrective of education is lacking. Georgia, by objecting to teachers who say that Negroes should be given equal education, is now to lose money which went to educate whites.

The governor's action does not make sense. One of the best proven facts about community life is the mutuality of it. Everyone is helped or hurt by his fellow. An educated Negro in Georgia is to the advantage of his white neighbor.

The incident has served to bring out the fact that Governor Talmadge is not typical of Georgia in his opposition to keep Objecting to equal schooling for blacks, Georgia suffers lowering of that the old animosities alive. for whites, so that a sort of equality will The two leading papers of his state have prevail after all. Booker Washington been sharp never spoke a greater truth than when in rebuking him, so sharp that he said that for one man to keep another down, he must get down in the gutter too.

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

Caught With the Goods?

Public-spirited efforts to eradicate alien influences from the educational system of Georgia always meet in certain quarters, the holier-than-thou charge of "intolerance," but the peevish action of the General Education Board in withdrawing its subsidies from the University of Georgia would indicate the climax of intolerance.

It has been well pointed out that there are hundreds of employes in the university system of Georgia and that the board of regents is under no more obligation to give a reason for not employing one any more than another. It was clearly within the right of the regents to refuse new contracts in any given instance for any reason or no reason at all.

At all events, it is absolutely certain that the people of Georgia are fully capable of managing their own educational affairs without dictation from any man or group of men outside the state.

Se we well may ask if the attitude of the General Education Board in refusing to continue the allocation of funds to the University of Georgia is not an open confession of its claim that it has the right to dictate to Georgia how it shall conduct its educational affairs and perhaps has been doing it.

And if that be true, is it not time to make it plain that the ideals and traditions of this state are not for sale?

* * *

If the few scattered dollars distributed over Georgia by the Rosenwald Fund can become the means of arousing bitterness and dissension in our educational affairs and if honest efforts to preserve the integrity of our schools and colleges are to be challenged and the state punished by the arbitrary dispensers of the bounties, we may ask if the time has not come to divorce ourselves completely from this unwholesome domination.

We can hardly believe that the General Education Board is fully aware of the main purpose entertained by the real friends of education in Georgia. Whatever may be the errors in detail, this main purpose is to drive from our public schools and institutions of higher learning those agencies and influences which already have crept in so insidiously that many honest and fair-minded men and women can hardly believe they exist.

That they have existed is shown to the hilt by the approval for many years of the Rugg text books on social science, the nature of which was not realized for years.

Does the General Education Board choose to align itself in opposition to this clarifying movement?

If such be the case we would like to know it in plain terms.

* * *

The fact of the matter is that the General Education Board, which was born in the South, nurtured in the South and fostered in its formative years by such splendid characters as the late J. L. M. Curry, of Georgia, the noblest Roman of them all in the fight to carry educational and economic uplift to the underprivileged of this section has suffered a loss of prestige. We can hardly imagine the late Edwin A. Alderman becoming a party to any such intolerance as the board is exhibiting by its attempt to hold a big stick over Georgia's educational institutions.

In passing, it is to be noted that one of the purposes for which the board's subsidy was used at Athens was in the study of plant diseases and their eradication.

Now, in the name of the great hornspoon, do not the taxpayers of this country contribute enough billions to the department of agriculture at Washington to finance the study of plant diseases without having to rely on the General Education Board or any other board?

The federal government may expect us to "vote right" when it hands out the money of the taxpayers and pretends it is doing us a favor, but at least, thus far, it does not claim the right to tells us what professors we shall hire and what they shall teach.

It is not the people of Georgia nor the board of regents of the university system now on trial, but the "boards" and "foundations" which, more clearly than ever, have admitted that their subsidies carry with them the demand that they shall exercise the right of shaping the public policy and the educational future of this state.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Better Times in Georgia

Signs of the times in Georgia presage a new and better day for the Negro . . . as America moves ahead. Last week Governor Eugene E. Talmadge sounded off with a venomous tirade on the race question after he had forced the ouster of the University of Georgia's Dean of Education, who advocated the establishment of schools in the South in which Negro and white students could study side by side.

Reaction from the press of the state, was decidedly unfavorable to the Governor; that of the nation almost solidly opposed to his action as being un-Democratic, un-American and fraught with danger to the principles upon which this country was founded.

It is too much to hope that within any relatively short period of time, Georgia or any other Southern State is going to abandon its Jim Crow institutions and accept the Negro as an equal in things social, economic or political. But one thing is certain: The philosophy of Thomas Watson, Hoke Smith, and Eugene Talmadge is rapidly becoming a thing of the past. From now on, judging from the trend, white people and Negroes of the South are going to strive much harder to understand each other. They are pulling farther and farther away from the pre-Civil War psychology of master and slave with its theory of inherent superiority of one race over another.

Talmadge and his ilk, it seems, are on their way out. For it has been said "Whom the gods would destroy, they first make mad."

In previous days the Negro-baiting antics of Talmadge would have caught the fancy of his constituents and the press of his community, and he would have been hailed as a great champion of the South's cause. Today his own people regard him as narrow-minded, stubborn and unfit for the high office he holds.

Georgia may be about ripe for a change, and it behooves all persons interested in spreading true Democracy throughout our nation to support movements in Congress to secure passing of the Anti-Poll Tax Bill, the Anti-Lynching Bill and the Federal Aid for Education Bill. These measures should receive ample support even in the South.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

THAT GEORGIA GOVERNOR

No one who reads the charges that led to the dismissal of Dr. Walter D. Cocking, dean of the University of Georgia school of education, and Dr. Marvin S. Pittman, president of the Georgia Teachers' college, can fail to recoil with shame. It is incredible that so brazen a display of backwardness could take place even in the outer rims of an advancing civilization.

On the grounds that these two educators had advocated racial equality in the schools, Governor Eugene Talmadge of Georgia appeared in person to press the charges before the university system board of regents. The evidence was based on excerpts from the book, "Brown America," written some years ago by the president of the Julius Rosenwald fund—Dr. Edwin R. Embree of Chicago.

The passage in Dr. Embree's book that caused Governor Talmadge to foam at the mouth is:

"The South is coming to realize the cost of prejudice is great in maintenance of two schools, two libraries, two section waiting rooms, separate passenger cars, and white and colored nurses and county welfare agents."

This was read to the board of regents, majority of whom can neither read nor spell beyond the fifth grade level, as incontrovertible evidence that the two educators wanted to change the bi-racial system of the South through advocacy of racial equality and intermarriage. So extraneous an interpretation is too ludicrous for serious comments.

That Georgia, a poor state can ill afford a system of segregation that is draining more and more the meagre resources of the commonweath should be obvious even to a sub-normal, tobacco chewing politician. Georgia is yet medieval in its concept of social justice. It is high time that enlightenment and human decency have brought to this primitive stronghold of the reactionary south. There is however little hope that the light of modern civilization will dispel the pall of ignorance that hangs over this state so long as Governor Talmadge continues to have a hillbilly for Governor.

Chattanooga Tenn Even. Times
6-20-41

MR. TALMADGE'S SETBACK

Louisiana is a classic example of what happens when politicians meddle too much in State universities. Possibly Eugene Talmadge was too busy farming to read about the Louisiana scandal, for Governor Talmadge has just undergone a defeat in his attempt to have Dean Walter D. Cocking, of the school of education of the University of Georgia, discharged from his position.

The Board of Regents, by the narrow margin of 8 to 7, refused to remove Dean Cocking, who is a former Commissioner of Education of Tennessee.

Governor Talmadge will continue to seek the scalp of the dean. At the dedication of the LaFayette park Wednesday, the governor said: "Smoke boiled out of the capitol Monday, and, believe me, the smoke is not through boiling on that issue. The board heard an affidavit that this man favored a graduate school for both Negroes and whites to attend. While I am governor, there'll be no Negroes in the same schools with white folks in Georgia, and there'll be no men in our school system who advocate it."

If a governor has to meddle in state educational institutions one would think he would base his attack on definite action taken by the man he seeks to discharge, instead of demanding an educator's job merely on the strength of something somebody charges that educator said. However, the only evidence brought against Dean Cocking was contained in an affidavit by Mrs. Sylvia W. Hamilton, a former teacher in the Georgia schools and now a secretary at the State university.

Her affidavit, produced by the governor, accused Dr. Cocking of recommending at a March, 1939, faculty meeting erection near Athens of a training school for graduates of the education school. She testified that Dean Cocking suggested that pupils be "both black and white—in order to uplift the State of Georgia."

No other witness appeared against Dean Cocking, but others from the faculty, the student body, the graduate schools, the heads of other Georgia colleges, the superintendents of Georgia schools and some of the leading educators of the United States gave testimony of their confidence in Dean Cocking and in his outstanding ability as an educator.

Dean Cocking denied making the remark attributed to him, while others present likewise denied that he said it.

Governor Talmadge now threatens to cut the item for Dean Cocking's salary out of the budget, which he has power to approve or disapprove. Likewise, he asks the State auditor to furnish him a list of "all those foreign professors," and the governor remarks, "I ain't saying what I am going to do. I am going to look them over, and those who have been bragging about the big salaries they are offered elsewhere, I'm going to help them get those big salaries. * * * I never did think that these foreign professors were smarter than our own Georgians."

One can only hope that the next step will not be the burning of all books written by "foreigners."

Most of the members of the Board of Regents are Talmadge appointees, which makes their vote in this case all the more striking. The governor himself voted to oust Dean Cocking. Persons familiar with Georgia affairs will be interested in the roll-call of the Board of Regents, Chairman Sandy Beaver not voting; and it was as follows:

For Retaining Dr. Cocking—Clark Howell, Atlanta; George C. Woodruff, Columbus; Jack Lance, Young Harris; W. S. Morris, Augusta; Miller Bell, Milledgeville; Lucien P. Goodrich, Griffin; R. D. Harvey, Lindale, and E. Ormonde Hunter, Savannah.

Against—Governor Talmadge, John T. Cummings, Donalsonville; L. W. Robert, Jr., Atlanta; K. S. Varn, Waresboro; J. I. Jenkins, Hartwell; Julian Strickland, Valdosta, and Mrs. Susie T. Moore, Tifton.

On the same day the vote was announced, Herman Talmadge, son of the governor, was voted a fee of $50 for lobbying a bill through the Legislature for the Atlanta Police Board pension trustee, although State capitol records do not show that Herman paid the $250 fee which lobbyists are supposed to pay to the State.

Georgia, however, is reconciled to lobbyism, even by governors' sons. It is not reconciled to having its leaders in higher education punished by the State executive on the sort of evidence produced against Dean Cocking.

The Board of Regents did a good job of work in their vote on this case.

Montgomery Ala. Advertiser
June 21, 1941

A NEIGHBOR'S TRAGEDY

One sure earmark of the demagogue is an itch to meddle with institutions of higher learning. Another is a tendency to arouse ignoramuses against professors.

There is a type of hard-bitten, bigoted Southerner who is suspicious of learning, of scientific research, and of colleges in general. The demagogue delights in arousing this fellow, creating a lot of excitement and thus distracting public attention from other issues — including the shortcomings of the demagogue.

Eugene Talmadge is playing this game.

The Georgia governor has been trying to put on a show at the expense of the State University System — and there are indications that patronage is at the bottom of his effort.

It seems that an embittered former teacher at the University of Georgia charged that the dean of the school of education there, Dr. Walter D. Cocking, had advocated the establishment of a school in which both Negroes and whites would be enrolled. Despite hearings and an investigation there has been no other evidence to support the charge.

But it was all that Talmadge was looking for. Now this blatherskite is starting a drive to run all of the "foreign" professors (those who are natives of any state other than Georgia) out of state colleges.

To the ignorant Georgian it is hot stuff to say, "We have enough competent, educated Christian young teachers in Georgia without jobs, who cannot get a place in a college in another university system. I will take this into consideration."

"I ain't saying what I'm going to do," says this great Georgian. "I'm going to look them over and those who have been bragging about the big salaries they could get elsewhere, I'm going to help them get those bigger salaries."

And of course it's easy to get an audience by dragging in the race issue. And it's convenient, too, since that issue beclouds all others. "I'm not going to put up with social equality in this state as long as I'm governor," Talmadge says boldly. "They can't slip through no crack and they cain't crop up in no funds coming to this state. We don't need no Negroes and white people taught together."

A few years ago "The Man" Bilbo set out on a crusade to put his own peanut-headed followers in every position of responsibility in Mississippi's colleges. It took a decade to rebuild what had been torn down.

Great teachers are rare. Whether they come from the South, the East, the North, or the West does not make a great deal of difference. The search for truth and the art of teaching know no geographical bounds. Unfortunately, teachers are not a match for demagogues. They are not willing to stoop to the wiles and tricks of appealing to ignorance and prejudice. Their appeal is to the intelligence, to the open mind, to the enlightened point of view. Perhaps they should be made of tougher stuff, but they are not.

Alabama is not perfect. It has had good governors and bad, but it has been this state's great good fortune not to have been saddled with an ignorant governor. Nor has it had one who did not respect learning, and realize to a degree at least that a people's only salvation is in a public school system based upon a constant search for truth.

Let her sister-Southern states weep for Georgia! Let them all resolve that the day of the demagogues who afflict our region from time to time will be ended shortly!

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Georgia Editors Say:

FREE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

(From The Brunswick News.)

The board of regents of the University System, in refusing to carry out a gubernatorial whim to remove Walter D. Cocking as dean of the University of Georgia's School of Education, has performed a distinct service to the people of this state. It is regrettable, however, that the vote by which the services of dean Cocking were retained was favorable by only one ballot.

Dean Cocking has a long and distinguished career of educational service in Georgia and it would have been regrettable to see the state lose his talents. More regrettable than that, however, would have been to have allowed the educational system of this state to sink deeper into the mire of politics.

The effort to oust Dean Cocking points up a very serious question which should arouse all Georgians. This is particularly so when one considers the dictatorial manner in which the Governor jammed David "Red" Barron, the former football player, down the throats of Georgia Tech students over their vigorous protests.

The rightful wrath which Georgians should feel is well summed up by the Bartow Herald, which declares:

"There is no justification, in any government of the people—a democracy, for the muzzling of its schools and what they teach. There can be no justification for the firing of the head of a state institution, or any of its faculty, simply because such head or member of its faculty voted against the current administration in power. If what is to be taught in our schools is to be dictated by political factions or political interests, then this is no longer a democracy."

JUN 21 1941
JUN 21 1941

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Talmadge Wrought Up Dean Walter W. Cocking Over Failure to Oust

Says 'While I Am Governor There Will Be No Negroes in the Same Schools With Whites, and No Teachers Advocating It'

ATLANTA. — (ANP) — Defeated in his efforts to remove Dr. Walter W. Cocking from dean of the school of education at the University of Georgia, wrathful Gov. Eugene Talmadge has resorted to high handed budgetry power to purge liberal educator from the payroll.

Writing in his own political paper, Gov. Talmadge has requested an investigation of "all foreign professors," (meaning non-Georgians) and an investigation of all salaries. The American Legion meantime, undertook to investigate books with a view of throwing out all with "communistic teachings."

"While I am governor," the state executive said vengefully, "there will be no Negroes in the same schools with white folks in Georgia, and there will be no men in our school system advocating it."

"I never did think these foreign professors were smarter than our own professors," the governor remarked scornfully.

The governor said the charges were made on affidavits sworn to by Mrs. Sylla W. Hamilton, former teacher at the university, which quoted the dean as recommending a school near Athens, Ga., for Negroes and white where graduates of the education college could do required practice teachings.

When it was called to the governor's attention that his action might lead to loss of Rosenwald funds he said resentfully, "Georgia is not to be bought by any donation that has the atmosphere of social equality and the mixture of white and blacks in our school."

Asst. Atty. Al Henderson of the Georgia Labor department and a leader in the American Legion, indicated that Georgia would likely have another textbook purge. Two social science textbooks, "Calling America" and "Modern America," are under fire.

Charging that Columbia university of New York was seeking to dominate their school, Henderson said "in almost every instance they require that we accept a 'professor of race relations' of their choosing and he comes down and drills in Georgia boys and girls the idea that they should associate with Negroes."

Continuing he said, "one female college, as grand finale to a year's lecture on race relations, sent its entire class of girls over to Tuskegee Institute, where they lived on the campus for a couple of days with these Negroes and attended their parties and mingled with them socially."

Appealing to traditions, Mr. Henderson said: "we must lok to our loyal men and women in the teaching profession to preserve Americanism as our fathers knew it and our school officials."

The torch of race prejudice set off by third-term Gov. Talmadge swept the state as various political leaders picked up the cry and whooper anti-Negro bitterness reminded of Hitler's attacks on the Jews.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Georgia Editors Say:

CLARK HOWELL RESIGNS.

(From The Moultrie Observer.)

Clark Howell, of The Atlanta Constitution, has resigned from the Board of Regents of the University System. He had been asked to resign by the Governor; he and three others who had opposed the efforts of Governor Talmadge to remove a valuable member of the faculty of the university. They were friends of the Governor, but they acted for the best interests of the state university. For doing their conscientious duty they were asked to resign.

Other members of the board have refused to resign, but Mr. Howell, because of a promise he had made the Governor earlier in the year that his resignation would be offered any time the Governor asked for it, felt bound by honor to quit. It is another sample of the impossible government we have in Georgia.

The Howells, through three generations, have been friends and backers of the university. Mr. Howell has shown the same loyalty to the university that his father displayed on every occasion. It is the best friends of the institution and the ablest friends that the Governor seeks to weed out in order that he may have a free hand in personally running the university. What can we expect of a university system that is made a football for factional politics and dragged down to the level of the Highway Department? Surely the Governor has better judgment than that. He acts as if he were actuated by something worse than poor judgment or even poor politics.

Dalton, Ga., N. Ga. Citizen
July 3, 1941

Beneath the Surface

By Dewey H. Wollstein

The Ghost of racial equality returns. It is a dramatic situation forced upon the people of Georgia. National Defense, America's future, everything that is timely and important, must be pushed aside while the game of politics is played in Georgia.

Now we will hear the stock stories with their worn out theme: "I have a great respect for the Negro race but———". You have heard it time and again with certain variations.

The Negro in Georgia is not the problem. Georgia politics is the problem.

If courage is needed, let us be unpopular but honest. If a choice is necessary, let us be branded names rather than be bandits in a scape-goat hunt.

Do we lose our self-respect when we say that the Negro is a human being created by God? Is there some special form of Christianity that we send out to Negroes in foreign countries, and at the same time teach a stingy Christianity in our own country?

The negro of Georgia does not ask for social equality. He humbly asks for God-given rights.

Beneath the surface of a politically planned situation there is an Issue.

News
Birmingham, Ala.

Opinion On Talmadge

It's a pretty good idea for politicians to leave educational systems alone. More often than not, when they endeavor to manipulate universities and other state institutions to serve political ends, they get burnt. Gov. Talmadge has already blistered his fingers on a hot issue concerning the University of Georgia, and since he is apparently determined not to leave it alone, he stands to lose larger areas of his hide, tough as it is. At least we hope so.

The issue concerns Dean Walter D. Cocking of the school of education at Athens, whose head Gov. Talmadge has determined to get. Dean Cocking was reported as saying that Negro students should be admitted to the university's graduate school. Dean Cocking denies that he made such a statement, but this issue has too great a demagogic appeal for Gov. Talmadge to neglect pressing it to the ultimate degree.

He first requested the Board of Regents, which is charged with the guidance of the Georgia university system, to discharge Dean Cocking. By a close vote the Board of Regents declined. Seizing upon a legal technicality, which was ferreted out for him by a subordinate of the state attorney general, he has demanded the resignation of three regents, including the chairman and vice chairman of the board. They have not complied and Attorney General Arnold has blasted the validity of his subordinate's ruling, maintaining that the governor has no legal grounds upon which to request the resignations of the regents.

The governor, in turn, flouts the opinion of the attorney general, saying "I interpreted the law for myself. That was a Talmadge opinion on which I acted." Here the governor certainly appears to be saying that he himself is the law.

By other means, just as questionable, he has succeeded in securing the resignation of two other regents. One of these is Clark Howell, editor and publisher of *The Atlanta Constitution*. A Talmadge appointee to the board, Mr. Howell promised the governor upon assuming the post that he would resign should the governor ever request it. So now that Mr. Howell opposes the governor's attempted interference with academic freedom, Mr. Talmadge asks him to get out.

In resigning, Mr. Howell expresses his profound regret "that a promise not well considered at the time forces me to retire from a fight which so deeply involves the welfare of my state." Although we are comfortably separated from this ugly row by the state line, we nevertheless view Gov. Talmadge's high-handed conduct with the gravest apprehension. The mantle of Huey P. Long looks better packed in its moth-balls than it does draped on the narrow shoulders of Gene Talmadge.

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

ON TEACHING IN GEORGIA.

Hammond, Ind., July 17.—THE TRIBUNE editorial, "Georgia in Chains," struck a high note. How the governor of a great state should mix politics of the vilest sort with its fine educational system is hard to understand. Dr. Walter D. Cocking and three other distinguished educators were deliberately let out of the state's highest educational teaching force for no other reason than that they advocated better school advantages for colored people.

Your editorial will stiffen the backbone of other educators who believe in justice to all the people, regardless of race. It will hearten those who would speak out for the underdog, but are fearful lest they lose their livelihood.

DENNIS A. BETHEA.

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

Georgia Press Blasts Talmadge For Race "Foreigners" Stand

ATLANTA.—(ANP)—Gov. Eugene Talmadge was r buked indirectly editorially by the Atlanta Constitutic Sunday, and openly by Executive Editor Ralph McGill his column, "One Word More," for "attacks upon the ur ty of the nation" by arousing "sectional and racial prej dice" growing out of his devious, but yet unsuccessful efforts to remove liberal Dean Walter Cocking fr[illegible] the University of Georgia.

When his effort to eliminate the dean failed at a meeting of the board of regents that voted 8 to 7 to retain Dr. Cockling, the governor opened a vicious attack on "foreigners" (non-Georgians) employed in the state and asked for the resignation of three of the members of the board voting to keep the dean. Chairman Sandy Beavers, Ormonde Hunter and Miller R. Bell of the board were asked to discontinue their services on the grounds that their appointment was illegal. The governor said that when he made the appointment, they being the last, he was ignorant of the fact that not more than seven of the 15 regents could be from the same college and that he found that that the University of Georgia, from which they were, had ten.

The governor, who like Huey Long, owns his own newspaper, printed bitter attack in it on "foreigners," "mixing Negroes whites," and his power to use the budget to gain his ends of purging the university. Others in his administration, the attorney general, revived the "book issue" charging that some "social sciences showed Communistic teachings."

Warned the Constitution: "He who arouses sectional and racial prejudices is playing directly into the hands of Adolph Hitler and his henchman, Goebbels, who have predicated their campaign against the United States upon creating interal discord and dissention inside this country."

The Constitution blamed, "Some ill-advised persons have attempted dubbing citizens of other states to re-waken sectional prejudice by than their own as 'foreigners'."

It reprovingly observed, "The tragic pity of appeals to racial or sectional prejudices is that they do win political support and approval from so many."

The Constitution recognized, "We are all American, Jews and Gentiles, white and Negroes; Baptist and Catholics. There is a job for every one to do if the menace of the axis is to be broken. Let us get on with these jobs, each in his proper place, and show the world a democracy that is free yet united to the last man, whatever his race, his color or his place of birth."

Going to the heart of the motive for the attack, Ralph McGill said: "He who indicates he is going to base his (1942) campaign on white supremacy (Negroes in Georgia cannot vote in the 'white primary'), which is not at all challenged, and a 'nigger' appeal to ignorance and prejudice."

A bit embarrassingly, Mr. McGill, continues, "We have suddenly had forced upon us, from an entirely false beginning, the issue of 'white supremacy,' when there most emphatically is no such issue."

Scoffingly, says Mr. McGill, "It is ridiculous there will be a common campus and even more ridiculous to assume that the dean in a Georgia school would advocate such a thing even if he believed it. Commonsense ought to tell us that.

'The governor himself knows there is no 'white supremacy' issue. He has but recently completed a visit to at least two of the Negro colleges in the state system, praised them and their leaders."

"He knows that it is utterly ridiculous to assume that any plan is afoot to put students of both ra[illegible] on one campus."

The columnist reminded that Huey Long had made a similar mistake by taking over the state university and that most of the officials of that regime are now in prison.

Jacksonville, Ala. News
June 26, 1941

Gene Talmadge Acting Up In Georgia

For the past several weeks, Gene Talmadge, he of the red suspenders, has been acting up in Georgia, with respect to the schools of higher learning; more particularly the Georgia School of Technology and the University of Georgia.

His first step was the attempt to appoint "Red" Barron, a former athlete at Tech, to the position of vice-president, which would place him in line to succeed the 74-year-old president, Dr. M. L. Brittain. It was brought out through the newspapers of the state that Barron left school before he completed his work on a degree, and it was several years later before he received it. He has been serving as president of an agricultural school in Georgia, and has never added any graduate work to his record. For him to succeed a scholarly man like Dr. Brittain was contrary to the ideas of the students of Tech and certainly to thousands of Georgians.

More recently he charged the dean of the University of Georgia with violating Southern traditions and advocating the establishment of a school in which both the Negroes and whites would be enrolled. A hearing was held before the Board of Regents and no evidence was produced to support this accusation. The regents voted to re-instate the dean.

On the heels of this, Governor Talmadge has "withdrawn" his nomination of three of the regents, two of whom have already been approved by the state legislature. His excuse for doing this is that the attorney-general has informed him that it is illegal for more than seven of the fifteen members to be alumni of the University. One of the three declares that he is not a graduate of the University. He is a graduate of a law school which is under the supervision of this institution, but not of the University itself.

It all promises to be another unpleasant incident which will give the state of Georgia a lot of unfavorable publicity. It is just such stunts as these which give people of other sections of the country the idea that the South is an ignorant area, characterized by such people as were portrayed in "Tobacco Road," and in Carl Carmer's book, "The Stars Fell on Alabama."

The race issue will always bring in plenty of attention, and will incite a lot of people who are hipped on the subjec tof preventing "equality of Negroes and whites."

Talmadge wasn't satisfied with his efforts to tear up the University, and other institutions of that state, he comes along and states that he expects to start a drive to run all "foreign" professors (those who are not natives of Georgia) out of Georgia institutions of higher learning.

Just suppose that every state in the Union fostered the idea of eliminating every college teacher who was not a native of the state in which he happened to be teaching. This would indeed become a narrow-minded, provincial section. In fact every state in the Union would probably produce a crop of just such men at Eugene Talmadge, so narrow between the eyes that he can't see beyond his nose. So selfish that he can't support anything which does not give him personal benefit. So steeped in his own ignorance that he would place all others in his class.

While we are sympathetic toward our neighbor state for the predicament in which she finds herself, we must say that the people of that state have no one but themselves to blame—they put Gene Talmadge in the driver's seat. Intelligent, patriotic (?) citizens of Georgia last Summer were tearing their shirts for him and predicting what great things he would do for the state; how he would get them out of the hole financially and put the state on a sound economic basis.

Maybe money means more than anything else, but we doubt it. We believe that it means more for a state to have a broad vision which takes in all parts of the country, North, South, East and West; for the children of the land to benefit from the association with people from these sections; for citizens to have open minds and that the pursuit for knowledge should not be bounded by geographical lines.

Let Alabamians and others of this region resolve that no such leader shall ever be chosen who will hamper the intellectual and spiritual development such as Gene Talmadge is doing for Georgia.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Governor Starts War Against Educators Not Natives Of Southland

ATLANTA, (ANP)—Defeated in his efforts to remove Dr. Walter W. Cocking from dean of the school of education at the University of Georgia, wrathful Gov. Eugene Talmadge has resorted to high-handed budgetary power to purge the liberal educator from the payroll.

Writing in his own political paper, Gov. Talmadge has suggested an investigation of "all foreign professors" (meaning non-Georgians) and an investigation of all salaries. The American Legion meantime undertook to investigate books with a view of throwing out all with communistic teachings."

"While I am governor, the state executive said vengefully, "there will be no Negices in the same schools with white folks in Georgia, and there will be no men in our school system advocating it."

DERIDES NON-GEORGIANS

"I never did think these foreign professors were smarter than our own professors," the governor remarked scornfully.

The governor said the charges were made on affidavits sworn to by Mrs. Sylla W. Hamilton, former teacher at the university, which quoted the dean as recommending a school near Athens, Ga., for Negroes and white where graduates of the education college could do required practice teachings.

When it was called to the governor's attention that his actions might lead to loss of Rosenwald funds he said resentfully, "Georgia is not to be bought by any donation that has the atmosphere of social equality and the mixture of whites and blacks in our schools."

BOOKS UNDER FIRE

Assistant attorney Al Henderson of the Georgia Labor department and a leader in the American Legion, indicated that Georgia would likely have another textbook purge. Two social science textbooks, "Living America" and "Modern America," are under fire.

Charging that Columbia University of New York was seeking to dominate their school, Henderson said "in almost every instance they require that we accept a 'professor of race relations' of their choosing and he comes down and drills into Georgia boys and girls the idea that they should associate with Negroes."

RAPS "FEMALE COLLEGE"

Continuing, he said, "one female college, as grand finale to a year's lecture on race relations, sent its entire class of girls over to Tuskegee institute, where they lived on the campus for a couple of days with these Negroes and attended their parties and mingled with them socially.

Appealing to traditions, Mr. Henderson said, "We must look to our loyal men and women in the teaching profession to preserve Americanism as our fathers knew it.

The torch of race prejudice set off by third-term Gov. Talmadge swept the state and various political leaders picked up the cry and whooped anti-Negro bitterness remindful of Hitler's attacks on the Jews.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

ANTI-SEMITISM ACTIONS SCORED

B'nai B'rith Officer Says Jews Ready To Offer Lives For Nation

(From Yesterday's Final Edition)

A wave of anti-Semitism is engulfing the country, and must be stemmed by an aroused Jewish and Gentile people if democracy is to be preserved, Sidney G. Kusworm, national treasurer of B'nai B'rith and chairman of the fraternal organization's National Americanism Commission, said at a dinner meeting of the B'nai B'rith Tuesday night at the Tutwiler Hotel.

The Dayton, Ohio, attorney, who has been a member of the B'nai B'rith executive committee 20 years, said that the American Jew must shake his lethargy to the world situation if the "keg of dynamite" on which he is sitting is not to explode.

Blaming much of the anti-Semetic feeling in this country on the speeches and writings of Congressman J. E. Rankin, of Mississippi, Senator Burton K. Wheeler, and the Rev. Charles Coughlin, Kusworm said that the Jew has been picked out as the "scapegoat of this war," and this in spite of the fact that the Jews are ready to give their lives if necessary to defend America.

Alertness Urged

"The Jews of America must wake up to the fact that they have a battle on their hands. Hitler is spending $35,000,000 in this country for anti-Semetic purposes, and $25,000,000 to support his gestapo here. The law-making body of the United States is the body which the Nazis want to get into in order to deprive the Jew of his liberties," Kusworm warned.

In discussing various fifth column activities in the United States, many of which he said were instigated by the "America First Committee," Kusworm exhibited "Appreciate America" posters issued by the government in an effort to combat these subversive forces, and said that this counter-movement had its beginning in the offices of the B'nai B'rith.

"The Ten Commandments are Jewish as well as Gentile rules of life," Kusworm pointed out. "We are lied about, punished, harassed, persecuted, and with it all, we rise to the occasion, put our shoulder to the wheel, and fight for this country which is ours."

Work Is Reviewed

In reviewing the work of the B'nai B'rith organization, Kusworm said that its 35 foundations and councillorships in universities and colleges throughout the country now reach 30,000 of the 100,000 Jewish students in the United States, and that more than $50,000 was raised last year for various philanthropic causes, local, national and overseas.

Kusworm is en route to Texas for the national convention of the Junior B'nai B'rith, the A. Z. A., of whose advisory council he is a member.

Honorary vice chairman of the United Palestine Appeal, a member of various hospital and welfare boards, and a prominent lecturer in Jewish circles, Kusworm was introduced by Sam A. Goldstein, chairman of the dinner committee.

A favorable report on Alabama's B'nai B'rith membership was given by Gust K. Mark, of Hattiesburg, Miss., second vice president of District Lodge No. 7, who urged full cooperation of all members to make the District No. 7 Grand Lodge meeting in Birmingham next year a success.

Rabbi Myron Silverman, of Temple Emanu-El gave the invocation.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Alabama Sends 'Passport' So Talmadge Can Visit State

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 3.—(AP)—Governor Talmadge, of far-away Georgia, who has expressed himself strongly on the presence of "foreigners" from other states in Georgia, has been sent an elaborate "passport" to enable him to travel freely in Alabama when he comes here tomorrow to make a speech.

City Commissioner Eugene (Bull) Connor, apprehensive lest Talmadge encounter difficulties that might lead to a break in diplomatic relations between the two states, hastily mailed the passport today.

The passport, complete with gold seal and the usual whereases, declared:

"This is to certify that Eugene Talmadge, Governor of Georgia, is a free citizen and permitted to enter the state of Alabama."

Having read in Talmadge's paper, the Statesman, that a "foreigner" is not only a fellow who was born in another state but one with different upbringing, Connor said he certainly would attempt to follow as many peach state customs as possible in welcoming the red-suspendered Georgian.

Talmadge is scheduled to speak at a Fourth of July barbecue.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

GOV. TALMADGE CHEWS CIGAR, DIRECTS 'SHOW'

A resolution adopted Monday by Georgia's revamped Board of Regents at the close of the hearing, which resulted in the ousting of Dr. Walter D. Cocking, dean of the school of education at University of Georgia, Dr. Marvin Pittman, president of Georgia Teachers' College, pointed out that the traditions and customs of Georgia are to keep its colored and white schools separate.

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While Dr. Pittman was being questioned, the prosecution brought up the question of a visit a delegation from Tuskegee Institute had made to Teachers' College in 1938. Dr. R. J. H. DeLoach, faculty member, said the Tuskegee students were on the white campus at least three days. He said the colored students visited class rooms but he did not see them eating with the white students.

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In defense of Dr. Pittman, Dr. Willis A. Sutton, superintendent of Atlanta public schools, said "I'm not pleading for Dr. Pittman. I'm pleading for the boys and girls of Georgia. We have an opportunity to train young men and women in this state so that they won't hate anybody.

"If Georgia doesn't want that kind of people (Dr. Pittman), God have mercy on Georgia."

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"The most uneducated white man is better than the best educated N e g r o," declared Judge Joe Ben Jackson when he attempted to argue with Dr. Sutton.

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A fight was reported to have taken place in audience at the end the "trial." No names could be obtained.

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Governor Talmadge, chewing a big cigar, was present during the entire session. He was kept busy giving instructions to his spokesmen, who appeared to be Judge Jackson and James S. Peters, newly appointed regents.

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tennessee

THREE MORE OUSTED IN WAR ON TEACHERS

Vice Chancellor Of Georgia University Loses Job

ATLANTA, Ga., July 15.—(INS)—Three more educators were eliminated from Georgia's university system Tuesday as Gov. Eugene Talmadge drove forward in his campaign to oust from the schools elements which he has declared are inimical to the racial traditions of the state.

The latest to feel the ax were Vice Chancellor J. Curtis Dixon of the State University; R. E. Davis, a cattle and sheep specialist with the Agricultural Extension Service, and P. D. Bush, an assistant professor at North Georgia College in Dahlonega.

The Board of Regents Monday ousted Dean Walter D. Cocking of the School of Education and Dr. Marvin S. Pittman, president of State Teachers College at Statesboro.

Dublin, Ga., Citizen
July 10, 1941

THE SITUATION IN GEORGIA

It seems to be a hard matter to keep down quarrels in the government of Georgia. When Mr. Talmadge was governor in his second term a fight was waged all the time. When Mr. Rivers became governor a fight was waged all the time. The courts had to be called upon to settle nearly every thing. Now, Governor Talmadge and Attorney General Arnall are fighting each other and that involves the educational system of the state.

It is unfortunate that the race question has come into it. The Negro seems to be a stumbling block and the Jonah in every issue. Yet he goes on in the even tenor of his way rejoicing and working when they let him. He is the puzzling question in the army and navy to-day. It seems that the white man does not know yet what to do with the negro. I would advise that they let him alone and give him a job and a square deal and he will get along all right.

God evidently, is with the Negro. With all of the knocks and discriminations he gets, he has made more progress than any other race of people on earth in the length of time he has been free.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Dr. Cocking's Ouster

The behind-the-scenes maneuverings, the refusal of Governor Talmadge to accept the principle of the rule of the majority and the farce called a trial, which ended at the State Capitol Monday in the ousting of Dean Walter D. Cocking of the University of Georgia School of Education, constitute a definite threat to our democracy.

How little progress Georgia has made since the hectic days of Tom Watson is plainly proved by Georgia's present-day crop of demagogues in successfully waving the old red herring of "Negro, Negro" to once again get across a Political motive.

Before its under-handed thrust falls one of the ablest educators of our time, recognized nationally for his preparation, experience and foresight in the field of passing along the culture of our civilization.

According to affidavits and reports, some of the lowest methods were employed by the opposition in a well-plotted attempt to "smear" the accused.

And just what were the charges against this noted educator, whose sincerity of purpose, clearness of thought and sterling character despite the dirty intrigue resorted to by his opponents still remains unblemished?

One lone woman, fired two years ago from the University of Georgia, charges that he had suggested a graduate school to which students of both races would be admitted. More than forty others who attended the same lecture, contended that this statement was not made. Dean Cocking himself denies the charge.

The action of the Board of Regents lightly tosses aside the testimony of reputable citizens and on orders of one man accepts that of the probably disgruntled, former teacher.

In doing so, Georgia, through its Board of Regents puts itself on record as opposed to and unwilling to abide by the ruling of the United States Supreme Court in the Gaines case, holding that the state must provide equal educational opportunity for all of its citizens.

Whether Dr. Cocking suggested a bi-racial graduate school or not, this sort of provision would have made progress toward opening some course of graduate education to thousands of young Negroes in Georgia now illegally deprived of it. Persistently ignoring the issue and discharging all those who seek to find a way to put Georgia in line with the United States Supreme Court certainly will not remove the problem.

Young Negroes of Georgia, now forced to leave their native state to secure graduate or professional work, while the money they pay in taxes goes toward the support of schools in the state from which they are barred, should see to that, even if it is necessary to keep an ever increasing number of cases before the courts.

The ousting of Dean Cocking also resulted in a wholly unnecessary slur against the Rosenwald Fund and its progressive president, Dr. Edwin A. Embree. At one time, hearers had difficulty, no doubt, deciding whether Dean Cocking or the Rosenwald Fund, which has spent more than a billion dollars for improving the South's school, was on trial.

This sneering at possibly the greatest single benefactor of Southern education certainly does not meet with the approval of those thinking Georgians, sincerely interested in the improving of the state's lagging educational system.

At this late date of our democratic development, it is too bad that politicians still have the power to hinder a progressing scene. Society moves backward under them.

But Negroes of Georgia should not become discouraged. This latest "witch hunt", directed toward persecution of those who have shown themselves friends disposed to make this a democracy of all the people, can become a signal for a forward surge of determination on the part of Negroes all over the state—determination to become so strong politically that a hundred Talmadges will not dare use them as a stepping stone to the Senate or any other office.

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

Bell Loses Board Post To Jackson

Gene Finally Wins Battle to Remove U. Dean Cocking Chief

ATLANTA, [AP]—Newly named regents shifted the balance Monday and brought Governor Eugene Talmadge belated victory in his week-long fight to remove a university dean and a state college president.

By identical votes of ten to five, the reorganized board of regents declined to renew the expiring, one-year contracts of Dr. Walter D Cocking, dean of the college of education at the state university in Athens, and Dr. Marvin S. Pittman, president of Georgia Teachers College at Statesboro.

TEN TO FIVE

The vote on the motion to re-employ Dean Cocking and on the motion to re-employ Dr. Pittman was:

Yes—T. Jack Lance, Young Harris; W. S. Morris, Augusta; E. Ormonde Hunter, Savannah; R. D Harvey, Lindale and George Woodruff, Columbus.

No—Talmadge; James S. Peters, Manchester; Julian Strickland, Jr., Valdosta; Judge Joe Ben Jackson, Gray; John Cummings, Donalsonville; K. S. Varn, Waresboro; L. W. Robert Jr., Atlanta; Mrs. Susie T. Moore, Tifton; Scott Candler, Decatur, and Dr. Joe I. Jenkins, Hartwell.

Talmadge first asked the dropping of the two men about a month ago when the regents met in Athens and their contracts were not renewed pending a hearing on charges by the Governor that Dean Cocking favored racial co-education and Dr. Pittman had engaged in partisan political activity.

RACIAL ISSUE

At the subsequent hearing in Atlanta the regents heard a former university teacher testify that Dr. Cocking at a faculty meeting advocated creation of a postgraduate teachers' school at which whites and Negroes would attend the same classes.

Dr. Cocking denied making such a statement, others at the same meeting said they had not heard it and the regents voted 8 to 7 to re-employ him. Dr. Pittman's case was postponed until Monday.

Aroused by this setback, Governor Talmadge called for the resignations of five regents who had opposed him. Two resigned and a third Miller Bell of Milledgeville, declined to resign but was voted out at an executive session prior to Monday's public hearing.

HUGE CROWD PRESENT

Held in the house chamber at the capitol, the hearing attracted a packed crowd of more than 800 that repeatedly broke into the proceedings with cheers for Talmadge, for the accused men and their defenders.

Immediately after the vote on Pittman, Regent Robert offered, and the board adopted by voice vote, a resolution thanking Talmadge "for the valuable assistance he has rendered to his alma mater [University of Georgia] and the university system of Georgia and to the people generally of the state of Georgia and to the generations to follow."

The resolution, which cited the charges against the educators and held they had been substantiated, was prefaced by the statement that it was being offered because of "a great many exaggerated state - and mis - statements . . . tending to infer that [the governor] is trying to inject politics into the university system."

OUTSIDE FUNDS HIT

It added the belief that any funds coming from inside or outside of the state that tended to disturb the existing separate schools for whites and Negroes were "not for the best interest of the state or its citizenship."

Only comment of Pittman on the board's action was "that's the board's decision, and it's up to the people of the state to decide whether it's right."

Newly named Regent Peters of Manchester took the role of chief prosecutor and with frequent promptings from Talmadge sought to show that Dr. Cocking is closely identified with the Julius Rosenwald foundation's work in Georgia, that this philanthropic group is committed to full racial equality, including intermarriage, and that, therefore, Dr. Cocking favors such equality.

DEAN DENIES CHARGE

Standing beside the Governor, Dr. Cocking denied categorically that he favored any such equality, "charged that he had been made the victim of the filthiest sort of concocted evidencee" and had refused to resign because "my fight . . . was a fight for decency and democracy in Georgia."

Dr. Harmon W. Caldwell, president of the University of Georgia, testified in Dr. Cocking's behalf, declaring the charges against him unfounded and expressing fear that the charges "have impaired the usefulness of the University of Georgia and many of us over there."

In offering the case against Dr. Pittman, Peters made no mention of political activity but charged that state materials had been used on a farm near the school owned by the President. Regent George Woodruff said permission to use such materials in return for produce for the University System had been given two years

ago by the regents.

'FOREIGNERS' UNCOUNTED

In pique at his first reverse in the Cocking case, Governor Talmadge criticised employment of many "foreigners" by the state—Dr. Cocking was born in Iowa, Dr. Pittman in Mississippi—and hinted at a general purge in favor of native born Georgians.

Later the executive said he was interested at present only in the removal of the two accused men. A survey ordered by Talmadge showed 713 natives, 714 non-natives now on the University System payroll.

Chief source of evidence used by Peters against Dr. Cocking was a book, Brown America, written by Dr. Edwin Embree, head of the Rosenwald foundation. He read from the book paragraphs speaking of the "excessive cost" of maintaining separate parks, schools and other facilities for whites and blacks in the South.

PETERS PROSECUTES

Peters, who is chairman of the State Democratic committee, was challenged by Hatton Lovejoy, LaGrange attorney representing Dr. Cocking, to show that the dean had any connection with the Rosenwald foundation. Peters, frequently counseled by the governor, had said that the accused man "probably is the financial agent in the South for the Rosenwald foundation" and declared:

"They [the foundation] want them [Negroes] to use the same schools, ride the same trains and sit side-by-side. They want to pull the white man down and draw the races together. It means they want intermarriage, that's what it means."

"They won't do it," Talmadge cried vehemently from his seat nearby and his interpolation brought cheers from his supporters.

GRANTS SAID DEVISE

Peters said that grants by the foundation to aid education in Georgia were only a device for going "into our University System in Georgia to get its sentiments expressed."

Mrs. Sylla W. Hamilton, a teacher who was dropped from the University faculty shortly after Dean Cocking came there, reiterated testimony given at a previous hearing about having heard the dean advocate mixed classes at a postgraduate teachers' school.

In his prepared statement, Dr. Cocking called all charges against him "absolutely false" and declared:

"The press in the past few days has disclosed almost unbelieveable things, things which make the blood of a believer in any sort of justice and fair play run cold. That such tactics could be employed by any country on earth is hard to believe. That they were employed right here in Georgia has all the earmarks of a terrific nightmare. I refuse to believe that the people of Georgia condone such tactics.

"The charges against me are false, completely false. As the official representatives of the people of Georgia, gentlemen of the board of regents, the responsibility for the decision is yours.

"July 14, was a great day of national celebration of the yearly calendar of the Republic of France, for it marked the birth of democracy in that nation. Today, in the year 1941, the French people have been forbidden to celebrate their birth of democracy —for the Fuehrer Hitler has said that democracy is dead. Today is July 14 in Georgia, also."

In addition to affirming emphatically that he had always believed in separate schools for whites and Negroes and this was a part of his school's official program, Dr. Cocking said that under his guidance the college of education had improved its courses so that now it is possible to get the highest possible preparation for teaching, whereas in 1937 it was necessary to go outside the state.

COCKING APPREHENDED

When he sat down, Dean Cocking was loudly applauded.

Dr. Caldwell followed Dean Cocking to the stand to testify that the charges against him had been fully investigated by the university and found to be untrue. He said also that:

"Soon after coming to Georgia, Dean Cocking prepared a long term program for education in Georgia which showed such rare educational workmanship that it was adopted by the university faculty and by the state board of regents."

Dr. Caldwell said that while he would not doubt the veracity of Mrs. Hamilton he was convinced that she had misunderstood what Dean Cocking had said in the faculty meeting because 35 or 40 others who heard him had not interpreted the remark as she did.

Asked by new regent Chandler if he did not think the charges had impaired the usefulness of Dean Cocking, Dr. Caldwell replied:

"The usefulness of the University of Georgia and many of us over there has been impaired by these charges. I am unable to say whether Dean Cocking's usefulness has been impaired more than that of the rest of us."

Asked if his attitude indicated that he might resign in protest, Dr. Caldwell said:

"Whatever I do will be done through the board of regents."

PETERS AGAIN

Peters again was chief spokesman for the prosecution in the case against Dr. Pittman. Although the racial question had not been previously mentioned publicly in his case, Peters told the regents that a party at the college which had been attended by both white and Negro students and that they ate at the same time and on the same lawn, although at different tables.

Bulk of Peters arguments had to do with use of state materials on a farm owned by Dr. Pittman near the college. An affidavit of a former foreman of the farm was offered to show that the state materials had been used on the farm.

Regents Woodruff and Hunter interposed to ask if Peters did not know that use of state materials on Pittman's farm had been authorized by the regents two years ago with the understanding that produce and profits were to go to the benefit of the University System.

To this Peters replied:

"You can make some mighty funny things out of written statements."

This brought laughter from the crowd.

Dr. Pittman in his statement said "I have never stolen a penny" and testified that in two years his farm had returned $535.32 in profit to the state.

He also complained that he had been given no bill of particulars from which to prepare his defense. He said that while he was accused originally of political activity there was no mention of such in Peter's summing up.

Before the meeting opened, Talmadge in his office swore in regents Peters, Candler and Jackson, named to succeed Lucien Goodrich of Griffin, Clark Howell of Atlanta, and Miller Bell of Milledgeville.

Both Howel and Goodrich had acceded to Talmadge request that they resign but Bell refused and attended the executive meeting called just after the swearing in.

A few minutes later he emerged from the office to tell newsmen:

"I have been bounced."

It was learned later that Jackson was seated on a nine to five vote, along the same lines as the votes on the later ousters, except that Jackson did not vote.

Although Talmadge had said prior to the meeting that he did not consider Chairman Sandy Beaver and Vice Chairman Hunter members of the bord, the former presided and the latter voted throughout the day.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

NEW REGENTS OUST GEORGIA EDUCATORS

Talmadge First Appears at a Hearing to Accuse Two of Racial-Equality Opinion

ROSENWALD FUND IS HIT

It Works Against 'Superiority of White Man,' Says One of Governor's New Appointees

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATLANTA, July 14—The Board of Regents which Governor Eugene Talmadge recently reorganized voted today to dismiss Dr. Walter D. Cocking as dean of the University of Georgia School of Education and Dr. Marvin S. Pittman as president of the Georgia Teachers College. Both had been accused by the Governor of advocating racial equality in the State's higher education system.

The ousters took place following a stormy open hearing in the chamber of the House of Representatives, a hearing at which the Governor appeared personally to press his charges. Spectators filled the hall and interrupted the proceedings several times with boos and appplause. State patrolmen stood guard at vantage points.

It was the second time Dean Cocking had faced the Regents in recent weeks. At the original hearing, the Regents overode the Governor and voted to rehire Dean Cocking.

Governor Talmadge subsequently shuffled the membership of the board, displacing three dissenting Regents, and it thus was a "hand-picked" majority which upheld his charges today.

The vote to dismiss Dean Cocking and Dr. Pittman was 10 to 5. At the previous hearing, the Regents overode the Governor by a vote of 9 to 7.

Dr. Caldwell Opposes Ouster

The Regents voted against the educators despite appeals in their behalf by a group of prominent witnesses, including Dr. Harmon W. Caldwell, president of the University of Georgia.

To substantiate Governor Talmadge's case against Dean Cocking, Regent James S. Peters read excerpts from the book "Brown America," written by Edwin R. Embree of Chicago, president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, and tracts published by the Commission of Interracial Relations of Atlanta. There was also testimony by Mrs. Sylla W. Hamilton, formerly a teacher at the University of Georgia, and a statement by Regent Peters that Dean Cocking was disbursing Rosenwald money in Georgia "to insinuate such things as this (racial equality) through our back doors."

"So long as the Rosenwald fund aided our colored folks, they were welcome," Regent Peters said as he waved the book before the large audience. "But when they put a book like this in our libraries or attempt to push doctrines like this through our back doors, I, for one, am going to meet them at the back door and tell them that won't get in Georgia."

Mr. Peters said that "throughout this book the thought runs, 'erase the feelings of superiority of the white man.'"

"They want them (Negroes) to use the same schools, ride in the same trains and sit side by side," the regent declared. "They want to pull the white man down and draw the races together. It means they want intermarriage, that's what it means."

Governor Calls From Seat

From his seat near by, Governor Talmadge shouted:

"They won't do it."

Cheers came from the crowd.

Dean Cocking, a native of Iowa, and formerly superintendent of schools in Texas, Missouri, Tennessee and member of President Roosevelt's Advisory Council on Education, denied the charges. Addressing Regent Peters, he said:

"July 14 was a great day of national celebration on the yearly calendar of the Republic of France, for it marked the birth of democracy in that nation. Today, in the year 1941, the French people have been forbidden to celebrate their birth of democracy, for the Fuehrer Hitler has said that democracy is dead. Today is July 14 in Georgia, also."

The dean, who stood at the side of Governor Talmadge as he read his statement, received a long round of applause.

Dr. Pittman also appeared at the hearing and denied the Governor's charges. He has been in the State's university system seven years, Dr. Cocking four.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Old South vs. New South

DEAN Walter D. Cocking, of the University of Georgia, suggested some kind of an arrangement under which colored students might be admitted to the university graduate schools. The suggestion brought an instant objection from Governor Talmadge, who demanded the resignation of Dean Cocking. The university Board of Regents stepped in and voted eight to seven to sustain the dean. Then the Governor demanded the resignation of the board members who were in accord with the dean's plan. One of these members, Clark Howell, editor of the Atlanta Constitution, submitted his resignation and in doing so said: "I am proud of those regents, of whom I am one, who refused to participate in a witch hunt."

Apparently, Dean Cocking's plan of extending the university's facilities to colored graduate students contemplated some form of segregation. But the Governor swore that "as long as he was Governor of Georgia there would be no whites and Negroes attending the same schools." He branded Dean Cocking, who is a native of Iowa, as being a "foreigner," whom he intended to eliminate from the state's educational system.

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Meanwhile Florida met the problem of its Negro graduate students by asking Attorney General Tom Watson for an opinion. The state university at Gainesville was pondering an application from a colored student who wanted to pursue graduate work. Then Attorney General Watson reviewed the Gaines decision and suggested that there was a "practical side" to the question which could be met by providing separate dormitory and dining room facilities for the applicant. He even advised separate class-room space, but observed that this need not be made a continuous practice. He evidently reasoned that once the thing got started it would work out its own solution along humane democratic lines.

Thus we see the Old South in a life and death conflict with the New South, and our guess is that the New South will eventually win.

JUN 5 1941

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Governor Calls For 3 Regents To Quit Posts

Chairman Sandy Beaver, Vice Chairman Hunter, Bell Affected.

(Pittman corresponce appears on Page 5.)

By FRANK DRAKE.

Governor Talmadge yesterday snapped his red suspenders and knocked three members, including the chairman and vice chairman, off the State Board of Regents.

JUN 2 1941

He called for the resignations of General Sandy Beaver, chairman; E. Ormonde Hunter, of Savannah, vice chairman, and Miller Bell, of Milledgeville, recently named to the board by Talmadge to succeed his late father, and declared that he had to do it because they were holding office in violation of a 1937 law limiting board membership to seven persons with the same Alma Mater.

Two for Cocking.

His action gave rise to speculation that in this manner he will oust Dean Walter D. Cocking from the pay roll of the University of Georgia. Hunter and Bell Monday joined with six members of the board in voting down Talmadge and six other members in their efforts to dislodge the dean on charges he advocated social equality for Negroes. If the Governor contends that Beaver, Bell and Hunter were holding office (under his appointment) illegally, then it was said the official vote of the board on Cocking might be changed to seven to six against employment of the dean, instead of eight to seven for.

JUN 2 1941

Talmadge, in a move which took observers by surprise, said the legal department had pointed out to him the 1937 law limiting board membership from institutions. There were 10 graduates of the University of Georgia, not including the Governor himself, who is ex-officio member of the regents.

Last 3 Appointees.

Beaver, Hunter and Bell were the last three appointees of the Governor to the board.

Beaver, located last night by The Constitution in New York where he was attending the Naval Corps Intelligence Service graduation of Herman Talmadge, the Governor's son, said he would wait until his return home for comment about the matter. He appeared surprised that he had been asked to resign.

Bell, in Milledgeville, Hunter, in Savannah, said they had no comment to make.

The Governor requested their resignations in identical letters, a copy of which follows:

"I was much surprised when one of the assistant attorney generals for the state called my attention to the Georgia Laws of 1937 that amended the law creating the board of regents of the state university.

"On page 527, paragraph 3, there is a provision which limits the number of regents that are alumni from the same school operated by the board of regents. Here is the language that I refere to:

"' * * * nor shall more than seven members of said board be alumni of any one of the schools operated by said board.'

JUN 5 1941

"I know that you do not wish me to violate the law or to allow any provision of the law to remain violated. I did not know this provision of law when I appointed you as a member of the board of regents. There are now 10 members of the board of regents who are alumni from the University of Georgia at Athens, seven of whom I appointed this spring.

"In keeping with the law, I am, therefore, asking for your resignation.

"With kindest regards, I am
Sincerely,
EUGENE TALMADGE,
Governor."

JUN 7 1941

Coolnel Beaver is a long-time political friend and ally of Talmadge. He did not cast a vote at Monday's board meeting, since there was no tie, but it was understood he broke a tie vote recently at Athens on the question of giving a hearing to Dean Cocking. He also was photographed at the capitol Monday admonishing the Governor not to give out a statement on the board's intentions before the meeting was completed. A short while later Dean Cocking's contract was renewed by the regents by the 8-to-7 vote.

Intimated Cut.

Since then, the Governor has intimated he would cut Cocking out of the budget or slash his pay.

If the votes of Hunter and Bell to re-employ the dean are voided, it would have the effect of firing Cocking without another hearing, some political observers pointed out yesterday.

In addition to Beaver, Bell and Hunter, the Governor listed as regents who are alumni of the University of Georgia: Major Clark Howell, editor and publisher of The Constitution; John J. Cummings, of Donalsonville; W. S. Morris, of Augusta; George C. Woodruff, of Columbus; Lucien P. Goodrich, of Griffin, and Julian Strickland, of Valdosta, and himself. J. L. Jenkins, of Hartwell, was listed as a graduate of the university's school of medicine at Augusta, and Jack T. Lance was listed as having attended both the University of Georgia and Young Harris College.

JUN 2 1941

Friends Understand.

Asked why he had sought the resignations of these three, Talmadge asserted, "They are strong supporters and friends of mine and I thought they would best understand the situation."

The Governor yesterday sought information on all "foreign-born state employes from the auditing department, but when asked if this meant he planned a purge of all those born outside the state, the Governor said, "I don't know what I'm going to do."

Cocking is a native of Iowa, while Dr. Marvin Pittman, of the Georgia Teachers' College at Statesboro, whom the Governor has charged with taking too much interest in politics, is from Mississippi. A hearing for Pittman is scheduled for July.

Talmadge commented that since Beaver, Bell and Hunter had all been appointed in violation of the 1937 law, he really did not have to ask for their resignations but had done so as a courtesy.

The act under which he called for the resignations was passed during the Rivers regime and increased the number of regents from 11 to 15, increasing the number allowable from any one alma mater from five to seven. Talmadge said he had not known of the limitation when he appointed the three he clipped off yesterday.

JUN 2 1941

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

GEORGIA MAY CUT PAY OF EDUCATORS

Talmadge May Drop 'Foreign Professors From Duty

ATLANTA, June 1.—(AP)—Gov. Eugene Talmadge said Thursday that "we're going to have a little fun here in Georgia "with out-of-state professors in the state university system, and he intimated he might either cut their salaries or drop them from the pay roll.

His statements followed a query by a reporter about the status of Dean Walter D. Cocking of the school of education at the University of Georgia. The governor has accused Cocking, a native of Iowa, of espousing racial doctrines contrary to Southern tradition, but after a hearing on the charge the state board of regents voted to renew the dean's contract.

JUN 2 1941

Talmadge's promise of "a little fun here in Georgia" was coupled with a request that State Auditor B. E. Thrasher, Jr., compile a list of "all these foreign professors" in the state university system.

Asked if this meant he would "purge" all professors in state colleges who were not natives of Georgia, the governor answered, "I ain't saying what I'm going to do. I'm going to look them over."

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Gov. Talmadge's Policy Continues

Governor Talmadge continued his race-baiting policy Wednesday, declaring in a statement prepared for his political publication that an agreement had been reached whereby white nurses from the Georgia Baptist hospital would not have to get part of their training by assisting in the Negro children's wards of Washington hospitals.

JUN 2 1941

The Governor said he had arranged for the nurses to take their post-graduate work in the white wards of Atlanta hospitals. He said there were other hospitals here that send their graduate nurses to a Negro hospital in New York City to do postgraduate work and that unless this is corrected he was "going to come out and tell." He charged Atlanta newspapers with trying to "fly speck" him, citing his campaign involving racial equality and native-born job holders as examples.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Constitution Editor Irked

Takes Rap at Talmadge For Action on Trying To Oust Dean

ATLANTA (ANP).—Governor Eugene Talmadge was rebuked indirectly editorially by the Atlanta Constitution Sunday, and openly by Executive Editor Ralph McGill in his column, "One Word More," for "attacks upon the unity of the nation" by arousing "sectional and racial prejudice" growing out of his devious, but yet unsuccessful efforts to remove liberal Dean Walter Cocking from the University of Georgia.

The Governor, who like Huey Long, owns his own newspaper, printed a bitter attack in it on "foreigners," "mixing Negroes and whites," and his power to use the budget to gain his ends purging the university. Others in his administration, the attorney general, revived the "book issue," charging that some "social sciences showed Communistic teachings."

Warned the Constitution: "He who arouses sectional and racial prejudices is playing directly into the hands of Adolph Hitler and his henchman, Goebbels, who have predicated their campaign against the United States upon creating internal discord and dissention inside this country."

The Constitution blamed "some ill-advised persons have attempted to reawaken sectional prejudice by dubbing citizens of other States than their own as 'foreigners.'" It reprovingly observed, "The tragic pity of appeals to racial or sectional prejudices is that they do win political support and approval from so many."

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

A NEIGHBOR'S TRAGEDY

One sure earmark of the demagogue is an itch to meddle with institutions of higher learning. Another is a tendency to arouse ignoramuses against professors.

There is a type of hard-bitten, bigoted Southerner who is suspicious of learning, of scientific research, and of colleges in general. The demagogue delights in arousing this fellow, creating a lot of excitement and thus distracting public attention from other issues — including the shortcomings of the demagogue.

Eugene Talmadge is playing this game.

The Georgia governor has been trying to put on a show at the expense of the State University System — and there are indications that patronage is at the bottom of his effort.

It seems that an embittered former teacher at the University of Georgia charged that the dean of the school of education there, Dr. Walter D. Cocking, had advocated the establishment of a school in which both Negroes and whites would be enrolled. Despite hearings and an investigation there has been no other evidence to support the charge.

But it was all that Talmadge was looking for. Now this blatherskite is starting a drive to run all of the "foreign" professors (those who are natives of any state other than Georgia) out of state colleges.

To the ignorant Georgian it is hot stuff to say, "We have enough competent, educated Christian young teachers in Georgia without jobs, who cannot get a place in a college in another university system. I will take this into consideration."

"I ain't saying what I'm going to do," says this great Georgian. "I'm going to look them over and those who have been bragging about the big salaries they could get elsewhere, I'm going to help them get those bigger salaries."

And of course it's easy to get an audience by dragging in the race issue. And it's convenient, too, since that issue beclouds all others. "I'm not going to put up with social equality in this state as long as I'm governor," Talmadge says boldly. "They can't slip through no crack and they cain't crop up in no funds coming to this state. We don't need no Negroes and white people taught together."

A few years ago "The Man" Bilbo set out on a crusade to put his own peanut-headed followers in every position of responsibility in Mississippi's colleges. It took a decade to rebuild what had been torn down.

Great teachers are rare. Whether they come from the South, the East, the North, or the West does not make a great deal of difference. The search for truth and the art of teaching know no geographical bounds. Unfortunately, teachers are not a match for demagogues. They are not willing to stoop to the wiles and tricks of appealing to ignorance and prejudice. Their appeal is to the intelligence, to the open mind, to the enlightened point of view. Perhaps they should be made of tougher stuff, but they are not.

Alabama is not perfect. It has had good governors and bad, but it has been this state's great good fortune not to have been saddled with an ignorant governor. Nor has it had one who did not respect learning, and realize to a degree at least that a people's only salvation is in a public school system based upon a constant search for truth.

Let her sister-Southern states weep for Georgia! Let them all resolve that the day of the demagogues who afflict our region from time to time will be ended shortly!

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
June 28, 1941

GEORGIA PURGE TAKES ANOTHER FROM REGENTS

Talmadge Gets Resignation of Lucien Goodrich—Now May Appoint Two Men

By the Associated Press.

ATLANTA, June 27.—An embattled state board of regents, torn asunder over charges brought by Gov. Eugene Talmadge against a university dean, lost another member today with the resignation of Lucien Goodrich, of Griffin, long-time friend of the chief executive.

Goodrich announced that Talmadge, who yesterday forced the resignation from the board of Clark Howell, editor and publisher of the Atlanta Constitution, had snapped up his own offer to quit whenever his services were considered "not satisfactory."

This gave the governor two vacancies to fill before the regents' next meeting, July 14, but his efforts to obtain the resignations he demanded from three other regents who crossed him have been unavailing so far.

The turmoil began when the regents voted, 8 to 7, to re-employ Dean Walter D. Cocking, of the University of Georgia's school of education, over the protest of Talmadge, who charged the Iowa-born educator with advocating a practice teachers' school for whites and Negroes near Athens.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Newspaper In Blast on Talmadge

Rebuke Him for 'Attacks Upon Nation's Unity'

ATLANTA,— (ANP)—Gov. Eugene Talmadge was rebuked indirectly editorially by the Atlanta Constitution Sunday, and openly by Executive Editor Ralph McGill in his column, "One Word More," for attacks upon the unity of the nation" by arousing "sectional and racial prejudice" growing out of his devious, but yet unsuccessful efforts to move liberal Dean Walter Cocking from tre University of Georgia.

The governor, like Huey Long, owns his newspaper, printed a bitter attack in it on "foreigners" "mixing Negroes and whites", and his power to use the budget to gain his ends of purging the university. Others in his administration, the attorney general, revived the "book issue charging that some "social sciences showed Comministic teachings."

Warned the Constitution: "He who arouses sectional and racial prejudices is playing directly into the hands of Adolph Hitler and his henchman, Goebbels, who have predicated their campaign against the United States upon creating interal discord and dissention inside this country."

The Constitution blamed, "Some ill-advised persons have attempted to re-awaken sectional prejudice by dubbing citizens of other states than their own's foreigners'." It reprovingly observed, "The tragic pity of appeals to racial or sectional prejudices is that they do win political support and approval from so many."

The Constitution recognized, "We are all Americans, Jews and Gentiles, whites and Negroes; Baptist and Catholics. There is a job for every one to do if the menace of the axis is to be broken. Let us get on with these jobs, each in his proper place, and show the world a democracy that is free yet united to the last man, whatever his race, his color or his place of birth."

Going to the heart of the motive for the attack. Ralph McGill said: "He who indicates he is going to base his (1942) campaign on white supremacy (Negroes in Georgia cannot vote in the 'white primary'), is not at all challenged, and a bigger, bigger appeal to ignorance and prejudice."

A bit embarrassingly, Mr. McGill, continues, "We have suddenly had forced upon us, from an entirely false begining, the issue of white supremacy, when there most emphatically is no such issue."

Scoffingly, says Mr. McGill, "It is ridiculous to assume there will be a common campus and even more riduculous to assume that the dean in a Georgia school would advocate such a thing even if he believed it, Common sense ought to tell us that.

"The governor himself knows there is no 'white supremacy' issue. He has but recently completed a visit to at least two of the Negro colleges in the state system, praised them and their leaders.

He know that it is utterly ridiculous to assume that any plan is afoot to put students of both races on one campus."

The columnist reminded that Huey Long had made a similar mistake by taking over the state university and that most of the officials of that regime are now inprison.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Clarke County Probes Alleged 'Smear' Effort

Robert F. Wood Named in Affidavit by Chester Weatherly.

By WILLARD COPE.
Constitution Staff Writer.

ATHENS, Ga., July 12.—An affidavit charging that a representative of Governor Talmadge offered an Athens photographer $50 to fake a photograph of Dean Walter D. Cocking, of the school of education, University of Georgia, in the company with a group of Negroes, in support of the Governor's accusations that Dr. Cocking is an advocate of race equality, has come to the attention of Solicitor General Henry H. West, of Clarke county.

The accused Talmadge agent is Robert F. Wood, who holds a job as field representative in the State Motor Fuel Tax Unit, whose duties are to check on motor fuel violations for the Revenue Department.

The affidavit against Wood which the Clarke county solicitor is investigating and which has come to the attention of the Federal Bureau of Investigation because it involves the Clarke county draft board and its patriotic duties, was made by Chester E. Weatherly, a responsible commercial photographer, of Athens.

Citizens Indignant.

The affidavit and the record of Talmadge's apparent undercover agent, Wood, and the indignant response of the respectable citizens of Athens and Clarke county to Wood's circuitous movements through Athens and other parts of the state, will form a stellar part at the hearing of charges against Dean Cocking on Monday in Atlanta when the purported frame-up will be disclosed.

Reports are current here that Wood has been beating the bushes around Statesboro in an effort to "dig up something" about Dr. Marvin Pittman.

The Weatherly affidavit will find a further reaction as the investigation of the solicitor general proceeds along with that of the FBI to determine whether Wood acted on his own behalf or on specific instruction from Governor Talmadge to "smear" Dr. Cocking as being a participant in an official draft board meeting concerning Negro selectees at which he was not even present.

Investigations Proceed.

Just how much of the plot to discredit the educator by putting Dean Cocking's face on a photograph in company with Negro selectees called for the draft had its inception in the offices of Governor Talmadge only the Federal Bureau of Investigation inquiry and the probe of the Clarke county solicitor general can determine.

Both those investigations are under way and officials are silent as to the progress they have been making in tracing Wood's steps back to those that run up to the Capitol building in Atlanta instead of those leading to the office of the state motor fuel tax unit, which is in the new state office building across the street.

The affidavit reads as follows:

"Georgia,

"Clarke county,

"On July 1, 1941, a man who said that he is Robert F. Wood and that he represented the state of Georgia, came to the studio of which I am manager and asked for copies of pictures taken of the first volunteers for national defense for Clarke county. I sold him several dozen prints. I later learned he was using these pictures to stir up racial prejudice. This same man came back to my studio on July 8, 1941, and demanded that I sell him more prints of these pictures. I told him I regretted selling him the first prints because he was said to be using pictures of a patriotic occasion to stir up racial disunity which endangers our national defense program. When I refused to sell him more prints he asked if I would superimpose the face of Dr. W. D. Cocking on the negative. I refused. He offered me $50. I still refused. He asked me to put the negatives on the floor and he would pick them up. I told him that we did not intend to sell him any negatives or any more prints since he deceived us in the first place and was using the pictures to prejudice one race against another, whereas the pictures were of an event indorsed by the selective service organization, state and national, to foster co-operation between races for the defense of the nation. The man then left.

"This, the 10th day of July, 1941,
CHESTER E. WEATHERLY.

"Witnesses:
"W. S. EBERHART.
"ROY W. CURTIS.
"N. P. Ga., State at Large and Seal."

Roosevelt Foe.

Wood, who ran for Governor in 1938 on a platform asserting he is opposed to "Roosevelt and all his works," also was declared in other quarters to have exhibited a photograph of the same occasion to another university faculty member, in trying unsuccessfully to coerce him to give an affidavit against Dean Cocking. This member, who served on the draft advisory board, was shown in the photograph.

The original picture was made by Weatherly's brother, Robert, on order of draft officials, who said they acted at the suggestion of Adjutant General Marion Williamson in giving the even dozen Negro volunteers a send-off.

Williamson, in turn, was but following out uniform practices suggested by the War Department in Washington.

County Alarmed.

A wave of feeling verging on alarm has swept Clarke county in the last two weeks to such an extent that the mayor and council of Athens were forced to take official action deploring the intentional spread of racial prejudice and its effect upon the methods of carrying out the national defense program. The Lions Club Thursday backed up this position.

In various quarters, including membership of the draft board, it was pointed out that efforts toward disunity might proceed from a well-planned subversive effort. It was for this reason, it was declared, that the FBI office in Atlanta had been consulted. This extract from Section 11 of the selective service regulations was quoted prescribing penalties for:

" . . . Any person or persons who shall knowingly hinder or interfere in any way by force or violence with the administration of this act or the rules or regulations made pursuant thereto, or conspire to do so."

Wood Unlocated.

Efforts of Constitution representatives to locate Wood here today were unsuccessful. He formerly made his headquarters at the tourist camp at the eastern edge of the city operated by I. M. (Bull) Bray, who in past Talmadge campaigns won distinction by carrying the candidate on his shoulders through crowds. It was at Bray's camp that Wood's trailer, in which he lived, was seized during the 1938 gubernatorial campaimn.

A scowling, brusque individual with flaring black hair, Wood was described by Solicitor General West as a former "medicine show spieler" of undetermined whereabouts.

The photograph dealth with in Weatherly's affidavit shows 12 Negro volunteers, with small American flags in their coat lapels, and a large flag in the background, seated at a long dining table with these draft board officials: Chairman E. R. Hodgson, Clerk Dan Magill, Dean Henry Shinn, who serves as legal advisor to the board, and Bryan C. Lumpkin, appeal agent.

Also shown are Major C. J. Brockman, representing the federal selective service agency, and Mayor Bob McWhorter, professor of law at the university.

Athens Tradition.

Completely negating the implications sought to be drawn from the picture, it was pointed out that the head of the Negro group that gave the dinner, James W. Davis, widely known and respected old house servant and former United States mail carrier, stood throughout the meal.

Local tradition is that virtually no socially important wedding can be held in Athens successfully unless Davis serves as major domo.

On the eve of the regents' meeting in Atlanta, all university officials were loath to discuss the Cocking situation. About the streets, however, little else was under discussion, and there was much feeling apparent, especially over a whispering campaign of a nature not permissible of description under postal regulations.

It was declared that someone with animus against Dean Cocking had approached several Negroes and attempted intimidation in obtaining declarations of an extremely prejudicial character. Whether such statements had been obtained was not known pending developments at the regents' meeting Monday.

Mayor McWhorter's condemnation of the race prejudice tactics was contained in this formal public declaration:

"The colored people of Athens and Clarke county have always been peaceable and law-abiding.

"The authorities of the city of Athens do not intend that professional agitators shall disturb the peaceful relationship between the races here.

"Pandering to racial prejudices for any reason whatsoever is intolerable.

"Especially is it intolerable that anyone should use a patriotic occasion given by Negroes, in behalf of their young men who volunteered for service in their country's defense, to break down co-operation between the races.

"Investigation reveals that the movement to destroy effective efforts at national defense by weakening support of the selective service program is being organized by a wandering agitator of known subversive sympathies who has at times take a more or less prominent part in state political campaigns.

"Conspiracy against effective operation of the selective service law is punishable in the United States court by imprisonment of five years in federal penitentiary and $10,000 fine, or both.

"The responsible, constituted lawful authorities of the city of Athens, so long as I am mayor, will not sit idly by while anti-racial agitation is being fomented. And this is notice to anyone who has engaged in such un-American Hitler-like practices in this community.

"ROBERT L. McWHORTER,
"Mayor."

Reporting developments, the Athens Banner-Herald made the direction assertion that "investigators have uncovered here what looks like a conspiracy of statewide proportions to interfere with successful operation of the national defense program."

It continues:

"The conspiracy attempt follows the familiar Nazi pattern of appeal to racial prejudice and in this instance the conspirators are trying to arouse opposition among white people to the national defense program because Negroes are co-operating with selective service and in some communities have been given public commendation by white citizens of their patriotic desire to serve their country in its hour of danger."

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Talmadge Is Charged With Stirring Race Prejudice

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—(SNS)—How Governor Eugene Talmadge's unwarranted tirades against fair-minded educators of Georgia and against the Negro citizens of that state have not at all fooled people of a neighboring state was shown last Saturday when the Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser, a white daily newspaper, in a brilliant editorial drew an accurate picture of the state's plight under Talmadge.

Georgia's governor was accused of stirring up the race issue in a demagogic effort to becloud all other issues.

The editorial entitled "A Neighbor's Tragedy" is reprinted below:

One sure earmark of the demagogue is an itch to meddle with institutions of higher learning. Another is a tendency to arouse ignoramuses against professors.

There is a type of hard-bitten, bigoted southerner who is suspicious of learning, of scientific research, and of colleges in general. The damagogue delights in arousing this fellow, creating a lot excitement, and thus detracting the public's attention from other issues—including the shortcomings of the demagogue.

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Alabama is not perfect. It has had good governors and bad, but it has been this state's great good fortune not to have been saddled with an ignorant governor. Nor has it had one who did not respect learning, and realize to a degree at least that the people's only salvation is in a public school system based upon a constant search for truth.

Let her sister southern states weep for Georgia! Let them all resolve that the day of the demagogues who afflict our region from time to time will be ended shortly!

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

Two Editors Are Blasted By Talmadge

J. Curtis Dixon, Mercer Grad, Fired As Vice-Chancellor

ATLANTA, (AP)—Governor Eugene Talmadge, engaged in a shakeup of educators in the state university system, Tuesday issued a statement linking the president of the University of Georgia and two newspaper editors with the Julius Rosenwald fund.

A few hours earlier he announced that his newly revamped board of regents had "eliminated," in an executive session, two university system employes on the grounds they were associated with the Rosenwald fund—the same fate that Monday overtook two other state educators after a public hearing.

TWO MORE OUSTED

The governor announced that the regents voted unanimously in a closed session Monday not to re-employ J. Curtis Dixon, vice chancelor of the university system, and R. E. Davis, beef cattle and sheep specialist of the agricultural extension service at the University of Georgia.

[Dr. Dixon, a graduate of the Mercer University class of 1913, is a native of Richland and taught for many years in Georgia schools. He was awarded an honorary doctor's degree at recent Mercer baccalaureate exercises.]

"They were connected with the Rosenwald fund as much as the others," Talmadge said, and in his later statement he asserted "it has never been the policy, nor is it possible, to give all of these employes [in the university system] a public hearing as to whether or not they will be re-employed."

JOB ABOLISHED

Sanford said the regents had abolished the office of vice chancellor and no successor to Dixon would be named.

ed racial equality and implied that anyone connected with it in any way subscribed to the same doctrine.

Bell Bounces Back

[*Special to The Telegraph*]

MILLEDGEVILLE, July 15—Miller R. Bell's comment Tuesday on Monday's board of regents meeting at which he was "bounced" was terse: "There was a meeting Sunday at Brenner Pass. Monday everybody was there but Hess who is being held by the British."

The governor, in a statement dictated for publication in his personal newspaper, cited a 1937 newspaper article announcing that five Georgians were among 19 Southerners awarded fellowships by the Julius Rosenwald fund.

Among these were Dr. Harmon W. Caldwell, president of the University of Georgia; Ralph McGill, then sports editor and now executive editor of the Atlanta Constitution, and James S. Pope, then assistant managing editor of the Atlanta Journal and now managing editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal. All three awards were for study in Europe.

'FALSE ARTICLES'

Talmadge charged that the fund paid McGill "to make a trip abroad and to come back and write false and prejudicial articles in the Atlanta Constitution and to color and direct the whole policies of that paper."

McGill, he also charged, traveled over Europe while on the payroll of Rosenwald fund and at the same time drew $100 a month from the state as head of the state athletic commission.

McGill declined to comment on the governor's assertions.

Of Pope, the governor only said "I wish to call your attention to the activities of James S. Pope, of the Atlanta Journal, in connection with the Rosenwald fund." Then he pointed out that Pope had received a scholarship for study in England and Europe. Pope went to the Louisville paper several months ago.

DIDN'T ACCEPT GRANT

The governor made no comment about the fellowship awarded Caldwell, but Chancellor S. V. Sanford of the university system said the university president "never accepted the grant to study in England. Like many other fine people, he was designated but he didn't take it."

Sanford emerged from a conference with the governor to say "there probably will be some news in a day or two. I am just trying to see what we can salvage."

He said he and Talmadge had discussed the selection of successors. Dean Walter D. Cocking of the school of education at the University of Georgia and to Dr. Marvin S. Pittman, president of the Georgia Teachers' College at Statesboro.

'PAIN AND HEADACHE'

State Auditor B. E. Thrasher Jr., presented the University System's quarterly budget to the governor Tuesday for action, but Talmadge pushed it aside with the comment:

"That's a pain and a headache. I've got to take a day or two off on that."

The budget, in compliance with the request of the governor, listed the birthplace of all employes in the University System. Talmadge, when his dispute over Iowa-born Dean Cocking first arose, hinted he might "purge" non-Georgian professors but he later said he objected to only two employes in the system.

Both Dixon and Davis were listed as Georgia born. This also was true of P. D. Bush, assistant professor at the North Georgia College at Dahlonega, whom the regents, Talmadge said, voted not to re-employ at a previous meeting. The governor said he could not remember the reason.

'VACATION' FAVORED

The governor said that the contracts of Cocking and Pittman, which run until August 31, "won't be changed, but if they want to take a vacation I'd be in favor of giving them one, provided they were subject to call."

Meanwhile, the governor said the board of regents "will look into" the question of investigating books in Georgia Colleges. Two books, Brown America, by Edwin R. Embree, president of the Rosenwald Fund, and Calling America, a compilation, were woven by the governor's spokesmen into the charges against Cocking and Pittman at Monday's hearing.

During interrogation of one witness, Talmadge interrupted to say "there is a movement now" to remove Calling America from state colleges.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Patiently, Calmly

The Governor has spoken again.

Patiently, calmly, the newspapers of Georgia will reply, as they have replied for the past weeks. The newspapers are not fighting the Governor. They would like to work with the Governor for a constantly improving state.

It should mean something to the Governor that 90 per cent of the weekly newspapers of the state and an even higher percentage of the dailies have disagreed with him.

These newspapers support the constitution of the state which always has said there shall be a separation of the races. These newspapers insist on supporting the constitution of the state of Georgia.

These newspapers, not merely the daily papers of Atlanta, but almost the entire press of the state, weekly and daily, do not believe anyone has made an attempt to put the two races together, on or off a school campus.

These newspapers do believe that there should be co-operation on the part of the white men of Georgia with those Negro leaders who are trying to better the lot of their people. This is necessary. Fine relations long have existed. The Negro leaders are patriotically and intelligently meeting the white leaders more than half way in solving their mutual problems.

It comes to all of us that the Governor privately says he can go to the rural counties on the "nigger question" and win any election. That is what the newspapers of Georgia, weekly and daily, fear might happen. They fear the state may be disgraced with an unnecessary racial campaign.

The Augusta Herald, which assuredly is not an Atlanta daily, is just one of the many newspapers outside which have spoken on the subject, calmly and well:

> Somehow we have an abiding faith in the intelligence and the patriotism of the people of Georgia and are confident that they will not again make the mistake of being carried far afield by political demagogs who seek to build their own fortunes upon such foundations as race or religious prejudice.
>
> Most of us remember when Georgia—much to her shame later on—permitted one man to fan the fires of anti-Semitism through the medium of the Frank case in Atlanta.
>
> Then the so-called Catholic issue had its day and it, too, ran a course which brought only stain to the escutcheon of the south's empire state.
>
> Now comes another . . . who, for reasons that could be only political, would throw the whole state into a condition of turmoil over the race issue simply to promote his own interests. . . . Georgia surely deserves better treatment from those into whose hands her fate has been entrusted.
>
> There are thousands of citizens and practically all the newspapers of the state who are defending the state, the university and its future.
>
> The people and the newspapers are defending the constitution of the state. They would prefer to work with the Governor. He is the elected chief executive. He took a solemn oath to represent all the people and to work for their best interests. It's a big job. The state constitution is his bulwark. All of us will help defend it. To the letter! We always have!

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Democracy Gone Haywire

NEGROES can not vote down in the state of Georgia. The governor knows it. Therefore, any action he may take is not calculated to be in the interest of the colored citizens of that state inasmuch as votes constitute the factor that keep politicians in line. Politicians in Governor Eugene Talmadge's state campaign on issues that are dear to the heart of southern crackers. Those who by conviction and experience can best convince the voters as to how mean and wicked and ruthless they can be to Negroes have the better chance of winning in the elections.

"What about the constitution of the United States?" you ask. They ignore it. The Thirteenth Amendment? They flaunt it in the face of law enforcing officers. The Fourteenth Amendment? They don't give a hoot about it. The South is a country unto itself which enacts undemocratic laws for itself and without regards to the Federal laws and constitution insofar as the Negro is concerned.

The South is the place where every politician has a common plank in his individual platform with his opponents.

A Cotton Ed. Smith, a Bilbo, or a Talmadge can garner more votes by vehemently denouncing colored people and manifesting their deep hate for them than a Maury Maverick can poll revealing the commendable aspects of his measures to insure economic security and freedom for all citizens.

The South is willing to lag, to stay back, to retrogress, to be the domicile of the ill-housed, ill-clothed and ill-fed if, by so doing, it keeps the Negroes down.

Don't take our word, just look at the record.

Last week Georgia's Negro-baiting, diabolical and evil governor ousted the dean of the University of Georgia and the president of Georgia Teachers' college on the ground that they were encouraging racial equality in that state. These men, the governor pointed out, had the audacity to place in the libraries Embree's "Brown America" which, among other things, states that the "South is coming to realize the cost of prejudice is great in maintenance of two schools, two libraries, two section waiting rooms, separate passenger cars, and white and colored nurses and county welfare agents." To the governor this was advocating intermarriage and encouraging Negroes to think that they are as good as whites. In the legislative hearing the governor extolled the virtues of the treatment of Negroes and commanded his stooge to "hit the table and holler," whereupon said stooge cried out that the lowest white man is higher than the highest Negro. This pleased the governor very much for it put the tobacco chewing, sloppy beer drinking Geeter Lester type of white man as portrayed in "Tobacco Road" on a higher plane than the scholarly, astute Harvard man, W. E. B. Du-Bois.

Take the case of the Memphis police force and its reign of terror against Negro citizens for another case in point. If Negroes were not politically impotent such a thing would not be present in that city.

No state's attorney would have asked a jury to exonerate a Cochran who blew Bob White's brain out while he sat waiting for a jury to hear for a third time his case of rape if the colored people were able to vote.

These cases can be multiplied a million times with others. They illustrate how far this country is off when it boasts of democracy. It is safe to say that less than one man in ten enjoys democracy in the South.

Still our government is doing nothing about enforcing the amendments that would guarantee to millions their suffrage privileges. Congress is not interested in enacting an anti-poll tax law. It will not reapportion the districts based on the actual number of people who vote. Congress is too busy to take up such things. Totalitarian dictators would probably give the same answer.

It would appear that our democracy is going a bit haywire. The people of this nation ought to stop it and stop it now.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

THIS MORNING

by JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES, II

"Industries which come for war and remain for peace . . ."

* * *

"At your suggestion," writes Gov. Homer M. Adkins, of Arkansas, "I am going to set up a reconstruction committee in Arkansas to deal with the question of trying to retain industries in the South after this emergency is passed . . . There isn't any reason why the South should not be the beneficiary. We believe Gov. Adkins is setting an example which all the other Southern states, separately and collectively, could follow to the great advantage of this region. In the inevitable let-downs and shut-downs that must come when this war is over, the best survivors will be those regions which are most foresighted now and most active then in the many possible ways and means of holding on.

* * *

For sake of that basic public health without which neither national defense nor education can adequately be carried on, for sake of Alabama's record in history, for sake of that name for enlightenment he has courted always in office, Gov. Dixon will surely see to it that state funds are contributed to the Spies laboratory. Even if only a penny in token should be given it would be something for the record—but a really substantial sum is indicated.

* * *

Death, which comes to all of us at last, came to Mrs. H. A. Sharpe, of this city, in something like total grace, it seems to us. It found her surrounded by more love and rich in more of dear memory and noble achievement than are in the fate of most of us here. To her four daughters—Mrs. Paschal Shook, Mrs. A. M. Lynn, Mrs. William Jordan and

Mrs. Arthur Eastwood—she had never once ceased to be a loved counsellor and companion. For her unfailing qualities of mind and heart she had saved through the years the friendships of years. And in dignity and public spirit, she had honored always the memory of the husband who served with distinction the courts of this state.

* * *

A third term in which practically everybody is in favor is that of Jim Smith as federal district attorney here. Fearless, able, honest, forward-looking, he has made a notable record in office and is still young enough to be considered only in the beginning of his career. Judge Grubb was on the federal bench here when Jim Smith began his work as federal attorney, and since then Judge Davis and now Judge Murphree have presided. Each one of the three has had reason to trust and admire Jim Smith.

* * *

Something so appropriate we can't see why we didn't think of it first comes to this column from Superintendent of Schools B. B. Baker, of Fairfield. "Why not call it 'Defense Time,'" he suggests in reference to the new daylight saving. "It is short, convenient, understandable and appropriate. 'Daylight saving time' is rather cumbersome." This is an excellent idea. We could eat supper in broad daylight in much better grace these evenings if we knew it was "defense time" rather than just "daylight saving."

* * *

Those of us who believe a great objective of this war should be the restoration of a world in which people will no longer claim their ends justify their means should not make the mistake of thinking such a world has already been restored and that we can be too scrupulous in our operations against Adolf. Against him, the No. 1 justifier of means by ends, no means should be overlooked. He has made this a world in which one end at least justifies absolutely any means, and that is the end of Adolf.

* * *

What a story gets its final chapter in the death at Troy Tuesday of this state's 90-year-old Leopold M. Bashinsky! A Polish immigrant boy, coming to America when he was 15 years old, settling first at Macon, Ga., then moving over to this state to become one of the leading business men and citizens of Alabama—it is the sort of life history that is America's finest and most meaningful. To his son, Leo, of this city, who is one of the leading cotton men of this part of the country, there will go from many friends here both sympathy for his loss and pride for him in the father whose son he is.

* * *

For his editorials in this paper against Talmadgism in Georgia, a toast to John Beecher! In these and other expressions he is proving himself a truly substantial addition to journalism in the South—forthright, courageous, immensely well-informed, and clean-cut in both his writing and his thinking. He knows what he thinks and dares what he knows.

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

Students Explain

Editor The Telegraph:

We, the students of the University of Georgia, desire to inform you, by a statement of our own, of the purpose of our recent motorcade and other similar demonstrations.

We do not desire to make an issue of the racial question. Ours is not a political fight; ours is not a fight against the Governor of Georgia, nor is it a fight in behalf of any of his enemies; we are entirely divorced from political influence.

Our one supreme desire is to prevent the 16 colleges of our University System of Georgia from being dropped from the accredited list of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, by restoring the Board of Regents to its former state of political freedom. We believe that if this alone is done, the association, at its meeting in December, cannot refuse to allow our schools to remain on the accredited list. This is the one thing we ask of the Governor.

We apologize for the interruption and inconvenience caused the Atlanta and Athens people by our motorcade, but we sincerely believe the gravity of the occasion more than warrants all of this. However, many of them come to your attention, the vast majority our our students have refrained from all unkind pictures, posters, and remarks in the derogation of any individual, and those that appeared were no part of our official demonstrations. One elderly man at the capitol Wednesday, long experienced in motorcades, remarked that ours was one of the biggest, yet the most orderly he had ever witnessed. Are not these facts sufficient proof of our sincere earnestness.

Governor Talmadge, people of Georgia, we plead with you to save our schools.

AL WILLIAMS,
BOB NORMAN,
BOB POTTLE,
DICK KENYON.

Athens.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

The Pulse of the Public

The Constitution invites expression of opinion by its readers. This column is open for that purpose. All communications must be signed and all are subject to editing for conservation of space. Brevity makes argument effective and impels attention.

A "FURRINER" TAKES THE RAP

Editor Consitution: At the peril of being "deported" back to my home state from the state of Georgia, which has been my home for only two years, I wish to relate an embarrassing experience I had on the train when I recently returned from a visit outside the state.

A group of soldiers sat down at my table in the club car. By way of including me in their conversation, they asked where I lived. To my great consternation, when I replied "Georgia" they let out a mighty howl of laughter.

For miles as we rode along they entertained themselves by recounting sneeringly our Governor's actions. Actions which by no stretch of imagination I could be proud.

It was only natural that all the really fine thinking, kindly people whom I have met in Georgia should come to my mind. I felt bitterly sorry that all such people were naturally included when the jibes and jeers flew thick around me. But why bring that up?

When they flatteringly asked me just how I accounted for such government, I replied "My opinion is that not enough people vote. But they will some day; you'll see!"

"You mean vote 'Ja,'" they taunted.

VIOLETTE WARD SORENSEN.
Atlanta, Ga.

STORMS AGAINST PEGLER

Editor Constitution: I respect your decision relative to the publishing of the Pegler column, but I want to add my vote to the opposition. I am for freedom of expression—emphatically, most of us would be in a bad fix if we couldn't air our views. As long as the press confines itself to things constructive and in good taste there should be no confines.

Pegler's attacks on Mrs. Roosevelt are deliberately calculated to smear the President. Peglar's vim apparently is to badger the President, through his family and his immediate entourage, hoping to inflame the President into a reply and a consequent loss of dignity.

Under present grave conditions, anyone who uses the freedom of the press for the purpose of villifying the President of the United States has transgressed all the cannons of loyalty and decency. He is doing this country a disservice little short of treasanble.

Blakely, Ga.

SHAMEFUL REMOVAL OF WORTHY MEN

Editor Constitution: I commend your clear presentation in the editorial columns of the shameful removal from our state college, University of Georgia, the most worthy men who must face humiliation for no wrong committed. This Governor of Georgia is just smart enough to not miss the opportunity in appealing to the minds of the prejudiced on racial problems.

This mock trial would have possibly been more complete had the presence of the decoy, Frank Norris, been in their midst, whose friendship and intimacy is claimed by Georgia's Governor, and whose pulpit the Governor fills when Norris is out on his tirades of sensationalism. Possibly, too, the photograph of Huey Long would have been very fitting also in this mock trial.

May I urge you gentlemen to carry on, giving full expression and exposure to tirades of this nature until the citizens of Georgia will rise as a unit, as Winston Churchill and all of England and Russia are now doing against Dictators Hitler, Mussolini, etc.

W. L. JESSUP.

Eastman.

TALMADGE MADE GEORGIA A GERMANY

Editor Constitution: Please accept my grateful appreciation for your excellent reporting of the Cocking trial and for the virile quality of your editorial comments. If there is any encouraging aspect of the whole affair it is that our newspapers are still free and unshackled and are permitted to tell people the truth.

July 14 was black Monday for Georgia. Decent-spirited Georgians can well join their voices with that of an Alabama newspaper which calls on America to "weep for Georgia." There are reasons for weeping.

Tragic enough it is that able educators have been martyred in the best Nazi style; absurd and pathetic it is that the Governor of Georgia goes on record as considering teachers born in another part of his own country as "foreigners" (and frightening for the disunity and lack of patriotism implied in such a warped viewpoint); regrettable it is that leaders for the purpose of clouding sober reasoning. And heart-breaking it is that those responsible for the education of Georgia young people do not realize that the profession of teaching is in the class of fine arts—and not skilled labor.

No longer can we condemn Hitler for sending his storm troopers into the universities (in every country the repository of the liberal spirit) to unseat their professors and burn their books; no longer can we indict him for using racial propaganda to achieve his political ends. Governor Talmadge has narrowed the gulf between Georgia and Germany. For that we cannot forgive him.

MRS. LILLIAN MOORE RICE.
Decatur, Ga.

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

TALMADGE WINS OUSTER OF DEAN ON RACIAL ISSUE

An Advocacy of Mixed Classes Changed.

Atlanta, Ga., July 14 (AP).—Gov. Eugene Talmadge today succeeded in ousting a university dean whom he accused of advocating racial coeducation.

After seating three new members named to replace men who previously opposed the governor, the board of regents voted, 10 to 5, not to reemploy Dr. Walter D. Cocking, dean of the college of education at the University of Georgia in Athens.

The board indorsed Dr. Cocking in an 8 to 7 vote a few weeks ago in the face of a former teacher's testimony that she had heard him advicate mixed classes for whites and Negroes in a proposed post graduate teachers' school near Athens.

Two Resign; Third Ousted.

The governor promptly asked for the resignations of five of the men who opposed him. Two resigned and a third was voted out by the regents in executive session prior to today's public hearing. This gave Talmadge a clear majority.

In today's hearing, James S. Peters of Manchester, newly named regent, extended the previous charges to include implications that Dr. Cocking favors general racial equality. This was based on a claim—denied by counsel for the dean—that Dr. Cocking is a Georgia representative of the Rosenwald foundation and that his philanthropic organization advocates racial equality.

Dr. Cocking, who was born in Iowa, denied any advocacy of racial equality in or out of schools.

Wants Natives Employed.

After his reverse at the hands of the regents, Gov. Talmadge sharply criticized employment of so many "foreigners" in the university system, declared there are plenty of native Georgians to fill the jobs, and hinted at a general purge of employe not born in Georgia.

Later he said, however, that he was interested at present only in the removal of Dr. Cocking and Bississippi born Marvin Pittman, president of South Georgia college at Statesboro. He accused Pittman of excessive political activity, and the board planned to take up his case later.

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

Students Stage Burlesque Of Dean Cocking Episode

NOV 23 1941

By EARL WATSON,
[*Telegraph-News Staff Writer*]

ATHENS, Nov. 22—The backdrop for a brilliant etching on the stony face of Georgia politics was set to fall here today before 18,000 beneficiaries of a University of Georgia homecoming football crowd.

But Governor Eugene Talmadge, the man who could have infused high drama into a stadium that was adorned with such luminaries as Ellis Arnall and Senator Richard B. Russell, failed to emerge from the Atlanta wings.

Hence, a serio-comic tableaux that presented the spectacle of Dean Cocking, deposed University educator, being stabbed in the back in a patomine right out on the cleat-torn football field almost failed to explode into the earthquake of mirth that the student perpetrators apparently strove for.

One of those who shook with laughter, however, was Sandy Beaver, the regent who rumor has insisted is about to fall under the gubernatorial frown because he has insisted upon asking Dean Cocking if he wants his job back.

GIVES NAZI SALUTE

The mock assassination was the highlight of the initiation of four top-hole students entering the mystic cloisters of the leading honorary Sphinx club.

Jay Smith Jr., Newnan, impersonating James S. Peters, of Manchester, chairman of the state Democratic committee, conferred with B. C. Gardiner Jr., the pseudo-Talmadge, then with great stealth planted a dagger in the ample back of Alpha [Dean Cocking] Fowler Jr., of Douglasville.

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Forthwith, "Peters" returned to "Talmadge" and fashioned a fair effort at the Nazi salute. Meanwhile, Verner Chafin, Toccoa, impersonating the collective board of regents, had strolled arm-in-arm with "Talmadge."

LAUGH COMES THROUGH

For the blackout, a swarm of Georgia students belatedly chased the entire cast from the field, and the laughter that had been held in awed reserve finally crashed through.

The university entertained the largest homecoming throng of its history Saturday with a dance for every meal and countless foot shaking interspersed for bites between.

Delta Tau Delta won top honors in the homecoming decoration contest, with Sigma Alpha Epsilon second and Pi Kappa Alpha and Alpha Epsilon Pi deadlocking for third.

BOWL TALK HIGH

Athens buzzed with Georgia bowl talk as the Bulldogs swept aside a well-liked Dartmouth eleven, 35-0, while Alabama took a pasting from Vanderbilt.

The covey of bowl scouts who goggled through the gray November haze at the inspired antics of an inspired Bulldog team had released no official information late Saturday. There was high favor expressed for a meeting of Harry Mehre's Ole Miss eleven and the Bulldogs in the Orange Bowl, provided they get by Mississippi State.

If the political scene gained no spice, it gained color as notable figures thronged the south outer rim of Sanford Stadium. Besides Sen. Russell, Arnall, and Beaver, there were Secretary of State John B. Wilson, former representative Watkins Edwards, county commissioner at Ellijay, Ryburn Clay of Atlanta, Shelby Myrick of Savannah, and of course, Dr. S. V. Sanford, whose dream of adequate stadium for Georgia bloomed forth 12 years ago when another Eastern team, Yale, took a licking scarcely less drastic than Saturday's under a wilting October sun.

William [Bill] Crane, Georgia alumnus who won a Phi Beta Kappa key in 1920 when he lived in Athens, was elected secretary of the Georgia Alumni Association at an executive session of directors.

Billy Dixon, Macon youth who had led the Georgia student fight to preserve Georgia's association credits, pointed Saturday night, while checking over credentials of pass bearers at the Woodruff dance hall entrance, to a large button with red background overprinted with a slogan "We Want Arnall," but he eschewed official connection with the emblem.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Regents Asked For Proposal, Says Cocking

NOV 22 1941

Negro Education Report Said Requested in 1938.

By LUKE GREENE.

Regent L. W. (Chip) Robert, who voted with the Governor to oust Dr. Walter D. Cocking, and Chairman Sandy Beaver, who did not vote, both were members of the Board of Regents in 1938 when the board adopted Dr. Cocking's report on higher education of Negroes in Georgia, which figured yesterday in a statement by the former dean as he stoutly denied the recent charges lodged against him by the Governor.

Back in Athens, where he is spending a brief vacation, Dr. Cocking took cognizance of the Governor's accusations that proposed placing a Negro on the Board of Regents and employment of Negroes in the chancellor's office.

"Most definitely these suggestions and proposals were not my opinions or suggestions," Cocking said in a letter to Dr. Harmon W. Caldwell, of the university.

He pointed out he was authorized and requested by the regents to make a survey of higher education for Negroes in Georgia. While he was making this study, he said many suggestions were advanced by whites and Negroes.

Regents Praised Cocking.

The minutes of the Board of Regents for October 28, 1938, tell the story of this report—a story which reveals how the board adopted the Cocking report and praised him generously for his work. Robert was not present at this meeting, but there is no record he ever raised any protest to the minutes of the meeting which were sent to him for approval.

Here is the way the minutes read:

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"Dr. W. D. Cocking appeared before the board and explained the report on Negro education. Mr. Curtis Dixon (ousted vice chancellor) was also present.

"Upon motion properly made, variously seconded and unanimously adopted, it was:

"Resolved, (1) That Dr. W. D. Cocking and his assistants be especially commended for the thoroughness of his study and for the apparent judiciousness of their recommendations and that the Rosenwald Fund and the General Education Fund be thanked for defraying the expenses connected therewith.

"(2) That the report be adopted subject to the carrying out and the completion of satisfactory legal and financial measures necessary to make it operative."

The resolution then outlined the steps to be taken to make it operative and named a committee composed of Abit Nix, chairman; Chancellor S. V. Sanford and Dr. Cocking, to work out these steps and report to the chairman of the finance committee, the chairman of the committee on education and the chairman of the finance committee.

It was just before the regents approved this report that Cocking held a meeting in Athens, which has been widely advertised recently by the Governor in his effort to prove his charges against Cocking.

Although Cocking, in his Athens interview, would not say whether or not he planned to come back to the University now, it is authoritatively reported that he will not be recommended by Dr. Caldwell because he will hold onto his job in Washington. He said, however, he did not plan to sell his home in Athens.

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"Mrs. Cocking and I like Georgia, like the University of Georgia and love the people of Athens," he said. "We built our home here with the expectation of living in Athens the remainder of our lives."

Meanwhile, Dr. A. M. Gates, president of the Georgia Teachers' College at Statesboro, said he would not recommend re-employment of three employes who were discharged from that institution when he came in. He pointed out, however, that if Dr. Marvin S. Pittman were reinstated first, it would be up to Dr. Pittman to make a recommendation.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Vote to Rehire Teachers Fired By Talmadge

ATLANTA, Nov. 21.—Eight members of the Board of Regents, including L. W. (Chip) Robert, voted to re-hire 10 University of Georgia's faculty members ousted in Gov. Talmadge's crusade against the advocacy of racial co-education, Chancellor S. V. Sanford announced last night. NOV 22 1941

It was understood that Talmadge would challenge the action, taken at a midnight meeting in the Atlanta Municipal Airport, on the ground that nine members of the board constitute a quorum instead of seven.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

The fight between Governor Talmadge and the politicians and yellow journalists reminds the Editor of the case in which the pot called the kettle black. Both sides know more about politics than they do statesmanship.

New Masses
New York, N. Y.

OCT 28 1941

Expelling Talmadge

THE cap and gown is winning over the white hood in Georgia. More important, democracy is winning over "White Supremacy" in the case of Eugene Talmadge versus the people. By a unanimous vote of its forty-one members the Conference of Southern Universities expelled the University of Georgia because of Talmadge's action in forcing the dismissal of Dean Walter Cocking of the School of Education on charges of advocating "racial equality." The dismissal, said the conference, was "Both a contradiction of the ideal of education and a threat to democracy in America." To this concise, accurate indictment "Gene" has found no answer except the favorite yelp of southern demagogues: "Outside influences!" The charge was rendered absurd in advance. Shortly after the decision, made by southern educators, became known to the University students 1,500 burned the governor in effigy. Newspapers as far in the deep South as the Birmingham *News* and *Age Herald* denounced "Gene" instead of the conference. It will be remembered that Talmadge had to coerce and reshuffle the university's Board of Regents in order to fire Cocking. And another group of southern educators, the Association of Southern Colleges and Universities, is expected to oust the University of Georgia.

It is also worth pointing out that protest against Talmadge's Ku Kluxism was nationwide. It was based, as the conference's statement recognizes, on the fact that racism and attacks on free education are "a threat to democracy in America." The phrase is as applicable to Rapp-Coudert as to Talmadge. A victory has been won not only in Georgia; it is a national triumph against Hitlerism and for unity.

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

Accusers on the Spot

Before the people of Georgia go into hysterics about the power of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools to blacklist graduates of Georgia's university system and prevent their transfer to other colleges it might be well for them to spend two bits on the purchase of Bulletin 1940, No. 3, issued by the Office of Education, and on sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.

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S-6

The Atlanta newspapers, and some of the student publications, have drawn a horrendous picture of what will happen if Governor Talmadge stands to his guns and refuses to sanction the re-employment of Dean Cocking.

These same alarmists have spread the report that if the university system is dropped from the accredited list of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools it will be impossible for the students in our university system to secure an appointment under Civil Service rules, which require a course taken in a "recognized" college.

On this point The Telegraph has received a courteous letter from C. F. Klinefelter, assistant to the commissioner, Office of Education, at Washington in which he says:

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> Where the Civil Service examination calls for certain courses in a recognized college, if the applicant is from a college that is not carried on any accredited list of colleges, but the college, nevertheless, is OFFICIALLY RECOGNIZED BY THE STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION, THAT RECOGNITION IS ACCEPTED BY THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

It is difficult to describe in temperate terms the outrage committed against the educational institutions of this state when the Atlanta newspapers circulate the malicious libel that disapproval by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools would bar Georgia college students from government jobs, when the highest authority in Washington tells us that the State Board of Education will be accepted as the accrediting agency.

* * *

This political attack on Talmadge, by demagogues who are willing to destroy the state university system to carry their own ends, is a shameless procedure and its exposure in this specific instance is enough to discount all the other alarmist statements.

The bulletin to which we refer is entitled Collegiate Accreditation by Agencies Within the State. It was written by experts in that office, after years of study and research.

Its conclusions all tend to the idea that agencies such as the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools should go out of the "accrediting" business and confine themselves to the broad task of trying to improve the QUALITY of educational institutions.

On Page 206 of this bulletin we read:

> After months of study of this problem, the authors of this bulletin are convinced that such change [in the accrediting system] should be in the direction of placing GREATER RESPSONSIBILITY UPON APPROPRIATE AGENCIES IN THE SEVERAL STATES.

Fortunately, Georgia is among the states in which the Board of Education and the boards of examiners for law and medicine, for example, are already clothed with legal authority for accreditation. In other words, we have the very system which these experts in the Office of Education at Washington say should exist in every state of the union.

* * *

The Atlanta newspapers recently featured an announcement that the National Association of State Universities had agreed not to drop the University of Georgia from membership, indicating that it was a narrow escape.

The fact is that this association is in open war against the arrogant "accrediting" agencies. A summary of its proceedings for 1938 is thus described on Page 219 of Bulletin 1940, No. 3:

> Reviews control of higher education in its relation to the development of voluntary accrediting agencies, pointing out the GATHERING STORM OF CRITICISM against their activities.

On Page 204 of the Office of Education bulletin we read:

> The general assumption has been that unless a college is accredited, students may not transfer from it to an accredited college or university. Or at least if such transfer is permitted, certain definite strings are tied to such transfer.
>
> But an examination of the actual operation of accrediting reveals a DIFFERENT SITUATION. ADMISSION OF TRANSFER STUDENTS IS NOT LIMIT-

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

Regents Okay Re-Hiring Of Educators

NOV 20 1941

ATLANTA, [AP]—The board of regents Wednesday directed Chancellor S. V. Sanford to adjust any irregularities in the University System of Georgia, even to the re-employment of 10 ousted educators, it was learned from an authoritative source Wednesday night.

The action, intended to preserve the accredited standing of the system's 16 units, was adopted after Vice Chairman E. Ormonde Hunter flew here from Savannah to give the board an 11th hour quorum.

It was learned that the board authorized Sanford, if he deemed necessary, to re-hire Dr. Walter D. Cocking, Dr. Marvin S. Pittman or any of the other eight educators who were discharged after Governor Talmadge accused some of them of advocating racial co-education.

Enabling the chancellor to rehire the educators was expected to alleviate charges brought by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools that their dismissal constituted political interference in violation of academic standards.

A program of mediation as drawn up by Chairman Sandy Beaver and other regents appointed by the board to deal with the association. Beaver revealed he had "felt out" Cocking and Pittman on the possibility of their reemployment, but did not disclose their answers.

Talmadge, however, has stated emphatically he will never permit Cocking or any other educator who, in his opinion, advocates racial co-education, to return to the state payroll.

The only statement issued after the day-long, closed meeting from which Governor Talmadge and eight other regents were absent follows:

"The board of regents met today with a quorum present to receive the report of the regents' committee.

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"We transacted business which we thought was necessary to show our good faith to the investigating committee from the Southern Association of Colleges and secondary schools, which is scheduled to meet on Nov. 20, 1941."

Pressed for more details, Regent Chairman Sandy Beaver said "We don't want to create any friction. What business was transacted we've got to keep quiet—at least right now."

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

South in Angry Mood Over Talmadge As Negro Equality Fight Gains

OCT 19 1941

By Rob F. Hall

(Special to the Sunday Worker)

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 18.—A quick survey of Southern newspapers indicates that articulate public opinion is solidly — even enthusiastically—behind the decision of the Southern University Conference, meeting here on Tuesday, to drop the University of Georgia from its rolls.

The decision constituted a direct and open repudiation of Governor Eugene Talmadge for his action in ousting liberal Dean Walter Cocking of the university's School of Education and several other leading figures in the Georgia educational field last July. Talmadge charged that the highly respected dean had advocated co-education of Negro and white, which the governor labeled as "social equality." Actually, the dean had not gone anywhere near that far. But he accepted and urged a more liberal attitude towards increasing educational facilities for the Negro people.

This angered Georgia's red-suspendered Ku Klux governor to such an extent that he fired University regents and repacked the board in order to railroad through the discharge of Dean Cocking.

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Gov. Talmadge himself appeared before a special committee of the Southern University Conference to present a defense of his actions. The defense was unavailing and the committee report, which characterized Talmadge's actions as "a contradiction of the ideals of education and a threat to democracy in America," was adopted unanimously by the 41 universities represented.

Gov. Talmadge's answer was characteristic of this Negrophobe. "I am going to get a list of the different ones that voted to discredit the University of Georgia. I am of the opinion that the majority . . . are in favor of co-education of the blacks and whites. To this the Board of Regents and the people of Georgia are opposed and they do not care to stay in any association that in any way condones or tolerates the idea of social equality between the Negroes and the whites."

The governor further reclaimed, that "no outside influence can discredit the University of Georgia."

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To which the Birmingham Age Herald cryptically replied:

"So said Gov. Talmadge. He was correct. No OUTSIDE influence has."

In another strong comment in support of the conference action, the Birmingham News said:

"Now Georgia, unhappily, is having to pay for the crude political scheming of an essentially ignorant and unenlightened governor, who is using the lowest and meanest device among all the foul tricks of politics, namely the agitation of race prejudice, in an attempt to entrench himself in office. He is using tactics and methods that have long been discredited and that are no longer used in the South by public men of any real standing. Talmadge is a throwback to a darker day in our political history."

It is considered almost certain that the Southern Association of Colleges and Universities, which is an accrediting body, will take action similar to that of the conference and drop the University of Georgia as an accredited educational institution.

It is doubtful that Talmadge really believes that his action has gotten him unalloyed support in his own state. If so, he has had to blind himself to what is happening at Athens, Ga., the site of the university. Masses of University students paraded in a demonstration against Talmadge and burned him in effigy, on the day of the conference decision.

Talmadge and the bourbons he represents are not simply shadow-boxing. They are fighting, in desperation, against a tide of Negro-white unity which is slowly but steadily advancing through the South. The history of the labor movement in the South is the story of a maturing understanding on the part of white and Negro workers as to the necessity of united struggle. And the results of this development is not confined to labor circles.

Perhaps the most significant development in this field was the statement issued by the Kentucky Inter-Racial Committee a few days ago. The committee hailed the fact that in Louisville, salaries of Negro teachers had been made equal to that of white teachers, and that real progress had been made in equalizing Negro education in that city. But the committee stressed there was still great disparity over the state as a whole between rural and urban educational conditions, between Negro and white in the small towns and rural communities. The statement noted that the efforts to equalize educational facilities on the basis of a dual educational system hal almost exhausted the states resources, and concluded that a final solution to this problem could be had only in a single educational system open both to Negro and white.

The Louisville Courier-Journal replied to this statement with an editorial which expressed general agreement but urged a far more "gradual" approach to the question. The Courier - Journal did express support for breaking down bars to Negroes in graduate work in the state institutions for higher learning. So, while the Courier-Journal's attitude represented a step backward from the advanced—and correct position—of the committee, the net result was progressive.

Undoubtedly these liberal trends will be reflected more comprehensively in the third Southern Conference for Human Welfare which which is to be held in Tennessee early in January. The executive committee will meet in Washington on Oct. 31 to finalize plans. However, the theme already selected by the committee is "The South and National Defense."

News
Birmingham, Ala.

OCT 26 1941

THEY BOOED GENTLE GENE—Gentle Gene Talmadge (above), governor of the sovereign state of Georgia, got a terrific booing from the stands at Saturday's Alabama-Georgia football game.

Talmadge Gets Royal Razzing At Grid Game

But Gallant Governor Merely Tips Hat, Bows And Walks On

Gallant Gene Talmadge, the gubernatorial gentleman from Georgia, got and took a royal booing at the Alabama-Georgia football game Saturday afternoon.

OCT 26 1941

It was just after the battling Bulldogs from the University of Georgia had sailed their last-minute touchdown over, and the closing gun of the game had barked, that the governor started to walk down the west stands.

Hundreds of University of Georgia students rose in a body, as soon as the governor was spotted, and booed. The booing caught on and in a few minutes it seemed that everyone was booing.

Gentleman Gene, who has aroused the ire of University of Georgia students through the firing of their dean by a gubernatorial-fixed board of regents with the resultant removal of the university's name from the list of the Southern University group, tipped his hat, bowed and flicked his big cigar and marched on.

Gene's brother, Banks Talmadge, of Birmingham, who accompanied him, didn't take the booing so calmly. He made an answer or two, but big-hatted gallused Gene trod proudly out.

University of Georgia students recently marched on the state capitol in Atlanta to protest to Gentleman Gene, but they found him out.

They nominated their football star, Sinkwich, for governor and went back to Athens, the seat of the university.

OCT 26 1941

Saturday afternoon was probably the first real, man-to-man shot that the students have probably had to tell their crusading governor (he accused Dean Cocking of advocating co-educational education for the races) what they think about him.

They certainly told him . . . with a standful of booes.

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

Letters to the Editor

NOV 2 1941

Regents Misquoted

Editor Telegraph and News:

Your reporter called me over the phone Tuesday evening, and asked me if a delegation from GSCW had been to see me in reference to the Cocking-Pittman matter. I told him that they had not. He then told me that a delegation would likely call on me, and then asked me if there was any likelihood of me changing my mind in reference to the matter. I told him no, for I thought we

did right in not re-electing them at the time, and now I know we did right, and that no power on earth would cause me to change my mind. I then told the reporter to be certain to quote my exact words, and he promised me he would, but he failed miserably in attempting to do so. However, I don't make the charge that he willfully misquoted me.

I did not say, "dern it," and I can't understand why he put that in, and why he quoted me in this manner. I did not say that I thought Cocking and Pittman were guilty. I did not say that I know now that they are guilty. I did say that I believed what that Southern woman had said, and I still believe what she said.

In the trial of both civil and criminal cases the judge and jury follow whatever they believe to be the truth on the case, whether it is predicated upon one witness or 20. In other words, if there is one witness on one side and 20 on the other, if the jury believes that the one is telling the truth and the 20 are not telling the truth, it is the jury's duty to follow the one rather than the 20.

Even in criminal cases, it does not make any difference what the state's evidence may be, or how many witnesses the state may have sworn, the jury would have a right to believe the unsworn statement of the defendant in preference to the sworn testimony, if they believed it to be the truth. On the other hand, if the state had one witness and the defendant had 20, if the jury believes the state witness in preference to the defendant's witnesses it would be the duty of the jury to follow the one and not the 20.

Mrs. Hamilton swore positively to the charges that were made against Cocking, and I believed at the time that she was telling the truth, and so believing I voted not to re-elect Cocking, and I believe the other members of the board of regents, who voted that way, were just as honest in their belief as I was in mine. We also pursued the same course as to Pittman.

I think I know about how to judge people and sift evidence about as well as some of our professional critics, who are trying to play politics and not trying to help the university system of Georgia, which they pretend to love so well. They are charging Talmadge and the board of regents with playing politics. They know it is not the truth, but they themselves are playing politics and trying to discredit Talmadge before the people of Georgia.

Respectfully submitted,

J. B. JACKSON.

Gray, Ga.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

'Talmadge,' 'Lewis' Run Out of Athens

Governor Talmadge, John L. Lewis and Dartmouth College were run plumb out of Athens yesterday. The Georgia Bulldogs took care of Dartmouth, 35 to 0. The Sphinx took the measure of Talmadge and John L. Lewis, in pantomime.

While Athens was having its fun, Vanderbilt tossed Alabama in the ash can, 7 to 0. Tech was swamp watered by Florida, 14 to 7. Auburn skimmed over Villanova, 14 to 0, and Duke completed an undefeated season by defeating North Carolina State, 55 to 6.

The Georgia students surprised 18,000 fans with a startling demonstration between the halves, staged by the secret honorary society, as part of its initiation routine.

The by-play opened with "Talmadge" strutting down the center of the field, biting upon a long stogey, bowing and scraping to the throng. Then came "Cocking" (ousted University Professor Walted D. Cocking) in cap and gown, walking with dignity from the sidelines.

"Talmadge," aloof from the educator and stalking from a distance, beckoned to the "Board of Regents." They conferred, the "Board" obviously disagreeing with "Talmadge's" pointed charges at the "Dean."

But soon "Peters" went dashing from the sidelines, hurriedly consulted with "Talmadge" and soon "Talmadge," "Peters" and the "Board of Regents" were charging "Cocking," shaking fingers under his nose.

A bit of this and "Accrediting Committee" appeared upon the scene, energetically wagging a finger beneath the upturned noses of the accusers.

Then the scene quickly changed. "Board of Regents" went on bended knee, begging forgiveness. But "Talmadge" refused to bend with them.

The play ended with resounding applause as "Cocking," "Board of Regents" and "Accrediting Committee" turned on "Talmadge" and chased him off the field.

Not ignoring the national situation, students also parodied the coal mine crisis, acting out an episode climaxed by a return to work and a complete route of "Lewis" after "F. D. R.'s" patience finally was exhausted.

(Stories on the Georgia-Dartmouth game (by Jack Troy, Georgia Tech-Florida (by Johnny Bradberry), Vanderbilt-Alabama (by Ralph McGill) and Villanova-Auburn (by Thad Holt) are printed on the sports pages. Complete reports and scores on other games will be found in the sports section.)

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

Still Garbling the News

The Atlanta newspapers have sunk to a new level of depravity in their refusal to give their readers the evidence recently produced by Governor Talmadge as to the racial equality views of Dean Cocking.

This evidence so completely vindicates the governor and board of regents in their refusal to renew Cocking's teaching contract that we can well understand the reluctance of these newspapers to convict themselves in the forum of public opinion.

But old-fashioned honesty is still the best policy and it would have fared better with these newspapers if they had come clean with the facts which, after all, could not be concealed. Now, more than ever, readers of the Constitution and the Journal are convinced that to get the news they must look elsewhere.

These newspapers are now accused by the governor of demanding pay at advertising rates for the publication of news to which their readers are entitled as a routine service.

On May 18 and 19, 1938, Dean Cocking held a conference, in Peabody hall, at Athens, with a group of Negro educators at which the subject of "integrating" education of the two races was under discussion.

* * *

The proceedings of this NEGRO CONFERENCE were taken down in shorthand by Miss Madge Moore, of Athens.

It was on March 10, 1939, that Miss Constance Scott took down the proceedings of the FACULTY MEETING as to which Mrs. Sylla Hamilton made an affidavit concerning Cocking's racial equality views.

On Nov. 3, just passed, Governor Talmadge gave out this stenographic report of the Negro conference. It appeared on the front page of The Telegraph of Nov. 5 and created a sensation.

The facts contained therein were damning. They exposed Cocking's racial equality views in the most specific and unmistakable terms.

Refusal by the Atlanta newspapers to print this document has put them on the spot all over Georgia.

They have not yet had the decency to print the proceedings of that conference, as news, and The Atlanta Constitution, goes so far as to confuse this conference with the faculty meeting which figured in the Cocking trial before the board of regents.

The Constitution's readers are asked to believe that this is "old stuff" which was too long to print at this late date.

* * *

While refusing to print this second document, except for pay, The Constitution pretends to give one or two of its highlights.

But with its incurable dishonesty it omits the very crux of the report. It still refuses to print—except for pay— the few brief words which link Cocking with racial equality, hand and foot. It contents itself with saying "the affidavits of Mrs. Sylla Hamilton, who was the principal witness against Dr. Cocking, have been printed in full in the Constitution." But the Hamilton affidavit of 1939 had nothing to do with the meeting of Negro educators on May 18 and 19, 1938.

It was in the latter conference that Cocking made the statement:

I RATHER THINK THE TIME IS FAST APPROACHING WHEN WHITES WILL BE ASKING ADMITTANCE, after a time, IN CERTAIN OF OUR BETTER NEGRO INSTITUTIONS.

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Why do the Atlanta newspapers persist in suppressing this evidence—except for pay?

Why does The Atlanta Constitution wilfully pervert the record by pretending that the faculty meeting and the conference with Negro educators were one and the same?

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* * *

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Why does it pretend to have published all the facts when it dishonestly omits the very heart of the Talmadge charges as contained in the report of a separate and distinct conference?

Even now will the Atlanta Constitution and the Atlanta Journal, as a legitimate service to its readers, print the sworn statement of Miss Madge Moore that Cocking looked forward to the time when "whites" would be asking "admittance" to certain of "our better Negro institutions?"

We leave this latest evidence of journalistic duplicity to the readers of the Telegraph and to those of the Atlanta newspapers whose political obsessions color and control their untrustworthy news columns.

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Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Then, What About Negro Professional Education?

GOVERNOR TALMADGE attempted to further explain in a radio address Friday night his dictatorial action in the recent ousting of several members of the State University System for alleged liberal ideas toward the race.

Of special interest to us was his reading of a speech President W. H. Holley of Albany delivered to the Board of Regents in 1935 as the Governor's position on Negro Education in Georgia. Perhaps, this is the first time in the history of the nation that a Governor expressed the view of a single Negro as the state executive's view on any particular issue regarding the race.

Now, what does this Holley speech say? In the first place, President Holley said he thought the Negro state schools should be taken out from under the Board of Regents and "those Negro units should be set apart by themselves under a special commission." This would be most unfortunate for Negro education because there would even be more politics in the colleges than at present, especially if some educator with political ideas like those of President Holley dominated the set-up.

Furthermore, we know of no competent Negro educator who approves such a plan. The Board of Regents has been wise in ignoring this suggestion from President Holley.

The Albany college head also stated "Black is black and white is white and ne'er the twain shall meet. It would be unfair to both races to try to establish and operate mixed schools." On this point, up to the graduate schools, we are in agreement with both President Holley and Governor Talmadge.

Then, what about graduate and professional education for Negroes in Georgia? The Supreme Court of the land ruled in 1939 in the Gaines case in Missouri that each state was obliged to provide within its boundaries EQUAL educational facilities for ALL its citzens. So since the Governor and Regents have stated by their action that NO Negroes shall be permitted to enter the University of Georgia where they can get such courses as law, medicine, dentistry, journalism and other professional courses not available in any Negro institution in the state, it looks like a lot of additional money will have to be raised to provide the above courses for the race.

And right here, we are frank to state, it looks very wasteful to go to such great expense that will be entailed to provide the professional training required by the few Negroes doing post-graduate study. But if the state insists on standing by its law forbidding co-racial education even for post-graduates, Negroes should be equally determined to get their FULL rights under the recent Supreme Court ruling. The acceptance of scholarships to go out of the state to get training that is provided within the boundaries of the state to certain other citizens, would be compromising with the Supreme Court and "selling our birthright for a mess of pottage."

So we ask again, Mr. Governor, what about professional training for the Negro tax payers of Georgia?

Race leaders in the state should not let this question of Negro professional education drop since it has been raised by such a high source. We have essentially the same problems to meet during life as the white man. We pay the same rate of taxes, even if our "environment is unlike" that of some others. And under the democratic theory of government we are entitled to all rights given any other citizen. Let us meet this issue squarely!

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

A CONTEMPORARY SAYS

Georgia's Attack On Race Relations

When Governor Eugene Talmadge, and his handpicked buddies, ousted Dean Walter D. Cocking and Dr. Marvin S. Pittman from the Georgia University system, merely because it was suspected that the two were lenient in the matter of inter-racial education, a serious challenge was offered those white people who have given freely of time and money to promote, along with colored leaders, better relations and understanding between the two races. The "Talmadge purge" went even farther. It struck at such renowned institutions as the Rosenwald Foundation, Slater Fund, Carnegie and Rockefeller foundations, the Jeannes Fund and others who, for decades have poured millions of dollars into the south that the poor, colored and white, might have educational opportunities which their states, either deny them or wilfully deprive them.

It is with ironical pleasure some of us note that the Rosenwald Foundation and the General Education Board of New York have already withdrawn contributions from Georgia. Others may follow. But with their withdrawal of funds educational opportunities for Negroes and poor whites in Georgia will sink to a new low. And this shall be but one pronounced price Georgia will pay for waving the "Negro flag" and piping out prejudice, with its highest official leading the parade.

When Judge Joe Ben Jackson, handpicked Regent of Talmadge, shouted to Dr. Willis A. Sutton: "The most uneducated white man is better than the best educated Negro", the race-baiting ceremony was complete. It did not matter that Dean Cocking or Dr. Pittman had not specific charges against them. Judge Jackson had quoted from the Magna Charter of the "race-baiters" and it was not to be amended. It is not difficult to imagine the chances a Negro has in Judge Jackson's court.

A few miles out of Atlanta, where Governor Talmadge staged his disgraceful show, is Fort Benning where thousands of colored men, limited in academic training because

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Georgia Editors Say:

TALMADGE'S TRIUMPH

(From The Bartow Herald.)

Governor Eugene Talmadge must feel like a great man today. Singlehandedly he has dealt Georgia education the greatest blow it has suffered since Sherman's army marched through Georgia.

As a result of his recent political manipulations of the University System, the oldest chartered state university, the University of Georgia, at Athens, has been dropped from the Southern University Conference—just a hint of worse blows to come. For Georgia is surely to be dropped from the southern accredited list, as well as from other associations that are designed to make uniform the high standards of the nation's universities.

Everyone will realize the importance of schools keeping their standards high. Everyone will realize the importance of an accrediting agency empowered to do this. Georgia's university, despite all its handi aps, has managed to keep such a high standard at every accrediting agency in the land recognized the quality of its work.

With one blow, Eugene Talmadge has destroyed this.

By his highhanded dictation, he has destroyed the work of 150 years of labor. He has fixed things so that a degree from the University will not be recognized by any other college in the land. Until the University is reaccredited, its instruction will not be recognized by any of the other schools. Its effectiveness will be impaired to such a degree that no one will want to send his children to school there. Teachers and professional men trained there will lose much of their prestige.

Georgia willed it so, are preparing themselves to defend and preserve their state and country. Had they a choice in the matter many of them would be elsewhere. But they must die, if needs be, that America might live. They shall die for Talmadge. Jackson, Peters and the others. Their commanding officers do not tell them that white men are better than they. Nor, are they made to feel themselves a separate portion of this country. Even Talmadge would not "purge" them from a battlefield because "white men are better than they". —The Lighthouse and Informer (Charleston, S. C.)

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

TALMADGE STIRS UP A STORM

Governor of Georgia Is Charged With Following Example of Huey Long

CONTROVERSY-MAKER

Cowan

Governor Talmadge of Georgia.

By EDWIN CAMP

ATLANTA, Ga., July 26—To the question, "What is Talmadge up to?", two contradictory answers are available.

Georgia's Governor says he fired Dean Walter D. Cocking from the University of Georgia and President Marvin Pittman from the Georgia Teachers College to quash the designs of "furriners" to establish in this State social equality of Negroes with whites through subversive teachers and teachings in the school system.

The more prominent of his critics say that the "Wild Man from Sugar Creek," as he loves to be called, has reverted to his former ambition to become the Huey Long of Georgia. They say that he has manufactured an issue which does not exist, in order to make an appeal to the prejudices of the backwoods voters in his next election campaign.

But they also declare that they see in the latest move, which has given him personal control of the State university system as well as the common schools, a political blunder which will defeat his plan and send him back eighteen months hence to the private life in which he fretted between 1937 and 1941.

Widespread Bitterness

Marion Smith, twice chairman of the university's Board of Regents, The Atlanta Journal, and The Atlanta Constitution, as well as one large city newspaper and a dozen strong county weeklies which had supported his candidacy for the Governorship, have denounced the dismissals as despotism and a travesty on justice. Other newspapers, formerly backing his political aspirations, refrain from defending him.

In his campaign, Mr. Talmadge promised that he would permit no new taxes and would pay the State out of its from twenty to thirty million dollar debt. He intimated, and his spellbinders said, that he was a wiser man than the stormy petrel of four years before.

When the Legislature met, his lieutenants introduced and obtained passage of a bill authorizing the Governor to handle all State funds as he saw fit. He then asked for and, with expressed reluctance on the part of Assembly members, received power to suspend the Controller General and the State Treasurer, the only officials with any check on the disbursement of funds. Thus he obtained the power to disburse forty-odd millions of dollars a year without legislative appropriation. As master of the budget he had power to remove any official or employe by the simple expedient of striking his name off the payroll. Out went all appointees of the Governor's predecessor; in came the Talmadge boys.

Asks 4-Year Term

He asked the Legislature to authorize a constitutional amendment for a four-year Gubernatorial term. To the amazement of some, it was discerned that far down in the resolution were words extending his present two-year term to four. That provision was hastily withdrawn. With their suspicions aroused, the legislators balked on the proposal.

Talmadge leaders promised a concurrent amendment providing annual instead of biennial sessions as a check, and the resolution was passed.

When the amendment went to referendum, the provision for annual sessions was scuttled while the full force of the Administration was put behind the four-year term. It carried, and Mr. Talmadge then announced he would be candidate for the Governorship in 1942.

His next step was to obtain control of the State Board of Education, which administered the common school system. He appointed ten members and has taken charge.

One great function of the State was beyond his reach. It was the university system, with its thirteen units and its enrollment of 23,000 students. It is administered by fifteen regents with the Governor as ex officio member. The six-year terms are staggered in an effort to prevent domination by any one Governor.

Moves Against Electors

Mr. Talmadge appointed three members last January and had the political fealty of a few leftovers from his previous Administration. When he raised his allegedly fictitious issues against Dean Cocking and President Pittman, he lost by an 8-7 vote. He demanded the resignations of three of the majority, and obtained two. To a third who refused to resign further membership was denied by means of an alteration of his commission. With three new appointees, the Governors' demands were carried out by a 10-to-5 vote.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Text and Pretext

By M. ASHBY JONES

"Them That Call Good Evil."

Ever since I read very carefully the dramatic account of the so-called trial of Drs. Cocking and Pittman at the capitol on last Monday, there has run rhythmic like a funeral march through my mind, the terrible sentence of the prophet Isaiah, when Israel had reached a moral low in her history. "Woe unto them that call good evil, and evil good." That is indeed the last level of the moral descent when people have lost their power of ethical discrimination, and cannot tell good from evil, a truth from a lie, light from darkness.

The removal of these two distinguished and beloved teachers from their positions in our University System was unique in its violation of every standard which we have come to associate with a procedure of justice. Dr. Cocking had already been tried and acquitted by a regular meeting of the Board of Regents, and re-elected for the coming year. Then the Governor of the state, who is ex-officio member of the board, announced that Dr. Cocking would be tried again. It was not a trial on an appeal to a higher court. It was to be technically the same court—the Board of Regents—but with a radical change in the personnel.

Prepared Verdict.

The Governor announced a week in advance of the trial what the verdict was going to be. There was nothing mysterious about this, since in the interim he forced three of the members off of the board, and appointed three others, whose votes he seemed able to predict with perfect confidence. Indeed, one of these new appointees made his first appearance as a member in the role of prosecuting attorney. In addition, this modern Poobah was a member of the jury, a judge, and a witness. But the Governor was not the only one who knew what the verdict would be. When the jury — or would you call them judges—took their seats, to hear the charges and the evidence against two reputable teachers, one of the jury—L. W. Robert—had in his pocket a typewritten copy of the verdict. That paper, which was later made the official verdict of the Board of Regents, said "having thoroughly investigated the charges" — "fair trial having been given," etc.—then the verdict followed. All of this written before the trial began. Translated into accepted moral standards, they "called evil good."

The Governor, according to his own statements, is attempting to make the impression that there is a conspiracy in the ranks of the University System to do away with the separation of the races in the schools of Georgia, and that he is engaged in a heroic fight to save us from such a calamity. When we remember that the separation of the races in our schools is embedded in the constitution of our state, and that the overwhelming — we might say the unanimous—sentiment of the people are back of that provision, it is fantastically absurd for Governor Talmadge to raise this question as a serious issue. It is worse than absurd. It is wicked to turn in a false political alarm, which can only result in arousing racial prejudices and hatreds to the deep hurt of our state. If we would save our people from moral "confusion worse confounded," we must brand this political melodrama as "evil" and not "good."

Education Foundations.

Since the reorganization of our university system under a board of regents, the wise and patriotic members of the board have succeeded in winning the confidence of several of the great national education foundations, so as to receive from them large financial appropriations for the expansion and efficiency of our state schools. The tremendous advantage of these connections is to be found not merely in the money received, but even more in the nation-wide credit which has come to our schools from the favorable recognition of these foundations.

Among these philanthropic organizations, perhaps, the Rosenwald Foundation has been the most helpful to Georgia. I say this not because htye have been the largest givers, but because their representatives have shown a sympathetic intelligence in dealing with the special needs of our state. Which has enabled them to render the greatest service to our people. With the most intelligent discrimination they have divided their gifts between white and Negro schools, recognizing (whether they approved or not) the separation of the races. Perhaps the most helpful service was rendered to the health conditions among the Negroes. When we remember, as we have criminally forgotten that the germ knows no color line, we can see how this service was rendered to us all.

Now the Talmadge regents say that this "good" is "evil". They charge that the Rosenwald Foundation is attempting to introduce mixed racial schools into Georgia. Having done this, they sought to connect the teachers whom they desired to get rid of with this foundation. There has not been a scintilla of evidence to support this charge. On the contrary, Mr. Marion Smith, one of our truly great citizens, who was chairman of the Board of Regents for many years, declared without reservations that neither the Rosenwald nor any of the educational foundations had sought even by suggestion to introduce mixed racial schools into our state.

We might forgive the Talmadge regents for slaying justice upon the high altar of the state capitol, but it will be difficult ever to forgive them for justifying this judicial murder as a defense of the people of Georgia. "Woe unto them who call good evil, and evil good."

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

ONE WORD MORE

By RALPH McGILL.

OCT 16 1941

THE LIGHTS DIM A day or so ago Dr. Willis Sutton was asking Georgians what sort of citizens we could expect from schools in which teachers were paid $60 and $70 per month.

Almost the same day the Southern University Conference dropped the University of Georgia from membership.

A curious thing happened.

There really was nothing else the conference could do if it planned to maintain the integrity of educational standards and the integrity of those who teach.

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Nevertheless, a curious thing happened.

Those who had connived to bring about the dimming of the University's light; who had ruthlessly and with complete tyranny of method removed from the University's Board of Regents those men who would not do the political killings, cried—of all things—"Tyranny!"

He who had charged, without any sustaining evidence, that there were men in Georgia who wanted to send colored and white students to school together, heatedly charged that the heads of all southern universities wanted to do the same thing.

The charge was that heads of large and small southern institutions in the south—Mississippi, Alabama, Southwestern, Sewanee, Vanderbilt—to name a few—were in favor of racial coeducation.

This charge, so absurd that it must be incredible to all, is as true—and no truer—than the charge that such a course had been suggested in Georgia.

It was the German dictator who said that his own method was deliberately to state a great untruth and then to keep on repeating it. Finally, he said, there would be those who would believe it because of the very monstrousness of the lie.

There have been no lying newspapers.

There is no one in the hire of any foundation writing about it.

There are no lying professors.

There is not now, and never has been, anyone who has advocated or who wishes to advocate in Georgia or anywhere in the south, any sort of racial coeducation.

A ruthless political maneuver, for an issue to oppose those in a time when the war is the major issue, is dimming the lights.

They will burn again. How soon no one can say.

ADMISSION OF WRONG There was another cry, "Leave us alone down here in Georgia."

They are leaving Georgia alone.

OCT 16 1941

No one is trying to say what Georgia is to do.

There is no effort being made to say whom Georgia shall employ as teachers.

They are leaving Georgia alone. Completely.

A curious thing happened last Sunday. A committee of "appeasement" went to Birmingham. It went seeking to iron out the differences, to fend off the expected blow.

Whether they meant it so or not, the very formation of this committee was an admission of wrong, a confession of guilt in what already had happened—the firing of ten professors because they were not "right" politically.

When they formed the committee to go asking forgiveness on the basis it would not happen again, they pleaded guilty.

The conference, and the others which will consider the fact that every teacher's job is at the mercy of one man, are not seeking to do anything in Georgia. They are letting Georgia alone. That was the purpose of the action.

They let Mississippi alone when Bilbo destroyed the integrity of the University of Mississippi.

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They acted with regard to Louisiana when Huey Long had done the same thing there.

They heard what amounted to a plea of guilty in Birmingham.

"NO AUTHORITY" This conference, it is said by a few, has no authority. It is just a "bunch of professors."

That is true.

They have no authority in Georgia.

They assuredly would have no authority were they in Georgia.

In Georgia they could be pushed around; "fired" if they refused to take political orders; mistreated.

They have no authority.

It might be well to recall that Truth has no authority.

Nor, for that matter, does integrity have any authority.

Yet, oddly enough, even without authority it was a strong wall against which there crashed and broke an accumulated load of false charges.

It is well to remember that no outsiders are trying to do anything in Georgia. They are leaving Georgia alone. They are not saying whom we shall have as teachers or what we shall pay them or whether we shall fire them for not voting "right."

It is well to remember that equally false is the charge that foundation money is behind it; to remember it is untrue that anyone on any foundation pay roll is in any way connected.

The voice of the University students is a loud one.

No one has subsidized them.

No one has influenced them. They have been in opposition from the beginning.

There is no authority behind truth and integrity and honesty that comes from the dictation of a man or group of men.

Yet the authority is there. Falsehood breaks against it.

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

Superior to All "Credits"

OCT 16 1941

Friends of the state university system have little reason to be disturbed by the action of the Southern University Conference in dropping the Georgia unit from membership.

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This will also be true if the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools strikes the university system from its accredited list.

Governor Talmadge has well pointed out that neither of the foregoing associations or any other agency on the face of the earth can "discredit" the oldest chartered state college in the United States, whose history and traditions reach back almost to the beginnings of our constitutional form of government.

Its alumni have held positions of honor and trust in the various branches of the government and something of their prestige hangs like an aureole over the great institution at Athens, whose fame was international when some of the mushroom colleges which now undertake to dictate to the Georgia regents were not even conceived in the womb of time.

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For many months there has been a strong feeling on the part of many real friends of the state university that we should "carry the war into Africa," which is to say that the university system should take the initiative and refuse to be associated with the Southern University Conference or the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

Looking the facts squarely in the face, what prestige can the state university derive from the approval of a little group of educators who have set themselves up as a scholastic brain trust and assume to tell an independent board of regents what they shall or shall not do?

It will not be forgotten that the Office of Education at Washington has issued a statement in which it said such organizations as the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools were so arbitrary and erratic they had outlived any usefulness they ever had and the time had come to abolish them.

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A great institution like Princeton University, for example, has definitely and persistently refused to be allied with one of these "accrediting" outfits and seems to prosper quite as well as those that kow-tow to the dictators who tell them what members of the faculty they shall hire and how they shall run their affairs.

One of the counts in the Southern University Conference indictment is that Cocking and Pittman did not have due notice that their services would not be required for another year.

There is simply no answer to the fact that the board of regents has to hire 1,500 instructors of various kinds and they do not have to give any reason for refusing to employ a faculty member for another term at any time. It would be impossible to give a "hearing" to each of those 1,500 instructors each year and it would be folly to expect it.

If the university system preserves its fine traditions as an outstanding exponent of Southern life and thought, with a sound curriculum, it will stand high in public esteem and no outside agency can discredit it.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

It Affects Us All

More than 25 per cent of the native-born population of the United States does not live in the state of origin.

Americans are, as a nation, of migratory habits. They are prone to wander, especially in youth, and to find new places for themselves. The young man born, educated and brought to manhood in Georgia goes to New York or some other distant state when he is a man and establishes a home there. On the other hand, Atlanta is largely populated by people who were born and who spent their youth in far distant states.

All of which means that conditions which do not contribute to good health or better education, in one state or section, affects the entire nation. Young men and women who have grown up under the handicaps of the slums of some eastern industrial city may, in later life, form the underworld of a city in the south. Persons who have suffered from lack of educational facilities in some remote area of the south may become part of the public relief burden of a city in the midwest.

The city of Detroit finds one of its most distressing civic problems among a Negro population of more than 100,000. Yet it is safe to say by far the greater number of those Negroes were not born, or raised, in Detroit.

That is why the "Tobacco Roads" of the nation, which are not confined to Georgia or to the south, are the problem of all. The evil that springs from the "Okies" in California brings the backwash of its ill effects into every other state, while prejudice and intolerance anywhere sends out widening circles of trouble until the entire nation is affected.

That is why the disgraceful injection of shoddy politics into the affairs of the University of Georgia is of wider interest than the limits of the state.

The freedom of education is as vital to American life as any of the freedoms we so proudly boast. When academic freedom is touched with the tainting finger of politics, the effect is felt wherever men seek to learn truth.

That is why it is the vital duty of all associations or groups of educators to jealously guard the freedom of education wherever it may be, to take proper steps to rebuild the ramparts when that freedom is attacked, anywhere.

That is why the University of Georgia today rests under a cloud. Because members of its faculty who had incurred the personal dislike of politicians, were illegally, unjustly and dictatorially thrown out of their posts by a politically dominated "trial" board.

That is why every man or woman, in or out of the state of Georgia, who realizes the truth that freedom of education is fundamental to freedom of both the individual and the nation, is today giving every possible aid to the students of the university in their brilliant fight to save their beloved institution from the pit of shameful oblivion which has been dug under it by politicians who know no scruples when seeking their own selfish or nefarious ends.

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

Out of His Own Mouth

Addressing a group of Negro educators in Peabody hall, at Athens, in May, 1938, Dean Walter F. Cocking, of the College of Education in the state university system said, "I rather think the time is fast approaching WHEN WHITES WILL BE ASKING ADMITTANCE, AFTER A TIME, IN CERTAIN OF OUR BETTER NEGRO INSTITUTIONS."

This statement is taken from a stenographic report of the meeting in question and if the English language has any meaning the head of the College of Education at Athens was and is in favor of interracial education in Georgia.

It bears out the affidavit made by Mrs. Hamilton that Dean Cocking made a similar proposal, within her hearing, to which she testified before the board of regents when it finally refused to renew Cocking's contract.

The entire transcript of the proceedings in this conference with the Negro educators is a complete vindication of the position Governor Talmadge has taken.

* * *

Once for all, it should silence the childish charge that he has been "playing politics" with the university system.

The plain truth is, as the governor says in making public this latest evidence, that he was upholding the constitution and laws of this state, which prohibit interracial teaching, just as he was upholding the law in unpacking the board of regents which had been packed, for political purposes, by Governor Rivers.

He is waging no fight on the Negro, whose uplift within his own sphere, he urges strongly, but he wishes to track the law.

Every intelligent citizen of Georgia owes it to himself to read this stenographic report which appeared in The Telegraph of Nov. 5.

While the language we have quoted is clear-cut and specific it is also true that all through the conference runs the same idea.

The subject under discussion was the appointment of a coordinator who would seek to give higher education to every Negro in the state. There were suggestions that a Council of Negroes should be set up and in plain terms Dean Cocking proposed:

> I THINK WE MIGHT HAVE A NEGRO A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF REGENTS, and if we do have such a thing I should think we ought to have an advisory board of Negroes, for Negro higher education.

* * *

In this conference was Robert E. Clay, described by the State Department of Education as "state developer of education, State Department of Education, Nashville, Tenn., formerly Rosenwald school building agent for Tennessee."

In the Athens conference, Clay said, according to the stenographic minutes, "I am able to speak for 40 thousand Negroes in Tennessee—THERE IS NO RACE PREJUDICE THERE."

Further along in the conference, Cocking said:

> I have invited three people from out of the state. Bob Clay was my RIGHT-HAND MAN in the state department of education in Tennessee. I rely a great deal on his judgment. There may be other people who know more about higher mathematics, but when it comes to knowing people AND PROMOTING AN INTERRACIAL PROGRAM, I DO NOT KNOW ANYBODY WHO CAN DO IT BETTER.

A man who hopes to see the time "when whites will be asking admittance . . . in certain of our better Negro institutions" and who boasts that the former Rosenwald Fund agent, Bob Clay, is his "right hand man," has no place in the university system of Georgia and Governor Talmadge is to be applauded for upholding the constitution and the laws of Georgia all along the line.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

Protest in Atlanta

A thousand excited young men and women converged last week on the tree-lined lawn before Georgia's domed limestone Capitol in Atlanta. Students of the University of Georgia, they had come seventy miles by motorcade from their campus at Athens to call on Governor Eugene Talmadge. Although the Chief Executive happened to be absent on a speaking tour in the State's back country, the visitors staged a demonstration for his benefit. While thousands of onlooking Atlantans cheered, they booed a bust of the Governor. When one of their leaders yelled "Are we scared of Talmadge?" they roared back "Hell, no!" They displayed placards which read "Phooey Talmadge!"

The students had come to the State Capitol to protest against the Governor's responsibility for what some termed a disgrace to their Alma Mater. The Southern University Conference, an association of leading Southern schools, had ousted Georgia from its ranks. The ouster had been prompted by the dismissal of Dean Walter D. Cocking of the Georgia School of Education. There were charges of "political interference" in university affairs. Governor Talmadge had forced a personally revamped Board of Regents to remove the dean on the grounds that he favored equality between Whites and Negroes in the educational system. When newspapers and academic groups upbraided him, the Governor denounced "furriners" from the North and demanded the burning of books advocating racial equality.

TALMADGE- COCKING AFFAIR

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Georgia Regents Defy Talmadge On College Issue

NOV 29 1941

ATLANTA, Ga. —(ANP)— At the municipal airport here recently, seven members of the Georgia board of regents met and concurred in their move to rehire university educators ousted at Gov. Gene Talmadge's direction, according to Chancellor S. V. Sanford.

The meeting was held at midnight, said the chancellor, hours after E. Ormonde Hunter of Savannah had flown here in response to a telephone call to make a quorum.

NOV 29 1941

However, Thursday, Gov. Talmadge challenged the actions of the special session, charging that nine—not seven—members are required for a quorum of the board which controls the state university system.

The unexpected flurry of activities as interpreted by political observers to indicate a move to defy Gov. Talmadge, who previously said he would not permit the reemployment of Walter D. Cocking or any other educator whom he considered an advocate of racial co-education.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

N. Carolina Students Denounce Talmadge

NOV 26 1941

Send 6-Foot Petition to Georgia Univ.; Meeting Hisses Nye, Walks Out

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., Nov. 25.—North Carolina University students this week let Governor Talmadge of Georgia know what they felt about his interference with democratic education at the University of Georgia. A six-foot petition with the signatures of university students was sent to Georgia University students. It read:

NOV 26 1941

"We, the students of the University of North Carolina, commend you for your fight against political intervention in democratic eduction and pledge our full support in all fights for academic freedom."

The campus of North Carolina University has become more articulate in the matter of national defense of late. Evidence of this was the reception of boos and hisses which met appeaser Senator Gerald F. Nye, when he addressed a meeting here recently. Not only was the audience extremely hostile, but questions embarrassing to the America First speaker were flung at him from all corners of the auditorium.

NOV 26 1941

A highlight of the Nye meeting was when he was asked to repudiate Lindbergh's anti-Semitic speech at Des Moines, Ia. When Nye replied, "there is not an anti-Semitic hair in Charles Lindbergh's head," a good number of the disgusted audience rose in a body and quit the auditorium.

Knoxville, Tenn., Journal
November 23, 1941

Views Accepted At One Time, Says Cocking

ATHENS, Ga., Nov. 22 (AP)—Dr. Walter D. Cocking, again denying Gov. Eugene Talmadge's charge that he advocated racial co-education, said Friday that his views on higher education for Negroes had been set out in a report to the State Board of Regents.

He added that the regents unanimously adopted the report, presented to them in 1938, and appointed a committee to put the recommendations into effect.

Ousted by a revamped Board of Regents last July after a second hearing on the Governor's charges, Cocking now is a planning consultant for the federal government. He said he had not been offered reemployment, that if he were, he would make a reply. He added he had made no plans for selling his home here.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

DEC 6 1941

Necessary

The action of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools Thursday in dropping the University System of Georgia was necessary. Gov. Eugene Talmadge had brought educational standards in Georgia into clear question. The Georgia University System, by a unanimous vote of the delegates assembled in Louisville, was removed from the accredited lists of the Southern Association.

The decision will make no one happy. It is not pleasant to deal a great blow to the higher educational work of an entire state. The delegates in Louisville realized the seriousness of their decision. Their courage in the hard but necessary action is commendable.

The ruling of the Southern Association will take effect Sept. 1, 1942. Perhaps in the time interval remaining, something can be done to reestablish Georgia's standing. At present there appears to be no means of doing this by persuasion or pressure on Gov. Talmadge. The governor's comment on the association's action was that he hoped *The Atlanta Constitution* and *The Atlanta Journal* were satisfied.

DEC 6 1941

No one, surely, is satisfied with this action. But the citizens of Georgia now, surely, should be able to see their course toward satisfaction. May they act with the same kind of courage that motivated the members of the Southern Association.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

The Yoke

The Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools is meeting in Louisville. Among the problems confronting this group is the question of whether to remove the University of Georgia system from its list of accredited schools.

Earlier this week two students from the University of Georgia flew to Louisville and urged the association to be temperate in its decision. The two students, both members of the executive committee of the student body, were pleading for the students in Georgia, not for Gov. Talmadge. If Georgia schools are removed from the Southern Association's lists, the yoke will be borne by Georgia's students, not Georgia's Gene.

DEC 6 1941

The blow to education which has been directed from the governor's office in Georgia is very serious. The burden which will fall on students' shoulders if the Southern Association strikes the Georgia system for its list will be very heavy.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

We Must Clean House

The Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, official scholastic accrediting body, has temporarily dropped ten Georgia colleges from its accredited list. These institutions are units of the University of Georgia and include the University itself, the Georgia School of Technology and eight other colleges scattered over the state.

DEC 7 1941

The suspension from the accredited list need only be temporary, if Georgia sees to it that the undesirable conditions which have been exposed are eliminated prior to next year's meeting of the association. If this is done the association has promised the suspension will be lifted in time to avert any damage to the educational credits earned by students at the various schools.

The action by the association does not become effective until September 1, 1942, thus not interfering with the work done by students this year nor during next year's summer school sessions. And, if Georgia meets the requirements, by providing complete safeguards against future political interference with the operation of the University and its subsidiaries, the suspension will be lifted in time to avoid damage to scholastic credits earned next year.

The association has shown utmost consideration for the university in its action. Under conditions as they exist it was impossible, if the crediting agency was to retain any semblance of authority, to ignore the actions of Governor Talmadge in interfering with the conduct of the various institutions. But, by making the suspension only temporary, and by granting opportunity to remedy the evil before it has time to hurt the credits of any student, the association has left the door open and pointed the way to quick reinstatement.

DEC 7 1941

* * *

In order to properly approach the task of "cleaning house," so that the suspension may be lifted at the end of the probationary period,

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Angry Citizens Loudly Berate Talmadge After School Action

DEC 6 1941

Governor's Political Interference Soundly Scored.

DEC 6 1941

By LUKE GREENE.

Shocked and embittered citizens of Georgia staged a virtual uprising yesterday as they grasped the real meaning of what had happened to their University System when it was ordered suspended Thursday by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools because of political interference by the Governor.

From Rabun Gap to Tybee Light the people spoke. The Governor did not appear at his office. The attaches said they did not know where he was.

The high points of what the people thought came in statements and dispatches to friends of the University System as follows:

Regent E. Ormonde Hunter, of Savannah: "For some time I have realized there was no chance of the Board of Regents remedying a situation which our Governor was at heart unwilling to have remedied as long as he thought that he had half a chance of gaining his point. Until Dr. Cocking and Dr. Pittman are re-employed, I say that we are still compromising and have still lost the fight."

Professor J. E. Mathis, superintendent emeritus of Americus city schools and former president of the Georgia Educational Association: "No such calamity has ever befallen the state." He added he held the Governor responsible for the present plight of the system.

John H. Moore, of Dahlonega, donor of Moore Hall at North Georgia College: "Had I been a member of the Southern Association of Colleges committee I would have felt honor bound to vote as they did."

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R. H. Moore, department store manager at Dahlonega: "If removal from the accredited list becomes effective, our university degrees would be of little more value in the educational and business world than a high school certificate."

R. C. Meadows, son of B. R. Meadows, former trustee of the Dahlonega College: "The legislature should pass acts that would convince the world that the University System cannot again be used as salve for political ills."

Fred C. Jones, former legislator: "Everything possible should be done to keep the colleges on the accredited list."

Hubert Well, president of student body of Georgia Southwestern College at Americus: "We regret hearing that the University System has been suspended, but we have hopes that adjustments will be made so that by the next meeting we will be reinstated."

Miss Maxwell Williams, of Cordele, president of student government at the Georgia State Woman's College at Valdosta: "We regret very much the removal of the units of the University System of Georgia from the accredited list by the commission on higher education of the Southern Association of Colleges, but we hope the situation can be remedied and that next December our college and other units of the system will be put back on the accredited list."

Omer Franklin, city attorney of Valdosta: "I think it a very unfortunate affair and I exceedingly regret that the University System gets even a temporary suspension. I think that everything possible should be done to restore the system to the accredited list. Even a temporary suspension will create an uncertainty in the minds of prospective students for next year which may seriously affect the attendance."

DEC 6 1941

"It Is Deplorable."

George Hains, at Augusta, former regent and now superior court solicitor: "I think that it is deplorable that we have been dropped. The University System has got to get this rating back. Students are not going to college unless they get their rating, and it is perfectly proper they should have it. I hope the rating will be restored."

Dr. G. Lombard Kelly, dean of the University of Georgia School of Medicine, at Augusta: "I don't concede to the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, or to any other accrediting agency, the authority to discredit any college or university or professional school on any basis except that of merit."

Attorney James M. Hull, of Augusta, former state president of the Georgia Alumni Society: "The responsibility for this deplorable situation does not rest alone on the Governor, but must be shared by those trustees who assisted him in carrying out his misguided and reprehensible plan. While damage has been done, every effort must be made to remedy the situation as soon as possible."

Henry J. Heffernan, president of the Augusta Georgia Alumni Association: "Members of Georgia Alumni Association of Augusta are greatly disappointed that the colleges have been dropped. Naturally this causes great concern among the alumni and we hope for early reinstatement."

Sanford Tired.

Tired from a week of fighting to save the University System, Chancellor S. V. Sanford returned to his office and immediately began preparations which he hopes will salvage the University Law School and the medical college at Augusta. The American Bar Association is scheduled to meet the latter part of this month, and the American Medical Association is expected to convene some time in the early part of next year.

The order of the accrediting association suspended 10 institutions in the University System, effective next September 1, but did not apply to the law and medical schools since they do not come under its jurisdiction.

It was pointed out the association followed precedent in setting the effective date at September 1. Nevertheless, the date of the Georgia primary next year falls just after this date, about September 11. There was no connection between the two dates, it was said.

The students, who were the most directly concerned, likewise expressed their opinions freely. Pretty Frances Lindfors, of Gainesville, and Roy Sanders Jr., of Atlanta, who represented University of Georgia students at the Louisville meeting, stepped from their train yesterday morning and forthwith declared the fight would have to be carried to the polls.

To Report.

These two student envoys said they were going back to their campus and report on what transpired in Louisville and leave it to the mass of students as to what should be done.

Although the two students would not say it themselves, they left the general impression that indorsement of a candidate for Governor who would work to restore the University System to its rightful place would not be out of the question.

Miss Lindfors and Sanders were noticeably upset by what had happened to their Alma Mater, but they expressed the opinion they still had a fighting chance inasmuch as the association had promised to reconsider the Georgia case again next December and, if it decided to lift the ban, to make its action retroactive to September 1, which would mean that no credits would be lost.

As he sat in his office in the Board of Regents, Chancellor Sanford talked of what constructive steps could be taken to restore morale in the state colleges. He construed the association's decision to mean a virtual probation.

"Very Hopeful."

"I am very hopeful that we are on a constructive road," he said. "We need to lift the morale of faculty members and students to the highest level consistent with the truth."

DEC 6 1941

He declared there was no need for students to be afraid to enroll in the colleges next year and added there was no reason for them to withdraw now. Observance of proper procedure in hiring and firing personnel rather than the reinstatement of ousted educators is the important factor in having the colleges' accredited standing restored, he said.

He explained that faculty appointments, under the regents' regulations, must be based on the recommendations of the head of the institution and on that of the chancellor.

In Athens, the university student publication, Red and Black, said editorially:

"A storm has come upon the horizon and every member of the crew should stand at his post so that we will come through this storm with our red and black flag flying high."

A statement from William Tate, dean of students, and Robert M. Strozier, associate dean, said "the intelligent and loyal student will realize that we have before us a problem which we must meet squarely and attempt to solve with all our resources."

TALMADGE*

56k-1941

56k-1941
Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

TALMADGE-COCKING AFFAIR
Time
Chicago, Illinois

ONE WORD MORE

DEC 6 1941

By RALPH McGILL.

MAN MAD AT HIS WIFE Reaction by Mr. Talmadge to the dropping of the University System from the accredited list was to the effect he hoped the Atlanta newspapers were satisfied.

This was very much like the reaction of a husband who does something wrong and can't find anyone but himself to blame for it—he always gets mad at his wife. He never blames himself for getting caught doing wrong.

The Atlanta newspapers had nothing to do with the firing of 10 members of the faculties of the various schools in the University System. They knew nothing about it until it was done.

The accrediting association declared they dropped the University System because of the unjustified and unwarranted political interference by the Governor.

Nowhere did I note any references to newspapers.

The newspapers didn't send one of the state's representatives to Athens and try to bribe a photographer to fake a picture showing one of the faculty men present at a supper given the first Negro boys drafted from Clarke county, and leaving the next day to serve their country.

The newspapers didn't send to Athens and take a Negro cook, working for one of the faculty members, to a tourist camp and tell him it was the Ku Klux Klan headquarters and make him sign a paper he was not allowed to read.

DEC 6 1941

The newspapers didn't fire one of the faculty men because he had a cousin who worked against the Governor in the campaign a year ago.

The newspapers didn't fire another faculty man because he wouldn't okay the buying of inferior beef cattle for the University agricultural college at a high price from one of the political favorites.

The newspapers didn't have a thing to do with those, and other, reprehensible acts. Not a thing.

Those cynical and unwholesome acts explain—and they alone explain—why the university was dropped.

DEC 6 1941

DICTIONARY STUFF The newspapers had nothing to do with that famous and futile effort to find a dictionary and determine the meaning of the word "integrate." The newspapers of Georgia, daily and weekly, were able to show that the work of the schools had been integrated, so as to avoid duplication, and that the program recommended had been in effect for three years; and that there was no racial problem in it. And never had been.

The newspapers had nothing to do with the deliberate distortion of the word and of the real facts. The newspapers have had no part in the campaign of falsehood and calumny.

The newspapers had nothing to do with the promise made to the Board of Regents and the breaking of that promise.

The newspapers of the state deeply regret that the University System was dropped from the list of accredited schools. They regret that almost every newspaper and magazine of character in the United States has felt forced to comment unfavorably on political depravity in Georgia.

The newspapers of the state regret it. The Governor said he hoped the Atlanta newspapers were satisfied. They are not satisfied, and have been dissatisfied ever since the 10 men were fired from the faculties of the state University System. They have been dissatisfied ever since the integrity of education in the state was destroyed.

DEC 6 1941

Can it be that all of us—the educators, the heads of universities, the editors of newspapers, the editors of magazines, the ministers, the teachers—are all out of step?

Are we all out of step but Jim?

Acme

DEC 8 - 1941

GEORGIA'S GOVERNOR EYES A GEORGIA WHIP
He has seen some pretty good people cut the fool.

GEORGIA

Gene Dropped It

DEC 8 - 1941

Governor Eugene Talmadge of Georgia, scourge of furriners,* picked up another poker and found it hot. Six men convicted of taking part in nocturnal Ku Klux Klan floggings, three of them now on the chain gang, appealed for clemency. Gene's tender heart was touched. He expressed sympathy for "misguided" floggers, admitted that he had once been one himself. Promising a public hearing on the appeal, he reportedly advised attorneys for the floggers to "have some preachers up here to speak for these men."

Preachers came, at least a score, but with few pleas for mercy. Instead, most denounced flogging, compared the Klan to "the despicable Gestapo." One stocky pastor described his own flogging to unconsciousness. Except for an orthodox Jew, who paid tribute to the Ku Klux Klan, the show took an altogether wrong turn.

DEC 8 - 1941

* Last summer he ousted the dean of the College of Education, University of Georgia, and the president of Georgia Teachers College, on the charge that they advocated mingling blacks and whites in undergraduate classrooms (not so). He considers all extra-Georgians (and even Georgians who disagree with him) "furriners."

When young Assistant Solicitor Daniel Duke brandished two heavy, cleated leather lashes, crying out: "A man could kill a bull elephant with one of these," the Governor interrupted and took over the defense himself. Of the floggers he said, "Some of them thought they were doing the right thing. I have seen some pretty good people get misguided and cut the fool." At the conclusion of the hearing he remarked, "These men have been away from their families long enough."

But over the weekend Gene's fingers began to burn. Monday morning he announced that he would leave the floggers in prison.

DEC 8 - 1941

Talmadge Loses Again

DEC 5 - 1941

MAYBE EUGENE TALMADGE, the *"Fuehrer* of Sugar Creek, as he is termed in an article by WALTER DAVENPORT in the current *Collier's*, is beginning to see what a shambles he is making of Georgia's system of higher education. The unanimous decision yesterday of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools to drop 10 of the institutions in the Georgia University System from the association ought to beat some sense into GENE'S adamantine pate, if anything will.

Remember, gentle reader, those who are fighting TALMADGE on this issue are "furriners" and "nigger lovers," in case you hadn't heard. We're all supposed to believe that this is an accurate description of the 40-odd officials of Southern institutions who voted unanimously in September to drop the University of Georgia from the Southern University Conference because of TALMADGE'S policies, and of those who reached a similar decision yesterday with respect to the university and nine other institutions in the system.

Times-Dispatch

TALMADGE got distinctly frigid pedal extremities, on the approach of yesterday's session in Louisville, and he sought to convince the association by various stratagems that he would correct the injustices which had been done 10 dismissed members of Georgia college and university faculties. But the association was not hoodwinked by this, any more than informed Georgians were hoodwinked by the bogus evidence on the race question which was produced against DEAN COCKING and other Georgia educators, as an excuse for firing them.

What will "Our GENE" do now? "We accredit our own institutions in Georgia," said he some months ago, as he blusteringly indicated that he wasn't interested in whether some aggregation of "nigger-lovin' furriners" in Alabama or Tennessee refused to accredit Georgia schools. Not only was he indifferent to the verdict of such furriners, but he announced publicly that all salaries of professors in the Georgia University System would be cut in half, if the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools dropped the system from its accredited list. The association has dropped only 10 out of 16 institutions, which may give him an "out," since six have been omitted from the decision. At all events, the organization has taught this blatant rabble-rouser a lesson that he won't forget.

DEC 5 - 1941

The colleges and universities of Mississippi lost some 1,400 enrollees the year after GOVERNOR BILBO began axing presidents and professors for political reasons in the early 1930's, and the institutions were dropped by several of the recognized accrediting organizations. A similar loss of enrollment is apt to be in store for the 10 Georgia institutions dropped yesterday by the Southern association. Why spend years getting a degree from a college, if that degree isn't going to be recognized by the standard accrediting agencies?

Nation
New York, N. Y.

GOVERNOR TALMADGE of Georgia, who has been persecuting educators that believe in racial equality, recently went to Cuba. Before boarding a plane in Miami he told Florida newspapermen that he hoped "he would be granted the privilege of a meeting with Colonel Batista." Batista is more than half Negro.

DEC 6 - 1941

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

GEORGIA COLLEGES LOSE RATINGS IN ASSOCIATION

DEC 5 1941

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 4—(AP)—The Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools late Thursday voted unanimously to drop 10 colleges of the University of Georgia system from its accredited lists.

Political interference in the university system by Gov. Eugene Talmadge of Georgia was blamed for the action, taken upon recommendation of the association's executive committee.

The suspensions are effective Sept. 1, 1942.

DEC 5 1941

The 10 colleges dropped were the University of Georgia, Georgia Tech, Georgia State College for Women, Georgia State Women's College, Georgia Teachers College, Georgia Southwestern, Middle Georgia College, North Georgia College, South Georgia College and West Georgia College.

The executive committee cited the removal of Dean Walter D. Cocking of the university and President Marvin S. Pittman, of Georgia Teachers College, by a revamped state board of regents on Talmadge's charges that the educators advocated coeducation of the races.

Then the committee said that after sifting all the evidence it was "forced to conclude that the University System of Georgia has been the victim of unprecedented and unjustifiable political interference."

In Atlanta, Gov. Talmadge issued this comment on the association's action:

"I hope that The Atlanta Constitution and The Atlanta Journal are satisfied.

"I am proud that the degrees of the university students are not affected by the ruling and will not be."

He declined to go into further detail.

DEC 5 1941

The Atlanta Constitution and The Atlanta Journal both have criticized the governor vigorously for his removal of faculty members.

Atlanta Ga. Journal
December 22, 1941

CITIZEN DEFENSE BODY TO VOTE ON TALMADGE PLANS

Committee to Meet Tuesday; Three-Point Program Up for Action

The Citizens' Defense Committee of Georgia is scheduled to adopt a program for co-ordinating all the home defense efforts throughout the state when it meets here Tuesday.

Acting under an executive order of Governor Talmadge, the committee will absorb the older Council for National Defense, and will act upon other recommendations of the Governor. These include:

1. Appointment of Robert B. Troutman, Atlanta lawyer, as chairman of the committee to replace Mr. Troutman's legal associate, Hughes Spalding, who resigned last week from the chairmanship.

2. Appointment of Colonel A. T. Colley, of Washington, Ga., U. S. Army retired, as executive director of the defense group in place of Richard C. Job, director of the State Planning Board, who has been serving temporarily in that capacity.

3. Establishment of a headquarters in the Capitol or the State Office Building, with Basil Stockbridge, employe in the State Department of Education, as committee secretary in charge of sending all information and bulletins to the various county defense organizations.

Charles A. Collier, of Atlanta, vice chairman of the committee, has promised that Tuesday's meeting will serve to clarify the entire home defense picture, and will remove "the smoke from our eyes."

College Park Leads In Citizen Registration

College Park Monday became the first of the three south Fulton municipalities near the Municipal Airport to open big-scale registration of citizens for defense activities.

The registration is being held for white people at the College Park Woman's Club and the City Hall, while Negroes are registering at the Friendship Baptist Church. Registration will continue all week from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. to select air raid wardens, auxiliary firemen, policemen, first aid workers, etc.

Colonel W. R. Brewster, president of Georgia Military Academy, is chairman of the College Park Defense Committee, and registration is in charge of Mrs. Charles Center and Mrs. Henry Stakely.

Georgia Negro Women Organize for Defense

Negro women of Georgia are being organized to do their part in home defense under direction of the Negro branch of the Citizens Defense Committee, it was announced from Albany, where the committee met Saturday.

A general meeting, to be attended by representatives of the race from every county, will be held in the near future. Those attending the Saturday meeting were:

M. Agnes Jones, Atlanta; Esther T. Holley, Albany; Hattie Reese, Albany; Annie B. Clark, Cordele; Blanche T. Johnson, Macon; F. M. Stanley, Camilla Weems, P. H. Stone, A. Orsot, A. H. Gordon, and Benjamin F. Hubert, all of Savannah; and J. W. Holley, Albany.

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch,
December 5, 1941

Talmadge Loses Again

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Richmond, Va. Times-Dispatch
December 3, 1941

Talmadge's Latest Admission

[*Roanoke Times*]

IN THE course of a hearing on a petition for the pardon of six members of the Ku-Klux Klan who had been convicted and sent to prison for the flogging of union mill workers four years ago, Georgia's renowned though not so highly respected Governor, the Hon. Gene Talmadge, admitted that he had once participated in the illegal flogging of a Negro. "Maybe I wasn't in such bad company, after all," he added.

Commenting on the Governor's admission, the Washington *Post* observes: "Considering the kind of people who become heads of governments nowadays, the confession is much less shocking than it might have been a generation ago. It will certainly surprise no one who is acquainted with Governor Talmadge's psychology and general sociological outlook."

The public has ceased to be surprised at anything Gene Talmadge does or says. He seems bent on proving to the satisfaction of everybody that the voters of Georgia made an awful mistake and a sad mess of affairs when they returned him to the office of Governor in the last State election. His actions have brought sore discredit on the Commonwealth and on the office that he occupies. The revelation that he once took part in a flogging episode, though shocking, is not so surprising as it might otherwise be. The man seems to be capable of anything except behaving himself and administering his office capably and with dignity.

Atlanta Ga. Journal
December 9, 1941

Talmadge Appoints Negro Defense Unit

Governor Talmadge Tuesday appointed a committee of Negro leaders to co-operate with the Georgia Citizens Defense Committee, which was named Monday.

Members of the new committee are J. W. Holley, head of a Negro school at Albany; Benjamin F. Hubert, head of the State Negro College in Savannah; Ben Davis, Atlanta Republican leader, Aaron Spalding, of McRae, and J. H. Hanley, Atlanta undertaker.

56k-1941
Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

TALMADGE-COCKING AFFAIR

Time Table of Events Leading Up to University's Suspension

DEC 5 1941

Following is a time table of events which led up yesterday to the suspension of the University System of Georgia by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools meeting in Louisville, Ky.

May 30 — Board of Regents meets in Athens. Governor asks that Dr. Walter D. Cocking and Dr. Marvin S. Pittman not be re-elected. Members vote 8 to 4 not to rehire the educators. Board then recesses, meets back and reconsiders its previous action. Despite protests of the Governor, board orders hearing for two men. Hearing is set for June 16.

June 16—Dr. Cocking is re-elected by a vote of 8 to 7 after a hearing. Numerous nationally known educators appear in his defense. Case of Dr. Pittman postponed until July 14.

June 20—The Governor demands resignation of Chairman Sandy Beaver, of Gainesville; Regent Miller S. Bell, of Milledgeville, and Regent E. Ormonde Hunter, of Savannah, on grounds there are too many members on the board who are graduates of the University of Georgia. Governor cites 1937 statute as basis for his demand .

June 25—Attorney General Ellis Arnall rules that three regents hold their posts legally after Chairman Beaver asks for opinion.

June 26—The Governor calls for and accepts resignations of Clark Howell, editor and publisher of The Constitution, and Judge Lucien P. Goodrich, of Griffin. Beaver and Hunter refuse to quit.

June 28—The Governor orders rehearing for Dr. Cocking, setting it for July 14, date of Pittman's hearing.

DEC 5 1941

July 12—Athens photographer makes affidavit that one of the Governor's agents, Robert F. Wood, offered him $50 to fake a likeness of Dr. Cocking in a picture of an Athens draft-board meeting with Negro draftees. Governor also orders Wood to "round up your crowd" at Statesboro.

July 14—This is the date of the famous "trial." Governor first swears in Judge Joe Ben Jackson, of Gray; Scott Candler, of Decatur, and James S. Peters, of Manchester, as new members of the board. Board refuses to recognize Miller Bell. Members adjourn to house of representatives and with the Governor directing from sidelines, Peters "prosecutes" Cocking and Pittman. Board then votes 8 to 5 to oust the two men. At an executive session following the trial three more educators are discharged—Vice Chancellor Curtis Dixon, R. E. Davis, of Agricultural Extension Service, and Professor P. D. Bush, of North Georgia College at Dahlonega.

July 16—Committee from Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools named to launch investigation into Georgia situation.

DEC 5 1941

July 21—Marion Smith, Atlanta attorney, flays the Governor's "dictator methods" in speech in Atlanta.

August 11—Board meets in Tifton and fires five more educators he ordered swept from the libraries of the state because they were not fit for people to read.

Chairman Beaver was not outwardly perturbed by the decision in Louisville. At the bus terminal, just before he left for home, he argued that if the board lived up to its laws and regulations the association would meet again next December and take away the suspension, making its action retroactive to September 1. This meant, he said, that there would be no time when the accredited rating of the University System would be void.

DEC 5 1941

It all hinges, he said, on what happens between now and next December.

—C. M. Destler, professor of history; Jane Franseth, assistant professor of laboratory schools, and Mamie Veazy, dean of women, all of the Georgia Teachers' College at Statesboro; J. A. Evans, administrative assistant in the Agricultural Extension Service, and Mrs. L. E. Mize, market supervisor of Extension Service.

September 8—Board meets and authorizes that the ousted Statesboro educators be left off the budget.

September 18—Cocking gets job as consultant in program planning for the Federal Security Agency in Washington.

October 11—Board meets in Atlanta and Chairman Beaver reads statement, adopted by board, questioning the authority of any outside organization or committee to inquire into the action of the regents.

DEC 5 1941

October 13—Southern University Conference meeting in Birmingham drops University of Georgia from its approved list.

October 15—Students from University of Georgia, approximately 1,000 strong, march on state capitol, "booing" Governor and demanding an end to political interference.

November 1—The Governor reads statement to Board of Regents saying he realizes he has run afoul of best practices and asks board to do whatever is proper to save University System. Later denies he has recanted from his former position.

November 3-4 — Investigating committee of Southern Association meets in Atlanta. Committee om Board of Regents appeals to ommittee to be lenient, promising there will be no political interference in the future, and finally pledges to do anything the board names to get back in good standing.

November 19—With the Governor repeatedly declaring he will never stand for Cocking to come back to University System, seven members of board meet and authorize Chancellor S. V. Sanford to rehire all educators who were discharged irregularly. Regent L. W. (Chip) Robert concurs in this action at a midnight meeting at the airport. The Governor used his influence to keep members away from the board meeting and attempted to rule it illegal.

Fitzgerald Ga. Herald
July 29, 1941

GENE CLAIMS NEGRO PRAISE

ATLANTA,—Governor Eugene Talmadge Monday made public a letter he received from a Negro educator who praised the chief executive for his "magnificent defense" of separate educational programs for whites and negroes in Georgia.

J. W. Holley, president of the Georgia Normal and Agricultural College at Albany, referred to the ouster of Dean Walter D. Cocking of the University of Georgia and President Marvin S. Pittman of the Georgia Teachers' College—educators accused of advocating racial co-education—said:

"I will answer fully and effectively the adverse criticism that comes from my own people in Atlanta and the Northern papers and magazines."

The governor immediately replied by inviting the negro to attend the next board of regents' meeting at Tifton Aug. 11, saying "I want them to hear from you."

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

Survey of Negro Schools Planned by Regent Board

TIFTON, (AP)—University regents Monday called for a survey to determine improvements needed in Negro colleges but failed to agree on a proposal giving a Negro college president funds to tour the state and explain the regents' attitude on education of Negroes.

AUG 12 1941

J. W. Holley, prehident of the Georgia Normal and Agricultural College at Albany, for whom the expense money was proposed, told the board creation of a "reasonable program" for the state's three Negro colleges would "hurl back into their teeth of those holier-than-thou critics their words that the governor and regents oppose Negro education."

FIVE MORE FIRED

The regents announced five additional dismissals from the university system and selected Dr. A. M. Gates, as successor to Dr. Marvin S. Pittman, who was denied re-appointment as head of the Teachers College at Statesboro after Governor Eugene Talmadge charged him with undue political activity.

Without immediately announcing reasons, the board Monday disclosed it had dispensed with the social science department of the college at Statesboro; Miss Jane Jane Franseth, assistant instructor in social sciences and Miss Mamie Veazey, dean of women of East Hall, Statesboro College; Miss Leila R. Mize; extension worker; J. A. Evans, administrative assistant with the extension service.

Regent James Peters introduced a motion calling for $500 expense money for the proposed tour by Holley.

AUG 12 1941

Chairman Sandy Beaver recommended further consideration of the motion and suggested that Holley confer with Savannah and Fort Valley college heads and offer an agenda for the board's consideration.

GENE SAYS NO

A shouted "no" came from Governor Talmadge at this suggestion. The executive said there was "Rosenwald influence in those other two." He previously had charged the Rosenwald fund sponsored racial co-education.

Chairman Beaver urged Peters to withdraw his motion and said he would name him chairman of

AUG 12 1941

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

Jones Jurors Laud Policies Of FDR, Gene

[Special to The Telegraph]

GRAY, Oct. 22.—Jones county grand jurors expressed a distinct approval of the governor's conduct of the affairs of their state and of the president's international policy as they concluded their three-day session Wednesday.

In their report, which was made after they had heard testimony which resulted in three indictments, the following comment was made:

"We wish to commend our governor, the Hon. Eugene Talmadge for his efforts and success in the management of the affairs of the state and for the reduction of the indebtedness of the state and for the payment of back salaries and his advocacy of better pay for school teachers and for the setting up of more funds for the public welfare and for his interest toward the development of our natural resources and preservation of wildlife.

OCT 25 1941

"And especially do we commend him for the action he has taken in stamping out social equality, Communism and the teaching of social equality in the state schools and in the appointment of a Jones county man, the Hon. J. B. Jackson, as a member of the board of regents to assist in the splendid work in stamping out this growing evil.

OCT 25 1941

"This grand jury wishes to commend our great president for his matchless leadership in this world crisis and do strongly endorse his foreign policy and it is our heartfelt desire and prayer that he may be blessed with help and strength that he may live to see the dawn of a brighter day."

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

'McCain Can't Make Dummy Out of Me,' Gene Asserts

ATLANTA, (AP) — Governor Eugene Talmadge took issue Tuesday with a suggestion that the state's chief executive should not be a member of the board of regents.

"The governor," Talmadge said in a statement, "is the only one on the board of regents who is amenable to the people. The governor is the only one who is put on the board of regents by the vote of the people."

President J. R. McCain, president of Agnes Scott College, recommended in a recent address at Griffin that the governor be excluded from the board. He said he advocated this and other steps to reorganize the composition of the board so that the regents would be free of politics.

In his statement, Talmadge asserted that "McCain and his crowd holler, 'dummies! stooges!' but the only thing that is hurting McCain and the rest who tried to fool the people of Georgia is that they could not make a dummy out of me."

ATHENS, Aug. 19 — Gus Bernd, political science senior from Macon, has been chosen president of the University of Georgia Society for the Promotion of Better Government, which has as its immediate aim the destruction of Talmadgeism in Georgia.

The organization was formed over the week-end. In addition to Mr. Bernd, officers are Peter Wheeler of Crawford, first vice president; G. Knight Jr., Sale City, second vice president; Jimmy Sanders, Columbus, secretary; Jim Paulk, Miami, Fla., treasurer; Daniel Magill Jr., Athens, publicity director; Shelor Rodgers, Dublin, parliamentarian, and Billy Dixon, Macon, sergeant at arms

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Legislature More Liberal

Whites Gobbled Up Most Of Rosenwald Fund; Negroes Suffer

ALBANY, Ga. (ANP) — The "white is white and black is black, and ne'er the twain shall meet in these schools" advocate, President J. W. Holley, Georgia Normal College, in an open letter to the Atlanta Daily World, last week, said the Georgia Board of Regents had been cutting appropriations for Negro education ever since it took over affairs in 1933. Stating that it had reached $105,500 in 1932, he revealed that the slash had brought it down to the present level of less than $50,000.

Pointing out that Negro schools received more State funds when the Legislature handled appropriations, Holley, whom Governor Talmadge singled out as being "the only Negro in the State who stood for racial separation in Negro schools," declared that $6,000,000 was spent for white schools, while only $70,000 was allowed for the Negro schools in the past five years.

The United States Supreme Court's decision in the Lloyd Gaines case provides that Negroes be furnished equal educational opportunities as whites within a State. How this is to be done is left to the discretion of the States. One way would be to provide separate schools, and the other, to allow Negroes to enter the white schools.

President Holley avers that the fight to obtain equal facilities for Georgia Negroes in the field of education began in 1917 and is not connected with the political feud going on in the white university system and with the Governor.

Reviewing the facts, it was discovered that in 1917, during Governor Hugh M. Dorsey's administration, the Georgia Legislature was made to provide funds for a normal training school for Negro teachers. Later, in 1922, an A. and M. school for Negroes was established at Forsyth. The Legislature gradually increased the annual maintenance fund of these two schools and Georgia State College from 1922 up to 1932, when the Board of Regents was created.

Practically all the money contributed last year by the General Education Board to Georgia, and more than half of the Rosenwald fund went into white units. The chancellor in his annual report said, "The Negro units will have to depend upon outside sources for their support. I am giving them every dollar I can spare from white units." The State auditor's report released August 2, shows the State paid to the regents more than $2,000,000 during the fiscal year just closed, and less than 1-20th of that amount went to Negroes.

Holley sums up the situation by saying that as long as Negro schools had access to the Governor and Legislature, their appropriations were increased each year. They would have been $8,000,000 to the good if the regents had given the appropriation they were getting when the board took charge. As it was, however, Negro units last three quarters of a million dollars in annual appropriations. The fight is, Holley further declared, to get the Negro units in a position where the State can see what is not being done, and do something worthwhile. Having something to do with the creation of the regents board, Holley feels that the units could have had the House and Senate committee on reorganization of the university and its branches, exclude Negro units from the system, but they had no idea that such treatment would be accorded them.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

State 'Machine' Can Be Ousted, McCain Asserts

Urges No Governor Be Allowed To Run University System.

GRIFFIN, Ga., Aug. 13.—(AP)—Predicting that the Governor "and his machine can be ousted completely on the issues that will be clearly drawn," President J. R. McCain urged today that no Georgia governor ever be given a hand in running the state's University System.

McCain, head of Agnes Scott College, Decatur church school, recently criticized by the Governor, told the Kiwanis club "that if the Board of Regents which administers the University System could be established on a nonpartisan basis, it will be possible to continue the excellent progress which has been made."

Dr. McCain has defended former Dean Walter D. Cocking, of the University of Georgia, who was ousted by the regents, 10 to 5, after a hearing on Talmadge's charges that Cocking advocated racial co-education.

Wipe Slate Clean.

"While I have no doubt that the Governor and his machine can be ousted completely on the issues that will be clearly drawn," says McCain, "I do not like to think of another political clique (even though a reform one) being in charge. It would seem essential that the slate be wiped clean, and it would be necessary to repeal the reorganization act of 1931. This automatically would bring to a close the terms of service of all the present regents. In many cases it would be regrettable but it seems to me essential."

In a new regent set-up, he said the Governor should not serve as a member, neither should he be represented by any member of the board.

The school president asserted that the Governor "is desperately clutching at straws to justify his untenable position," and cited Talmadge's recent reference to a trip Agnes Scott girls made to Tuskegee Institute, Negro school in Alabama, in 1935.

Inspect Tuskegee.

"A group of Agnes Scott girls visited Tuskegee," the president said. "It was during spring holidays and the college had disbanded for the vacation time. Each girl got written permission from home before going. They stayed in Dorothy hall, which is run by Tuskegee for white guests as exclusively as any hotel is operated. They inspected the college as thousands of other white people from all parts of the United States and from most foreign lands have done. They ate and slept entirely apart from Negro quarters or people. There was no 'mixing and mingling' in any way which would be objectionable to you or to any other parent.

"As the Governor and some of his associates present their version of the matter, it is erroneous in almost every detail. They say 'I had the girls to go.' This is wholly false. They say they stayed 'three or four days.' They were not there a full day. They claim that the trip was in some way to curry favor with some group or board. There was never a more untrue statement or inference."

Cites Inconsistency.

Citing "the inconsistency of the Governor in the matter of race relations," Dr. McCain asked, "Why does not the Governor talk about an indisputable case of intermingling in his own family?

"During the first Cocking trial, behind closed doors, he admitted that one of his daughters went to an interracial meeting and ate with Negro men and women and thought it all right. When the Governor delivered the commencement address at the excellent Negro college at Fort Valley recently, he mixed and mingled quite as much as has been done by white people on other college campuses for Negroes, so far as I am aware. Personally, I think he was quite justified in being present at the exercises and giving encouragement in the good work that is being done at Fort Valley."

Discussing his own school, the college head continued:

"Agnes Scott is one of the most conservative—possibly 'old fashioned,' some would say—among the 1,700 colleges of the United States. In common with all other fair-minded people, we rejoice in the amicable relations which have been maintained between the whites and Negroes in the south, and we are anxious to have these continued. We think this best can be done if the Negroes are given a chance to improve their situation with fair economic conditions, with reasonable educational opportunities, and with a sense of pride in what their race as Negroes can accomplish.

Social Life Distinct

"On the other hand, Agnes Scott has always believed that greater progress can be made by both Negroes and whites, if their educational and social life are distinctly separate. So far as I know, I have reason to believe that every college for white people and every college for Negroes has the same understanding. If there were no statutes or constitutional provisions on the subject, I am confident that both whites and blacks would oppose the educating of the races together or mingling in social life."

McCain charged "our colleges and other institutions of higher education for the state of Georgia are as completely in the hands of a dictator as are the schools of Germany and Russia or Japan. Any individual of the entire university system might be ignominiously fired at the mere suggestion of the Governor."

He predicted that accredited institutions of the state would be dropped by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools and other standardizing agencies, recalling as precedents the inquiries into the Mississippi and Louisiana schools.

The man who can lay a roof without "laying down" on the job is advertising in the Business Service column in the Want Ad pages of The Constitution.

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

GEORGIA NEGROES SAY GOVERNOR TALMADGE RACE'S BEST FRIEND

War Fever Spread of Entire State; Blackout Is In Progress

THREE NEGROES NAMED ON COMMITTEE

DEC 27 1941

MACON, Ga.—Rising to the supreme effort in submerging all racial and political partisanship, over 4,000 defense minded Georgians gathered in the auditorium here Sunday and cheered Governor Talmadge as the best Governor in Georgia's history and potentially the best friend the Negro has ever had during appointment of a Statewide committee on national defense.

Benjamin F. Hubert, president, Georgia State college; J. W. Holley, president, Georgia Normal school, and Benjamin Davis Sr., former Atlanta Republican leader, were named by Talmadge as members of the committee.

Holley is regarded as being very close to Governor Talmadge. Davis is former National Republican Committeeman of the State of Georgia and father of the noted barrister of the same name, who successfully defended Angelo H. Herndon, condemned to serve on a Georgia chain gang.

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Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Phi Beta Orders School Row Probe

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The university recently was dropped from the list of accredited institutions by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

Time
Chicago, Illinois

Georgia Verdict

In bright red pajamas Lawrence W. ("Chip") Robert Jr. popped out of a plane in Atlanta one midnight last month, ushed with seven other members of Georgia's Board of Regents to a near-by building, there convened a special meeting of the board. Purpose: a last desperate effort to save Georgia's academic reputation. The regents hurriedly voted to rehire two educators they had previously voted to fire at the behest of Governor Eugene Talmadge (Dr. Walter D. Cocking and Dr. Marvin S. Pittman—TIME, July 21; July 28), then let Regent Robert resume his trip.

DEC 15 1941

The maneuver failed. Governor Talmadge challenged the regents' action on the ground that they lacked a quorum, vowed that the dismissed educators would never come back. Last week, despite a penitent appeal by the regents, the Southern Association of Colleges & Secondary Schools, official accrediting agency, decided to black-list ten colleges in Georgia's University System.

Having made a thorough investigation the association held that Governor Talmadge had packed the board, that his university system had been made "the victim of unprecedented and unjustifiable political interference." It ruled that students' credits at University of Georgia, Georgia Tech and eight other State colleges would not be recognized by other universities after next Sept. 1.

Already dropped by the Southern University Conference and the Association of American Universities, the University of Georgia also is being investigated by the American Association of Collegiate Schools of Business and the American Medical Association's Council on Medical Education and Hospitals.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

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New York Times
New York, N. Y.

THE TRUE SOUTH

Last Summer Governor Eugene Talmadge of Georgia reorganized the State Board of Regents in order to get rid of Dean Walter D. Cocking of the University of Georgia's College of Education. Dean Cocking is a distinguished educator who seems to have offended the Governor, first by being born in Iowa, second by being somewhat less than antediluvian in his theories of education. The Governor accused him, and still accuses him, of being "in favor of co-education of the blacks and the whites." In the North, students of all races do attend many of our colleges without unpleasant results. In the South public opinion undeniably stands for segregation.

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Education in the South has suffered because the South, for historical reasons, had little money to spare. In recent years great progress has been made in spite of this handicap. The Southern Conference rightly disregarded the fake issue in Georgia and dealt with the real issue. Its action

Nation
New York, N. Y.

GOVERNOR TALMADGE'S LATEST EXPLOIT IN driving two "furriners" out of the state university system of Georgia on charges of having tried to establish racial equality in the schools is described in all its Hitleresque detail on another page. It is only the most recent of a series of actions by which the terrible Talmadge has seized virtually absolute control of the state government. In the last session of the legislature he obtained the passage of a bill authorizing him to handle all state funds; he also maneuvered a resolution extending the governor's term to four years and specifically extending his own present term. Talmadge had packed the Board of Regents which dismissed the professors. He already has control of the secondary-school system. Needless to say, the issue of racial equality is a "white herring" designed to appeal to the backwoods vote. Altanta's two daily newspapers, the *Constitution* and the *Journal,* have denounced his actions and his motives, and even some papers which have supported him are now in opposition or refuse to defend him. For his part, Talmadge has threatened to shut off the supply of government news from the leading Atlanta papers unless they "change their attitude." Talmadge, like O'Daniel of Texas and the other little Southern dictators since Huey Long, casts a shadow no bigger than Goebbels's hand; but he reminds us again that the South will continue to sprout demagogues until its economic health is established.

AUG 2 1941

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5-64

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Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
October 16, 1941

That Red-Suspendered Clown

GEORGIA'S gift to education, GOVERNOR EUGENE TALMADGE, hasn't cut all the salaries of the University of Georgia faculty in half, as yet, as he threatened to do if that institution was taken off the accredited list of educational agencies, but he is just enough of a bullheaded exhibitionist to do it, now that the Southern University Conference has struck the institution from the list, by a unanimous vote. Congratulations should go to the conference for its refusal to be intimidated by the red-suspendered clown who sits in the gubernatorial chair in Atlanta.

Contrary to popular impression hereabouts, not five, but ten, members of faculties in the Georgia University system, have been ousted in recent months by TALMADGE and his stooge board of regents, who are bringing to the State the same sort of advertising which BILBO brought to Mississippi a decade ago and the SCOPES "monkey trial" brought to Tennessee five years before that.

TALMADGE professes to believe that the Southern University Conference is composed of persons who, in the majority, "are in favor of coeducation of the blacks and the whites." We say "professes to believe," because of course he doesn't believe it. He is merely trying to establish some sort of plausible "out" for the benefit of his semi-literate following, which doesn't know anything about the conference, and probably never heard of it, until this issue arose. If "GENE" tells them the organization believes in educating blacks and whites under the same roof, they accept it. The students at the university know better, as is evidenced by their strongly worded petition to TALMADEG.

It is only too obvious that the University of Georgia and the other 15 State-supported institutions in that Commonwealth are going to be dropped by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, when that body meets to consider TALMADGE'S antics, just as the university was dropped by the Southern University Conference, which has no jurisdiction over the other 15 Georgia colleges. In other words, the Georgia University System, which had been making real progress during the past decade, and was on the way to genuine accomplishment, has been dealt a terrific blow by a cheap politician who is simply interested in his own political advancement. It is a tragedy, not only for Georgia, but for the South as a whole.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

"We Know The Facts"

Students of the University of Georgia Tuesday night met in Woodruff Hall on the university campus and planned a protest parade to Atlanta. The next day approximately 600 students appeared before the governor's mansion and gave forceful evidence that Eugene Talmadge's acts are not being ignored, indeed, are bitterly resented, by Georgia's undergraduates.

This protest was no small gathering of students, a "college prank," such as students occasionally engage in "for the fun of it."

The Georgia students resent greatly Gov. Talmadge's acts regarding the shuffling of the Board of Regents of the Georgia university system and the removal of Dean Cocking.

Perhaps such a mass meeting is not actually productive in tangible results. Obviously Gov. Talmadge is not easily influenced, by reasoning or by physical display. Perhaps to some persons who saw the more than 100 automobiles packed with students en route to the Georgia capital the protest was "great sport." Doubtless many students did find the event something of a holiday, since it was reported that professors were "not calling rolls" in the university classes that day.

But, underlying all the shouting, all the excitement which—praise be!—is a mark of youth's courage and independence, there was the strong, the silent, fact that here were the persons who would suffer from the governor's acts. Students are the persons who would feel the blow if the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, the accrediting agency, should, in a few weeks, wipe the university system of Georgia from its membership as did the Southern University Conference.

OCT 17 1941

The petition which the students of Georgia presented to the governor—through an aid, since the governor was "not at home"—was sound, simple and unemotional. It spoke eloquently in plain language: "We, as the students of the university, feel that we know the facts and should know if such things have been practiced. We honestly state to the governor and to the state that no racial equality has been taught, advocated or practiced on this campus. . . ."

OCT 17 1941

This was the governor's primary reason for beginning his "purifying" actions. Here are persons who know what has been taught. Will Gov. Talmadge ignore these facts? Will his lack of understanding cause him to continue to ignore the course of reason?

56k-1941

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

I WRITE AS I SEE

By ARTHUR HUFF FAUSET

DEMOCRACY EVEN IN GEORGIA

BY a unanimous vote, the members of the southern conference of college football teams of which the University of Georgia was one, voted to expel that university from its list. The reason? Because Governor Talmadge of Georgia, and his hand-picked Board of Regents, dismissed a man of the college whose real crime had been to encourage higher education for all Americans, including Negroes, and to foster the use of texts which throw light on interracial and inter-cultural conditions in our country.

FAUSET

The blow came particularly hard to the students of the University of Georgia. This year their team is one of the most formidable in the country. It might have been in line for Rose Bowl honors; but what self-respecting college will invite for such high honors a college group which is on the blacklist of its own conference?

YOUTH REVOLTS

The reaction of these students is most interesting. One would have expected that they would be very bitter against the conference committee which voted to expel the college. Instead their bitterness is directed solely against Governor Talmadge. The newspapers reported that 1500 of them gathered on the campus and burned their president in effigy. The old lynch spirit couldn't help being revived, but at least for once it is employed against the true representative of the forces of evil and not against one of the victims of these forces.

The two incidents — the conference committee's action and the students' reaction—are most significant, especially in times like these. When the South, and notably Georgia, can give a demonstration of this kind it means that Nazism is going to meet every bit as much resistance in America as it has been meeting in the Soviet Union. Thank God for that.

OCT 25 1941

BEWARE THE FIFTH COLUMN!

On the other hand, however, we must always remember that Russia has not been plagued with a Fifth Column. The Trotskyites, Bucharinites, Radinites, etc., and all their ilk had passed off the scene quite some time before the great crisis. Even with all that we are forced to observe that Russia alone still may not be able to prevail against the Nazis.

Here in America, the Quislings abound. Talmadge of Georgia is only one of thousands of his kind. The forces of right in our country are determined and powerful; but the evil forces also are very formidable.

AMERICANS WANT DEMOCRACY

That is why I keep pointing out to you that we as Negroes must force the issue against Fascism. Insist on scrapping the Neutrality Act. Insist on a guarantee to Russia that if Japan dares to attack her in the East, we will deal with Japan. Insist on all-out aid to Russia and the creation of a second front even if we have to supply the soldiers who are to form that front. Insist on closing the mouth of any individual who breathes anti-Semitism and any other kind of hatred of race or culture.

The fight against Talmadge is the fight against Germany. When we see the youth and intellectuals of Georgia standing shoulder to shoulder with us against these men who menace democracy we should take heart and go all-out to place America in position to crush the Nazi dragon.

TALMADGE-COCKING AFFAIR

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

"Who Speaks For Whom?"

56K

By JESSE O. THOMAS

There seems to have developed some conflicting opinions on the part of certain segments of Negro leadership in the State of Georgia, stimulated by an alleged address made by Dr. J. W. Holley, president of Georgia Normal and Agricultural College at Albany before the Board of Regents some six years ago.

Excerpts from the address were included in a speech made by Governor Talmadge over the radio a few days ago.

Holley's alleged philosophy of education and the position Negroes should occupy in American culture do not coincide apparently with the philosophy of some of his contemporaries. It is important to understand for whom Holley spoke and whom he essays now to speak for. As a citizen of the United States and a taxpayer, "being of age," he has a right to express his opinion concerning any subject about which he feels he has enough information or intelligence to speak as long as he makes it clear that he is registering his personal opinion. In any connection where he assumes to speak for the race or to advise concerning the type of educational opportunities shall be afforded Negro children without consultation with those in whose name he speaks and whose fortune his speech is calculated to condition, he moves out on thin ice.

According to the press, the President of Georgia Normal has been invited and we are sure he will accept the invitation, to speak before the Board of Regents in the early part of August, Since he is scheduled to speak in a representative capacity before the Board of Regents on the subject under discussion, it would seem that other Negro leaders would want to have their position stated to the same Board.

The executive committee of the State Teachers Association ought to ascertain whether or not this proposed address of Dr. Holley is to be made in the name of the Negro teachers of the state and to the extent it does or does not represent the position of the majority of the teachers in the state. This fact ought to be made clear to the Board of Regents: No one individual "it does not make any difference how white his hair is" has a right to speak in a representative capacity concerning the program of education which shall be provided for the Negro youth of this or any other state, without having been commissioned or authorized so to do by the intelligent majority of the people most concerned. In addition to an expression from the Negro teachers of the state, Negro parents and Negro citizens of the state should be interested in the program of education which the state shall foster on behalf of Negro youth.

On the question about which there is obviously such widespread disagreement, some means of collaboration or clearance would seem necessary. Whatever is the position of the State Teachers Association or the majority of Negro teachers in the state on the subject, as well as the position of leadership in other professions and vocations, it should be made clear at the next meeting of the Board of Regents where the President of the Georgia Normal is scheduled to speak. The Board of Regents ought to be clear in its mind as to who has what opinion on the question of the education of Negro youth of this state.

NOV 3 1941

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

GA. DICTATOR WOULD BURN SCHOOL BOOKS IN NEW RACE PROGRAM

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 7—Tossing the United States Constitution into the gutter, Governor Eugene Talmadge today took a drastic step in his campaign to "nazify" the people and state of Georgia by imitating Adolf Hitler's racial theories.

The Dixie Dictator announced that he was going to ask the State Legislature to pass a resolution ordering that all books in Georgia schools and libraries which advocated racial co-education, be burned.

Talmadge will be a candidate for the United States Senate next year, where, if elected, he is expected to press for the national adoption of his Nazi racial theories.

The public burning of books by world famous scientists which professed theories contrary to the Nazi concept was one of the most spectacular expressions of the early Hitler regime.

Talmadge read several excerpts from a book entitled "We Sing America," telling of white and colored children attending school together, playing together, becoming friends and sharing a sandwich.

"We are going to get rid of that book and all books of that kind," he said today. "I'm going to turn them over to the State Legislature and ask them to pass a resolution to burn them."

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

By DEAN GORDON B. HANCOCK
(For ANP)

Terrible Talmadge

Even Georgia deserves better advertising than it is getting through its hillbilly governor, Talmadge! Just as the South had shown signs of recovering from the shock of shame for its Ben Tillman, Hoke Smith, Cole Blease, Tom Watson, Vardaman and Heflin, Talmadge fares forth to further afflict a region which in many ways evinces signs of moral regeneration. It is true that in Georgia, if anywhere we would expect the rise of a Talmadge; but we were not prepared to endure the like of the present governor. Talmadge is a tragedy, a misfortune and a calamity combined!

HANCOCK

That the students of the University of Georgia had the courage to repudiate him by burning him in effigy is one of the healthiest signs of the times. It was heartening when the deposed board of regents refused to sanction his high-handed dismissal of Dean Cocking; but it was doubly heartening when the students revolted against the Hitlerization of Georgia's educational system. Some weeks ago we rejoiced in the fact that though Georgia had a pigmy governor, it had giants in the deposed board of regent and in those who sympathized with them. The demonstration of the students in the University of Georgia is further proof that moral knighthood still flowers in Georgia and that in spite of its handicaps Georgia's heart is on the right side.

One of the salutary aspects of the Talmadge episode in Georgia is the unmasking of prejudice. At best prejudice is a hideous moral disease and it becomes doubly dangerous because it is insidious in its ramifications. Once prejudice is brought into the open to a head—even the most prejudiced become ashamed of it. The shame of race prejudice has never before shocked the moral sensibilities of Georgia and the nation as when Georgia's terrible Talmadge shows a clubfoot from beneath the toga of gubernatorial prominence. A glimpse of prejudice may not be revolting; but once it has been glaringly exposed to the astonished gaze, its hideousness becomes its own condemnation. Governor Talmadge has indirectly rendered the cause of race relations a great service in that he has dragged into the open one of the most hideous skeletons in the "closet" of the country.

Pain is one of the greatest of life's blessings ; for without it death would come upon us unawares, and would leave us no chance to fight for our lives! But pain gives warning, and through its cruel ministry, life is saved and prolonged. So with the uncovered club-foot of evil, it is ugly to behold, but it reveals the dangerous as prejudice veiled beneath the toga of social amenities. When we add to the courageous actions of the deposed board of regents and the heroic demonstrations of the students the action of the Association of Southern Colleges in revising downward the rating of the Georgia educational system Hitlerized by Talmadge, we get further proof that there are giants in Georgia and in the South. It is always good for Negroes to remember that all of the whites of the South have not bowed their knees to the Baal of race prejudice. The unbowed are the leaven that will work until the brotherhood of man and not racial fanaticism will actuate and motivate the lives and endeavors of this curse-ridden region of this nation.

The infrequency of these political freaks is a source of great encouragement to serious students of the color question. Georgia's terrible Talmadge stands almost alone in his blighted pose before the gaze of the civilized world. His tribe is doomed to extinction. His line is nearly at an end. His role will become more and more inglorious and the promise of the students to meet him at the ballot box is ominous indeed. Negro baiting and Negro hating once were prevalent and popular; but today they are popular no more. This is a healthy sign. The moral regeneration of the South as pictured by the heroic stand of the students of the University of Georgia proves further that this is a great country. Its democracy is worth fighting for and if need be, dying for.

Under Hitlerism Talmadge would be a miniature hero; under democracy he is a moral and political humpty-dumpty! The encouraging thing about the whole matter is that not alone in Georgia, but throughout the land there are those of the younger college generations who abhor political clairvoyants and tricksters, who base their case for political preferment on the wicked appeal to race antagonisms.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

WALTER CHIVERS SAYS:

Answers Holley

By WALTER R. CHIVERS

Last Sunday's edition of the Atlanta Daily WORLD reproduced under the caption "What Our Readers Say" an open letter to the editor by a young Negro soldier in reference to President Holley's publicly expressed philosophy of education for Negro youth. The fundamental significance of this letter lies in the fact that it is a Negro youth's answer to an educator of youth. It is to me the most meaningful statement that I have read about this entire unfortunate affair.

CHIVERS

The letter reveals how far apart modern educated Negro youth and educated Negro Educational administrators can be and too often are. This is particularly true of those aged Negroes in leadership positions who assume that they have worked out the correct prescription for all racial problems. There are to my knowledge several such men and women occupying strategic positions in reference to the future of Negro youth. They have convinced themselves that any thinking on racial problems which differs from theirs is dangerous, even communistic.

These leaders, of course, have the approval and assistance of certain powerful people in the majority racial group who erroneously believe that the best interests of themselves and the South are served by forcing Negroes to live continuously, year after year, in a non-changing societal structure. The Negro educators, which I refer to here, are largely responsible for this illogical attitude. You see these Negro men and women carry the authority of age and gray hairs.

The South by tradition, is peculiarly prone to regard age and gray hair as sacred. This has value when the aged are characteristically honest, mentally alert and dynamic personalities. The wisdom of such aged people has through the ages served valuable ends. However, the type of aged Negro leaders, to which reference is made here, act so much at variance with the accepted prevailing philosophies of life of modern educated Negro leaders and the aged Negro traditionalists. He says that "we want an equal opportunity to live and not exist". These aged Negro educators, judging from their actions as well as speeches, fell that old age entitles Negroes to live rather than exist.

And believe you me they live oftentimes their palatial homes are the most imposing and completely equipped buildings on the campus. Their expensive high powered automobiles would do a bank president proud.

The pleas of these educators for Negro youth to live different lives than other American youth are sickening. How can the United States maintain its unity and support and active democratic government if it must perforce harbor a variety of cultures based upon color? The best one could hope for would be a hodge-podge society at odds with itself.

I am convinced after years of experience in the fields of social work and education that the only Negroes who are worried about racial intermingling are these staticminded, self-centered, defeatist age Negro educators. Modern educated Negro youth are rather inclined to be highly race conscious. They are fighting for a chance to live rather than exist. This makes them increasingly apprehensive of white people who hold lucrative positions that might be filled by Negroes.

The rapid displacement of Negroes from traditional jobs and the obvious effects to keep them out of new and remunerative vocations is forcing them to become not only race conscious but black conscious. Increasingly the effective leaders of Negro youth are persons who are distinguishably Negroid in color.

Private Peeks issues a stinging rebuke to President Holley when he tells him that, "it is discouraging to the many young Negroes who are in line with the defending forces when vent is given to race baiting spleens, bigotry and stupidity".

Private Peeks has the philosophy of American life which should make him a soldier of which his country might well be proud.

56k-1941

TALMADGE-COCKING AFFAIR

Talmadge Joins Constitution In Blasting A Dr. Dana

Hapeville, Ga. Statesman
October 7, 1941

Georgia College Professor Makes New England Speech Saying Georgia People Are Fascist and Communistic And Ninety Percent in Some Counties Afflicted With Dread Diseases — Talmadge Says Same Professor Sent White Boys And Girls To Tuskegee.

I have been ragging our two big Atlanta dailies for some time now, and the reason that I ragged them was because I thought they needed it.

Those reporters and the boys on the papers knew that I was not mad with them, and they sort of suspicioned that I was about half right in the criticism that I was throwing against them.

Well, it is our duty to give credit where credit is due, and believe it or not, here's an editorial commending the Atlanta Constitution for their editorial which appeared in column one in their issue of Sunday, October 5th.

A news item was carried in the Atlanta Journal, quoting this Professor Malcolm Boyd Dana, President of the Piedmont College here in Georgia, as saying "there are 836 different Fascist groups in Georgia . . .", and that in a recent survey of a Southern mountain district it showed that 90 percent of an entire county suffered from tuberculosis, cancer or pellagra.

This Dr. Dana hails from the State of Iowa, where they grow tall corn and a lot of other things.

Dr. Dana made this speech at Providence, Rhode Island, in the center of the old New England states. He thought that he was talking to an ignorant crowd of people in Rhode Island.

I have addressed an audience at the same place, and was pleasantly surprised to see how the New England people reminded me of the old Georgia stock. I believe that the high-pressure crowd gave Dr. Dana some foreign brand of liquor, either absinthe, or vodka, or maybe schnapps. He was certainly on a big drunk in Providence.

I wonder if he has sobered up in Habersham County. If he is over it now, he must have a terrible headache, if he reads the Atlanta Constitution and The Statesman.

In Habersham County, Hall County, and all of that section of the State, you will find the purest Anglo-Saxons on earth. Even the girls don't have to go to the drug store to get the rouge.

And this drunk talking about Habersham County, when people go to that section of the State to be cured of tuberculosis.

Three cheers for the Atlanta Constitution! And, let them write about this same Dr. Malcolm Boyd Dana taking those white boys and girls and sending them over to Tuskegee Institute, and letting them stay on the campus of that college for two days and debating with the negroes.

—EUGENE TALMADGE.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

Decision

The Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia has a decision to make. The two choices which have undoubtedly been discussed in board meetings during the week and which will be finally decided upon in a meeting set for tomorrow in Atlanta are, first, to adopt a belligerent attitude to the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools and, second, to "eat crow," as *The Atlanta Constitution* puts it.

It has been reported that Gov. Talmadge has said he will not back down. But there seems to be something of an undercurrent which tends to heighten the possibility of the Board of Regents deciding that the time has come for it to act separately.

It is probable that the committee from the Southern Association, which meets in Atlanta Monday, has already notified the Board of Regents what will be expected of it if Georgia's University System is to be kept on the accredited list. A rumor has intimated that an invitation to return to their jobs must be extended to the 10 men purged from the Georgia schools.

It seems unlikely that the governor will eat his words and swallow his past actions. But there is some hope that the Board of Regents will, if necessary, split with the governor and do whatever is necessary to keep Georgia schools accredited. This "right" will not correct the "wrong" done. But it may save the University System and keep the final blow from falling on Georgia students.

Talmadge Hanged in Effigy For Ouster of Georgia Dean

OCT 14 1941

By the Associated Press.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 14.—The University of Georgia has been dropped from the Southern University Conference here by a committee that charged politics caused the removal of Georgia's Dean Walter D. Cocking. Students at Athens, Ga., at night staged a demonstration against Governor Eugene Talmadge, a leading figure in the dean's dismissal. Several hundred students paraded through Athens and the campus there last night, and, Alpha Fowler, student president, said, hung an "effigy of Gov. Talmadge in front of the main entrance to the campus."

The unanimous action of the conference, composed of 41 leading colleges from Maryland to Texas, followed the appearance Sunday of a Georgia delegation including Gov. Talmadge, which defended the State Board of Regents' decision several months ago not to renew Dean Cocking's contract. The board and Gov. Talmadge charged the educator with advocating racial co-education.

The conference committee asserted that "not only was Dean Cocking dismissed without due notice and without just cause, but by a board of Regents at the direction of the Governor and by a board of Regents reconstructed for the purpose of securing that dismissal even against the recommendation of the president of the University of Georgia and the chancellor of the university system."

Gov. Talmadge, informed of the conference committee's action, said "no outside influence in the Unites States or on the face of the earth can discredit the University of Georgia."

He asserted that he believed "the majority of those voting to discredit the University of Georgia are in favor of co-education of the blacks and the whites."

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Action Scored As Dictatorial By Talmadge

OCT 14 1941

Charges Against Educator Not Substantiated, Group Says.

By unanimous action the Southern University Conference, meeting yesterday in Birmingham, dropped the University of Georgia from its ranks, holding that the removal of Dr. Walter D. Cocking as dean of the university's school of education on charges that he advocated racial coeducation, constituted "a clear case of political interference."

The Governor, who led the State Board of Regents in ousting Cocking after a sensational trial, last night bitterly attacked the action of the conference, declaring that "no out-of-state agency has the authority or the right to dictate to the Board of Regents concerning whom they should employ or whom they should fail to reemploy."

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Called Dictatorial.

"When an accrediting association composed of self-appointed college professors attempts to discredit any institution for not reemploying a college professor it develops solely into an intellectual association of the most dictatorial, tyrannical, and autocratic principles," the chief executive added.

In its unanimously approved resolution the conference, which met in executive session, declared that Cocking was "dismissed from his position without due and reasonable notice and upon charges which are not substantiated."

"Not only was Dean Cocking dismissed without due notice and without just cause, but at the direction of the Governor and by a Board of Regents reconstructed for the purpose of securing that dismissal even against the recommendation of the president of the University of Georgia and the chancellor of the University System."

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"Threat to Democracy."

The resolution went further and declared that "such procedure is both a contradiction of the ideals of education and a threat to democracy in America.

"It is the considered judgment of your committee, therefore, that the University of Georgia cannot be in harmony with the ideals and aspirations of the colleges and universities of this conference as long as its board of control disregards the fundamental concept of academic tenure and the basic principles of professional administration of an institution of higher learning."

Attacks Association.

The Governor asserted last night that he was of the opinion the majority of those "voting to discredit the University of Georgia are in favor of "co-education of blacks and white" and added that Georgians did "not care to remain in any association that in any way condones of tolerates the idea of social equality between Negroes and the whites."

Dr. Harmon W. Caldwell, president of the University of Georgia, who was in Birmingham last night with Chancellor S. V. Sanford, of the University System, and Chairman Sandy Beaver, of the State Board of Regents, said he "regretted exceedingly that the University Conference found it necessary to take this action."

Dr. Caldwell said he, Dr. Sanford and Chairman Beaver all spoke on the floor and urged that the institution not be dropped, but that their pleas were to no avail.

OCT

Possible Effects.

Asked if he thought this action would affect the decision of an investigating committee of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools which will determine whether the university will be dropped from the accredited list, Dr. Caldwell pointed out that Dr. Alex Guerry, of the University of the South, who was chairman of the Birmingham committee, is also head of the accrediting committee which will meet early in November and report to the full association in December.

The university president explained that if Dr. Guerry "feels this way as head of one group, he may feel the same way as chairman of the other."

Dr. Caldwell saidthe Southern University Conference was an entirely separate association from the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. It includes all of the country's major colleges from Virginia to Texas. It is limited to colleges of liberal arts and universities having schools or colleges of art and sciences.

Neither Dr. Sanford nor Chairman Beaver could be reached last night. Dr. Caldwell said Dr. Sanford was attending a meeting at Birmingham-Southern and that Chairman Beaver was attending another meeting.

Over long-distance telephone from Washington last night Dr. Cocking said the action was no more than he expected. He said he could see no other way out. Dr. Cocking is now consultant in program planning for the Federal Security Administration.

Informed of the Birmingham decision, Judge Lucien P. Goodrich, of Griffin, president of the Georgia Alumni Society and a former member of the State Board of Regents, who resigned because he could not go along with the educational policies of the Governor, said last night.

Injustice to Children.

"I'm might sorry of that. If the university is dropped it will be a great injustice to the children of Georgia and to those now atending the university. I can speak with feeling on the subject, as my daughter is now a student at Georgia."

James Shelor, a vice president of the society, declared last night he felt quite sure the matter would be discussed at the alumni board meeting to be held November 22 in Athens.

"I'd rather not speak my mind at the present time," he said. "Members of the alumni society have been working among members of the Board of Regents and the Governor for some time, and if I said anything it might upset some plans we have in the making."

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Beaver Queries Dr. Cocking On Resuming Job

NOV 1941

Action Follows Regents' Pledge to Southern Rating Group.

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

GAINESVILLE, Ga., Nov. 11.—Educators ousted from the Georgia University System have been "felt out" on whether they would return if reappointed, Sandy Beaver said today.

Beaver is chairman of the Board of Regents, which removed Dean Walter D. Cocking from the University School of Education and precipitated a controversy over "political interference with academic freedom." Several others were also ousted on charges by the Governor they advocated racial coeducation.

Beaver said he had asked Dr. Cocking in a letter whether he would consider accepting his former position "if a reappointment should be offered him by the board."

NOV 12 1941

The letter was written following a hearing by a special committee of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools to determine whether Georgia's state colleges should be retained on its accredited list.

A committee appointed by the regents offered to take any action necessary to retain accredited standing.

Beaver said his letter was not an offer to reappoint, but merely a "feeler" to guide the regents in offering such appointments. He said the only official offer to return the jobs to the ousted educators would be by the board, and the board had not yet made any offers.

Pittman was removed on racial charges and charges involving college funds. No announcement was

Beaver also wrote to Dr. Marvin made concerning the reason for S. Pittman, who was ousted from Bush's removal. presidency of the Georgia State Teachers College, at Satesboro, and Professor P. H. Eury, of North Georgia College.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
July 29, 1941

Negro Praises Talmadge for School Defense

Says He Will Answer for Criticism Coming From His People.

Governor Talmadge yesterday released a letter he had received from J. W. Holley, president of the Georgia Normal and Agricultural College, a Negro institution, at Albany, praising the chief executive for his "magnificent defense" of separate educational programs for whites and Negroes in Georgia.

Referring to the removal of Dean Walter D. Cocking from the University of Georgia, and President Marvin S. Pittman, from the Georgia Teachers' College at Statesboro, Holley said:

"I will answer fully and effectively the adverse criticism that comes from my own people in Atlanta and the northern papers and magazines."

The Governor replied by inviting the Negro to attend the next Board of Regents' meeting at Tifton August 11, adding "I want them to hear from you."

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
October 18, 1941

Enrollment In University System Drops

Survey Shows Matriculation Is Down 891 From Last Year.

Enrollment in the entire University System of Georgia is down 891 from last year, the State Board of Regents announced yesterday after a complete survey.

A few days ago the regents released a report showing that enrollment in the senior colleges alone was off 674, but figures from the junior colleges painted an even darker figure.

The total for the University System, including Negro colleges, was listed at 12,845, as against 13,736 last year. The survey was made as of October 15.

One of the largest drops was at the Georgia Teachers' College at Statesboro, where Dr. Marvin S. Pittman was ousted as president. Only 350 students were enrolled there, as compared with 506 last year.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Accrediting Body's Ruling Affects 11,500 Students

By LUKE GREENE.

Suspension of the University System of Georgia yesterday by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools affected approximately 11,500 students enrolled in 10 colleges throughout the state, and its effects are expected to be felt throughout the United States.

Although the suspension will not become effective until next September, predictions were freely circulated there would be a mass exodus of students, since many of them already have been making inquiries about transferring to out-of-state institutions.

The Southern Association is the most powerful body controlling the University System. It is to southern education what the American Bar Association is to lawyers or the American Medical Association is to doctors.

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When an institution loses its standing with the association, it means that students of this institution will not have their credits recognized in any other accredited college. A teacher or a professional man or woman graduating from a blacklisted college finds it difficult, if not altogether impossible, to get a job out of the state.

The suspension has been ordered. Chairman Sandy Beaver, of the State Board of Regents, who returned to Atlanta yesterday, was quick to point out that students now enrolled in the colleges would suffer no loss of credits for this year's work. What the association will do when it meets again next December is problematical.

When the educational controversy in Georgia reached its climax with the famous "trial" of last July 14 when the packed Board of Regents voted to oust Dr. Walter D. Cocking and Dr. Marvin S. Pittman and later discharged eight other educators, the eyes of education throughout the United States have been on Georgia.

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Because of the Governor's squabble with the University System, numerous national publications and newspapers all over the country have sent special correspondents here to do special articles on the Governor and the school situation. The names of Cocking and Pittman and the others have become watchwords throughout the United States. Many national organizations have adopted resolutions deploring the plight of education in Georgia.

The students themselves have been cognizant of the danger hanging over them, as have alumni of the various institutions. The students have held mass meetings, marched on the capitol, pleaded with the Governor to do something that would cause the Southern Association to temper its ruling. They have held mass demonstrations and called on the legislature to hold an extra session to stop political interference and keep Georgia in the good graces of the association.

All the while the Governor has remained stolid. He has repeated time after time that he never would have Dr. Cocking back in the University System, no matter what happened. He has never gone before the Southern Association or appealed to it any way.

At one session of the Board of Regents, just before the meeting of the investigating committee in Atlanta, the Governor read a statement in which he said he recognized that he had run afoul of some of the best practices of the association and authorized the regents to do what they thought was proper to save the University System. But he would not stand for the committee to do anything that was necessary. Later, he said he was not recanting in his position.

Yesterday, the Governor had little to say about the decision of the association. He said he hoped the Atlanta newspapers were satisfied. He said he was glad "the degrees of the university students are not affected by the ruling and will not be."

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He was asked to explain what he meant by the statement that the degrees would not be affected. He was asked if he was taking the best possible thing that could happen—that the association would meet next year and lift its ban—and basing his statement on that. He was asked if he would stay away from meetings of the Board of Regents in the future and steer clear of political interferences.

The Governor reared back in his swivel chair and said that was his statement and he did not care to elaborate on it.

The Governor said he had not heard from Chairman Sandy Beaver, although Beaver arrived in Atlanta about 10 o'clock yesterday morning and remained until he left for Gainesville by bus at 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The Governor said, however, he had just approved payment for 500 copies of "Brown America," 500 copies of "Calling America" and 500 copies of "We Sing America."

These were the books that figured prominently in the famous "trial." James S. Peters, of Manchester, who "prosecuted" Dr. Cocking and Dr. Pittman waved them through the air, shouted that they advocated subversive philosophy and charged they taught the kind of things Dr. Cocking and Dr. Pittman stood for. When Prosecutor Peters relaxed in his prosecution, the Governor would prod him on, saying "Hit the chair and holler, Jim."

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The Governor said the books were bought by the Statesman Publishing Company, which publishes his political organ. He was asked what he was going to do with the books, but he just grinned, leaving the impression he was going to use them in a campaign.

These 1,500 books coming into Georgia are the same books which

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

GOV. TALMADGE TO URGE BURNING OF RACIAL BOOKS

Atlanta, Aug. 1 (AP).—Gov. Eugene Talmadge said today he would recommend to the legislature the burning of all books in Georgia schools and libraries that advocate racial coeducation. The legislature meets in January, 1943.

AUG 2 1941

The governor had a copy of a book entitled "We Sing America."

"We are going to get rid of that book and all books of that kind," he said.

The author of the book was listed as Marion Cuthbert and the publisher as the Friendship Press of New York. The book was illustrated with drawings of white and Negro children playing together.

State Superintendent of Schools M. D. Collins said the book was one of the Rosenwald library books and that these were provided by the Rosenwald fund for distribution in libraries of Negro schools.

Hapeville, Ga. Statesman
September 23, 1941

Inter-Racial League Offices Headquarters to Blast Talmadge

Letters and Pamphlets Poured Out of League Offices Last Week Signed By Strange "Bedfellows."

Dr. M. Ashby Jones, President of the Inter-racial League, and his negro associates, strongly backed up by writers of the Atlanta Journal and the Atlanta Constitution, launched an attack last week upon Governor Eugene Talmadge, and upon about all of the customs Georgia people have been taught to respect since colonial days.

Strange Combination

The attack consisted of a letter printed upon the stationery of James A. Branch, an Atlanta lawyer, but was mailed from the offices of the Inter-racial League at 701, Standard Building, Atlanta. The signers were Dr. M. Ashby Jones, President of the League and a feature writer for the Atlanta Constitution, Edwin Camp, sports writer for the Atlanta Journal, and their lawyer, Mr. Branch.

Along with the letter was mailed a copy of "Southern Frontiers", the official paper of the Inter-racial League. The Statesman has photographed the "mast head" of this paper, showing the officials of the League and a typical anti-Georgia and anti-South article which it contains. About fifty per cent of the officers of the League are negroes, but the Statesman was not able, before going to press, to learn just which of Dr. Jones' associates are negroes and which are whites.

Talmadge Hit the Nail

The letter was in the nature of "fan the fire" propaganda against Talmadge and the excuse for it was that they feared ". . . in the course of the next few months the educational situation may no longer be news and the press will naturally relax its pressure," to quote them directly. There was a postscript reading ". . . make checks to Dr. M. Ashby Jones," and an addressed envelope directed to Dr. Jones was enclosed.

While the letter spoke of a "crisis" in Georgia's educational system it was clear that the main purpose was to agitate for laws which would remove any control of the school system from any official elected by the people so that future "Dr. Cockings" who might attempt to carry out the Inter-racial League's plan for mixing the races in our schools could get no such backset as Talmadge recently gave it.

Many people who got the letter said that the very fact that this inter-racial group of negroes and whites launched this attack on Talmadge convinced them that Cocking was playing into their hands to mix the races in schools, and the league resented the prompt halt that Talmadge called on the plan.

Letters Resented

The vast majority of people who received the letters, accompanied by the League's paper, resented the mixed race attack on Talmadge. The Doctor will get very few dollars with which to support it. And the attack was not limited to Ta[illegible]

madge, Georgia's Governor by overwhelming choice of her people; it is also an attack on Georgia history, Georgia traditions, Georgia people and Georgia's idea of the proper place in Georgia affairs of white people and negroes.

Paper Extremely Radical

The League's paper carries out, as prominent as a sore thumb, the idea that Georgia white people have no claim to any superiority over the black race. The issue mailed out with the letters is given over to blasts against Talmadge, and to insinuations belittling him. It brags about cases in the courts breaking up "white primaries" in some of the Southern states; about smashing the "Jim Crow" laws, putting negroes on juries, the poll tax and about forcing the entrance of negroes in white schools.

But the two things in Georgia they shoot their biggest guns at, in this issue mailed along with their letter, are Eugene Talmadge and the poll tax law. Knock out either one of these, their slogan is, and full racial equality is not so far away.

League Has Backing

The attack in this paper does not come from Dr. M. Ashby Jones and his negro associates alone. The paper and the letter were mailed at the same time and to the same people from the offices of the Inter-racial League and was a scheme on the part of the men who signed the letter to put over the contents of the paper along with the contents of the letter.

And they want to "get Talmadge now"—before the people find ou that the University of Georgia ca get along very well without Dea Cocking and his plan for amalg mating the races for a Brov America.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
August 20, 1941

Needs of Negro Colleges Studied

A committee headed by James S. Peters, of Manchester, set out Wednesday to determine the needs of Negro colleges in the Georgia University System.

Chairman Sandy Beaver, of the Board of Regents, who Tuesday appointed the committee, said it would attempt to co-ordinate activities of the colleges and prevent overlaping.

Chairman Beaver is an ex-officio member of the committee and Chancellor S. V. Sanford, of the University System, also will serve with the group. Other members are Scott Candler, of Decatur, and E. Ormonde Hunter, Savannah.

Philip Morgan, of Savannah; A. J. Evans, of Fort Valley and Henry McIntosh, of Albany, will consult with the committee when it surveys Negro colleges in their respective cities.

Negro institutions in the University System are the Georgia State College at Savannah, the Fort Valley State College at Fort Valley and the Georgia Normal and Agricultural College at Albany.

Harlem, Ga., News
August 14, 1941

GENE GIVES THE "STOP" SIGNAL

For the past eight years, there has been a concerted effort in Georgia and the South to gain wholesale advantages for the Negro race.

The Negro as an individual has not sought many of these advancements —if one is to term them as such— but the movements have been initiated and mostly fostered by white men.

We were recently talking to a bright young Georgian who told us the following incident:

In the summer of 1936 he attended a religious encampment at Blue Ridge, N. C. There were around 40 University students present along with delegates of other Georgia and southern colleges.

A resolution was introduced to invite Negro boys and girls to attend the conference the next summer, and the colored girls were to share rooms with the white girls, and the colored boys were to occupy rooms with the white boys.

The young man was one of four to speak and vote against the resolution. Nothing ever came of the movement, said the young man, inasmuch as it was in conflict to the state laws of North Corolina. But the flower of the white youth of the South was willing.

A brilliant young Georgian was presiding and advocating the adoption of the resolution. He became under the influence of his elders. Several months ago this same youth was removed from the gallery of the U. S. Senate for vocal disturbances when the lease-lend bill was being discussed in Washington. He is under the wing of the National Youth movement.

—

In the summer of 1938, we were in a party of ten or more white men who attended a field-day meeting of Negro farmers in a neighboring county.

A representative from the Department of Agriculture came down for the meeting.

We saw him mix and mingle with colored men, swapping jokes, and exchanging back slaps.

In the afternoon, a number of addresses were made, first by the white speakers and then followed by at least two colored represententatives of the Department of Agriculture.

The speakers gave the large group of Negroes assembled some good advice. But we recall one phrase the Negro orator told the gathering: "This is the first administration that has ever been in Washington that doesn't know the difference in the color of your skin."

Another Negro speaker told the assembly of how proud he was to have been in the first group of colored men to ever sit in a conference with white men in the Department of Agriculture in Washington.

New Dealism was being administered in easy doses.

The famous 1938 senatorial "purge" campaign was underway. And as Senator George lambasted Dr. C. H. Foreman and others, the Senior Senior didn't scratch the surface. Many things besides subsidy checks were being handed out.

—

Several years ago a Negro girl from Atlanta applied for entrance to the University of Georgia.

If the truth were known, some group of white people inspired this colored girl to make such application.

In the case of the University of Missouri, where a Negro sought admittance to the journalism school and another to the law school, the Supreme Court ruled that the authorties had to admit the Negroes or provide equal educational opportunities in a state-supported colored school.

—

In a South Georgia city, where a lawyer was defending a Negro accused of rape, this lawyer entered a plea for a new trial on the ground that there were no Negroes on the jury, or names of Negroes in the jury box.

—

Several years ago, a bright young man with the Carnegie Foundation was making a survey in a number of Georgia counties—Greene being among them—with the view of making a report as to securing the ballot for the Negro. He thought that the poll tax law should be repealed and the Negro allowed to vote.

We cited him to the history of Populism in Georgia, and told him that the Negro would lose more by being given the ballot than he would gain with it. The white man would use the Negro as a political football.

Now that the U. S. Supreme court has ruled that the federal government has jurisdiction over a primary in which a member of Congress particpates, we look for a concerted effort to vote Negroes in large numbers.

The last vestige of state rights are disappearing with so much federal control.

—

We have no quarrel with the Negro race. The southern white man frequently befriends, helps and assists the individual Negro when he will not do so as a collective race. The Negro is not seeking these things. It is groups and foundations that are trying to do these things.

—

In the past, the green light has been given. Operations had been limited to the extent public opinion would permit.

Governor Talmadge has raised the "Stop" signal.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

GEORGIA LOSES PLACE ON ROLLS OF CONFERENCE

OCT 13 1941

University Is Dropped After Firing Of Dr. Cocking Scored

Declaring removal of Dr. Walter D. Cocking from his post as dean of the University of Georgia "both a contradiction of the ideals of education and a threat to democracy in America," the Southern University Conference Monday night voted unanimously to drop the University of Georgia from membership in the organization.

OCT 14 1941

The resolution, presented after an investigating committee had heard Gov. Eugene Talmadge's personal defense of the action, was adopted by unanimous vote of the executive conference. Among members of the executive session were Chancellor S. V. Sanford, of the Georgia University System; Dr. Harmon W. Caldwell, University of Georgia president, and Sandy Beaver, of the Board of Regents.

In Birmingham for its seventh annual session devoted to "better education in the South," the Southern University Conference is an organization of 41 leading Southern colleges and universities. The conference does not have the power of accrediting institutions.

Teacher Training Discussed

Report of a six-year study of requirements for teacher training was given by Dr. Alex Guerry, vice chancellor of the University of the South, during the Tuesday morning session.

OCT 13 1941

"Our concept of what should enter into education of a teacher is expressed by the criteria which follows," Dr. Guerry said:

"Teacher education in a democracy must have a definite objective . . . must lead to an understanding of the major problems of social life . . . must develop leaders in the major learning areas and levels . . . must provide for professional integration and orientation . . . and must provide for selection and guidance and for evaluating means . . ."

After outlining a "minimum pattern to be used as a basis for certification," Dr. Guerry said that state departments of education have in one way or another approved the criteria set up by the committee in the Southern University Conference which worked in cooperation with a similar committee of the Southern Association of Colleges and Universities.

OCT 14 1941

"The State Departments of six ates—Alabama, Florida, Kentucky, ouisiana, Tennessee and West rginia—have accepted the proam by formal resolution . . . The ate Departments of 10 states . . . ve made curriculum adjustments carry out the pattern upon which have agreed."

Dr. Foster Speaks

Dr. Richard Foster, president of e University of Alabama, discuss- a report of the committee on faculty pensions and retirement.

OCT 14 1941

"As might be expected," Dr. Foster said, "the greatest number (of institutions) entered into such plans before 1930, which marks beginning of the depression. In the period when the depression was at its worst, only six institutions embarked on such a venture; since 1935, however, a rather large number have entered upon the plan.

"The whole problem," Dr. Foster concluded, "is so much affected by prospective changes in the Social Security law that it is difficult to determine what course should be pursued by an institution not operating under one of the plans."

Dr. Raymond R. Paty, president of Birmingham-Southern College, will speak Tuesday morning on reports of the committee on Summer schools, and Dr. O. C. Carmichael, chancellor of Vanderbilt University, will report for the committee on quality of instruction and its measurement.

Dr. Theodore Meyer Greene, of Princeton University, will be speaker Tuesday afternoon.

After adjournment of the Southern University Conference, the Association of Alabama Colleges will meet under leadership of Dr. Wyatt W. Hale, dean of Birmingham-Southern and association president.

56L-1941

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Politics the Same Everywhere

Crowds demonstrated down in Port-au-Prince, Haiti, against the candidacy of Elie Lescot, who is said to be one of ten candidates for the presidency.

The unanimous choice of the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate is Stenio Vincent, who has been in office since 1930, and, like President Roosevelt, wants to serve a third term.

APR 19 1941

It was expected that the Haitian public would merely ratify this choice when it goes to the polls on April 20, but this is now uncertain, as several newspaper articles have intimated that Vincent will not be able to accept re-election and has chosen M. Lescot as his successor.

Several thousand persons stormed the Legislature, smashed desks and shouted their opposition to Mr. Lescot, former Haitian minister to Washington and a very decent gentleman.

APR 19 1941

When the news first reached us about this demonstration, we said we wished the Haitians weren't quite so violent in their politics.

And then we remembered our own Presidential campaign last year in which Wendell Willkie dodged everything from rotten eggs to waste baskets, and we said to ourselves: "Human nature is much the same everywhere."

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

DEMAND PROTECTION FROM SEGREGATION

APR 26 1941

Cites U. S. Policy In Panama Following Lease of Territory—West Indian Council Asks For Strong Action.

APR 26 1941

By Our London Correspondent

LONDON, Apr. 24.—(Censored)—Islanders have sent a petition to Lord Moyne, Secretary of State for Colonies, asking British protection against American rule in the areas leased as naval and air bases in the West Indies.

The appeal signed by W. A. Domingo of Jamaica, president of the West Indies National Council and Herman Osborne of Trindad, secretary, strongly urged that the British government takes steps to incorporate in the leases covering the bases specific and complete guarantees protecting the local populations from all forms of racial discrimination and segregation on the leased areas. In support of this demand reference was made to the letter on the subject sent to the Colonial Secretary of Jamaica by the People's National Party headed by the colored advocate, Norman Manley, K. C.

JIM-CROW POLICY IN PANAMA CITED

APR 26 1941

The petition says that "the West Indies National Council is extremely anxious to obviate any friction between the unarmed populations and Americans connected with the bases and is confident that this anxiety is shared by both the British and American governments. However, it is generally known that on the Canal Zone, leased by the Republic of Panama to the United States for military purposes, the very worst forms of racial segregation and discrimination are practiced. It is almost commonly known that a large porportion of the personnel of the United States armed forces is from sections of the United States where it is customary and legal for persons of the colored race to be segregated and subjected to uncivilized and undemocratic racial discrimination and persecutions."

GREAT MORAL RESPONSIBILITY

"By completely excluding the West Indian people from direct participation in the negotiations of the leases which will vitally affect theri lives, property and future development, the British government has inescapably assumed the heaviest moral responsibility for fully protecting the interests of the local populations of the territories in which the bases are being constructed . . . The Council feels that it should not be difficult for the British government to secure the cooperation of the American Commission negotiating the leases to include clauses designed to meet the wishes of the local populations."

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

NEW ACCORD WIDENS HAITI'S FISCAL SCOPE

MAY 6 - 1941

Basis for Servicing Its Bonds of 1922 Liberalized by U. S.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, May 5—Haiti has attained a greater degree of autonomy in fiscal affairs through a new agreement with the United States Government under which there is a considerable liberal modification of the fiscal machinery set up in 1933 to protect holders of Haitian bonds issued in 1922.

MAY 6 - 1941

The agreement, announced today, provides that the offices of Fiscal Representative and deputy fiscal representative be abolished. The National Bank of the Republic of Haiti will control and operate the Haitian budget, the accounting and disbursing systems, the collection of customs and internal revenues and other financial responsibilities.

The bank will, however, receive irrevocable orders to make no payments for the account of the Haitian Government until the service of the 1922 bonds has been amply provided. During the first ten days of each month the Haitian Minister of Finance is to make available one-twelfth of the sums necessary to service the bond issue.

As an additional safeguard for investors in the bonds, the board of directors of the National Bank of the Republic of Haiti shall consist of four Haitians, including the Minister of Finance, and three Americans, one of whom will represent the holders of the 1922 bonds. All decisions of the board will require the agreement of at least five members.

MAY 6 - 1941

The agreement is hailed in official Washington circles as another evidence of the success of the "good neighbor" policy.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

THE HAITIAN REPUBLIC

MAY 10 1941

The election of Elie Lescot to the presidency of the Republic of Haiti is good news not only to Haitians but also to American liberals who watched with anguish the oppressive rule of Stenio Vincent—the island's would-be dictator.

Under the Vincent regime, the Haitian masses suffered the suppression of their common civil rights. The press, which in all democratic countries is looked upon as the watchdog of a free people, was gagged. Like Trujillo of Santo Domingo, Vincent perpetuated himself in office by ruthless silencing of his opponents. He either jailed or exiled those who opposed his autocratic rules. It was not unusual for a severe jail sentence to be imposed on those who dared to whisper even the mildest sort of criticism.

MAY 10 1941

But for the vigilance of some fearless Haitians, the Vincent government would have returned itself to power for a third term in violation of clearly expressed provisions of the Constitution of Haiti.

Despite a wave of police violence and a veritable reign of terror which marked the election campaign, Stenio Vincent was voted out of office. This represents a magnificent triumph of the liberal forces that have fought for years to rid their nation of this Caribbean imitator of Hitler.

MAY 10 1941

Elie Lescot, the president-elect, is one of the finest figures in the political life of modern Haiti. He is sober in judgment, clear in his thinking, honest in his decisions. As Minister to the United States he has given on numerous occasions convincing proofs of a deep, sincere sympathy for the plight of the Haitian masses, and of his interest in the major issues that affect the Negro people everywhere. Under him, the black republic of the Caribbean will enter into a new era of national prosperity and political freedom.

Globe and
Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

FINDS MAJORITY OF WEST INDIANS FAVOR U. S. RULE

Natives Would Like to Get from Under Britain's Government

BARBADOS, B. W. I., May 29—(By Nancy Cunard for ANP)—After a total of almost six months spent in some of the British West Indian Isalnds I think there is no exaggeration in saying that the majority of the people, certainly the greater number of those I have met and talked with, distinctly favor the coming of the Americans "for works of hemispheric defense", as it has been called, and even that they would welcome the change-over from John Bull to Uncle Sam without displeasure. But that is an eventuality not quite immediately in view.

MAY 5 1941

And yet it is felt generally that if history should precipitate matters as it does now about once a week—see President Roosevelt's solemn announcement and warning to France that if any of her colonial territory in Africa on the Atlantic side is ceded to Germany this will be considered by the United States to be a grave menace (consequences would mean taking over of French possession in this hemisphere; that is, Martinique, Guadeloupe, French Guiana—well, the Americans are "here and ready." This is felt with a degree of relief. There are voices raised to be sure, that question anxiously whether "we are American subjects now" would not mean "and therefore subject to certain Dixie customs and legislation." One of the anxious is T. A. Marryshow, a

member of Grenada's legislative council. Taking the opposite point of view, is another Grenadian-born, Lawyer Hudson Phillips, who recently said:

"Historically these bases are just as much a part of the defense program of the U. S. as the acquisition of Louisiana, Florida, Texas, and California by the United States during the 19th century." He continued by saying that he had no fear that the "penetration of the U. S. into these parts might be accompanied by certain of the less agreeable manners.... America is democratic to the backbone and there is a wholehearted dislike in America of anything savoring of imperialism. Secondly, race relations in America have improved progressively during the past quarter century and the republic, true to democratic ideas, has striven to train all its citizens, irrespective of color, class or creed, for citizenship and to give full opportunity for service according to merit for all men."

"He quoted the examples of Howard University, Tuskegee, Hampton Institute, as proof of the advancement of the colored people, saying and with truth, that there is nothing quite like these in the British empire. "While there will be greater and closer co-operation between the British empire and America in the coming years in world matters, I should like to see closer relations between the best in West Indiana and colored American life." Everyone in the West Indies agrees with the last sentiment at least.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Asks American Negro To Visit Isle Of Haiti

New Haitian President Invites Citizens To Inspect Republic

NEW YORK, (ANP)—"I want you to tell the colored Americans that they have two countries; one in which they were born; the other, the Republic of Haiti. Here they will receive every right, liberty and complete equality. There is no discrimination or segregation"—these words from the new Haitian President, Elie Lescott, were the hight point of a 45-minute conference with Dr. L. D. Reddick, just back from a good will tour in the West Indies.

The meeting took place in the national palace at Port-au-Prince, Haiti. Also present were Madame Lescot, Mrs. Reddick, Gotram Rouzier, under secretary of the department of interior, and Dr. Louis Mars.

The purpose of the conference was to discuss ways and means of developing closer cultural relations between Haiti and the Negro people of the United States. President Lescot stated that he was definitely interested in this project and pledged the support of his government.

The new chief of state of the black republic issued a special invitation to teachers of English who understood the French language, for there is to be increased instruction in the American language. There is a great need for physicians and dentists to settle in Haiti. The field of business is wide open for development. At the present time most of the shops are run by immigrant Europeans or white Americans.

President Lescot favored the proposal of exchanging outstanding American and Haitian authors, scholars and singers. Athletes such as Joe Louis and the sprint champions are very popular.

—A Colored Judge—

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Friendship of Negroes Asked

Wants Them to Know They Have Two Countries—Haiti and U. S.

"I want you to tell the colored Americans that they have two countries—one in which they were born and the other, the Republic of Haiti. Here they will receive every right, liberty and equality. There is no segregation or discrimination," declared President Elie Lescot in a 45-minute interview with Dr. L. D. Riddick, curator of the Schomburg Collection of the New York Public Library, who has just returned from a good will tour in the West Indies.

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Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

GEN. ANTONIO MACEO

The unveiling at Howard university, last week, of a bust of Gen. Antonio Maceo—the black Cuban patriot—marks an epoch in the cultural relations of the Negroes of America and those of the Republic of Cuba.

Presented to Howard by the Cuban sculptor, Teodoro Ramos Blanco, the bust is an expression of Pan-American good will that may go far toward deepening the mutual affections of the people of the two nations.

Antonio Maceo is to Cuba what George Washington is to America. He was a struggle advocate of liberty, democracy and human rights. He is recognized as a national hero to whose memory popular tribute is paid annually. That Cuba can venerate the spirit and sacrifice of a black man is a demonstration of democracy far in advance of the American mentality. Too bad American black men know so little about Cuba and her great patriot!

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Duchess Remembers Poor

NASSAU, Bahamas—The Duchess of Windsor is shown with two nurses, and the new automobile she recently presented to the Nassau Infant Welfare Clinic which carries on an important social and medical service among the Negro poor in the Bahamas. Money was provided from the recently created "Duchess of Windsor's Bahamas Assistance Fund." (ACME)

561-1941

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

ROOSEVELT TO NAME RACE MAN GOVERNOR

B-U-L-L-E-T-I-N-!

WILBERFORCE, O., Jan. 2. (ANP)—Bishop R. R. Wright Jr., said here early this week that he definitely is "not interested" in becoming Governor of the Virgin Islands. The vacancy has been caused by the resignation of Gov. Cramer.

JAN 4 - 1941

By JAMES M. REID
(Staff Correspondent)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—According to ..er reliable sources close to the White House, President Roosevelt will shortly offer to Bishop R. R. Wright Jr., the post as governor of the Virgin Islands. This appointment will come as added recognition for the political support of colored citizens during the recent campaign.

This source reveals that if Bishop Wright will relinquish his present position and accept the governorship there is no doubt of the appointment being made. Bishop Wright is a prelate of the A. M. E. Church and presides over the Thirteenth District, which includes the states of Tennessee and Kentucky.

Bishop Wright is the son of Major R. R. Wright, president of the Citizens and Southern Bank of Philadelphia. He was elected to the Bishopric at the 1936 General Conference of the A. M. E. Church and was assigned to preside over the African Diocese.

URGE COLORED MAN FOR POST

During the 1940 Presidential campaign Bishop Wright headed the Western Division of the Democratic campaign and took an active part in the election of Roosevelt to a third term. In the '36 campaign the Bishop organized the Good Neighbor League for Roosevelt's second term.

The appointment of Bishop Wright to the Virgin Islands' post will satisfy the yearnings of a large group of citizens who have been urging the President to appoint a colored man to the post when it became known that Lawrence W. Cramer would resign.

Roosevelt has shown more interest in the welfare of the Islanders than any previous U. S. President. Many of the Administration social reforms have been instituted there. PWA grants have made possible the building of good roads, public works and school buildings. The AAA program has rehabilitated the agricultural economy and through the WPA and NYA a broad educational program has been started.

The Islands were purchased for $25,000,000 from Denmark during the World War because St. Thomas, the largest of the islands and the "Gibraltar of the West Indies," had a fine harbor for a naval base and was strategically important for the defense of the West Indies trade routes and the Panama Canal.

There are over 50 islands in the group and they have a combined area of 138 square miles, with a population of about 23,000 of whom 7,000 live in the capital, St. Thomas.

Chief interest in the islands are agricultural with sugar, coffee and tobacco the principal crops.

Because of the protest of Negroes against conditions in the islands, President Coolidge sent a commission there in 1924 headed by George H. Woodson and including W. H. C. Brown, C. E. Mitchell and J. S. Coage.

Nothing developed from this placating move and the report of the commission was never made public.

The Governor of the Islands receives an annual salary of $8,000 and resides at the capital, Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas. He appoints all the officials of the Island except the District Attorney and District Judge. Attorney Herman Moore is now serving as District Judge.

Wright's appointment will be sent to the Senate for confirmation some time between the opening of the new Congress and the Presidential inaugural.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Haiti President Charged With Dictatorial Aims

JAN 28 1941

President Stenio Vincente of Haiti, agent of the American imperialists, was accused of attempting to overthrow the constitution of the country in seeking a third term election, by Max Houdicourt, secretary of the Party for Democratic Action yesterday in an interview at the offices of the Council for Pan American Democracy, 100 Fifth Ave.

"Haiti looks to the American people for support in thier campaign to rid themselves of President Vincent and his regime, said Houdicourt. "With such support, not only Vincent and his crew, but the American monopoly interests in Haiti which are his main prop, and which are responsible for the economic strangulation of the country, will become a thing of the past.

"By making the third term issue a platform of the Vincente candidates for the legislature, President Vincente and his cohorts are, in their opinion, carrying through a referendum and, if these candidates win, then the government will declare that the majority of the Vincente group is in effect a referendum, and that the election of the Vincente group is in effect a vote for a third term, and popular revision of the Constitution.

"Haiti has never known an election campaign like the present one. Members of the liberal opposition were subjected to physical violence. They were arrested by the Vincente police and tortured. I can personally attest to the kind of treatment accorded opposition candidates.

"Mme. Alexandre Lorient, a 60-year old woman suffered horrible brutalities in prison, and is still in the hospital. Saturnin Franccis, David Stephen, Joseph Crespin, T. Francois, and others, were made to suffer this violence because they dared oppose Vincente.

"This wave of police violence has as its purpose the muzzling of any effective campaign against Vincente.

"The democratic people of Haiti have not been silent. They have registered their protest. They have continued with their work to rid Haiti of this ambition-ridden dictator.

"A recent news story from the Haiti Journal, discloses that a secret radio station has been operating in Haiti, bringing the people the message of democracy.

"The Vincent police found the station and arrested several Haitian patriots. Among them were Jean Weiner, an official of the Public Utilities Company of Haiti (American monopoly), Emil Chancey, a leader of the Party of Democratic Action, and an employe of the public works monopoly, the J. G. White Company, and Rene Moravia, government employe.

"The work will continue, but these heroic leaders of the Haitian people face court martial (Haiti has been under martial law for the past ten years). They face death, unless democratic people everywhere intervene."

New Masses
New York, N. Y.

The Duchy of David Windsor

JAN 7 1941

To NEW MASSES have been spending a vacation in Nassau, that tiny outpost of the British empire where David Edward Windsor, former king-emperor, has been installed as governor. As a typical example of British colonial rule, and because of their strategic location at the gateway to Central America, the Bahamas assume an importance out of relation to their size.

The island of New Providence, whose capital is Nassau, is populated predominantly by Negroes who formerly owned the land which was bought for a song by white speculators. The latter reaped a golden harvest to build a white man's paradise. Today these white men govern the island in the name of the crown. The Negroes live under a theoretically democratic government, but the island administration has established a form of Jim Crowism as complete as our own southern variety. Behind Nassau's facade of luxurious homes there's another town seldom seen by the tourists. This is a shanty town—decrepit huts lining narrow, unpaved streets, the majority without sanitary or other conveniences. Quarters are cramped in a climate which demands room and air. Dirt and squalor, disease and hunger—these make up the real Nassau.

What pleases the English and American residents, is that labor is cheap. $2.00 to $3.50 per week is considered a generous wage. You can get a couple, man and wife, to run your home for $3.00 weekly, a cook who will average ten hours a day for $2 to $4. Apparently giving cognizance to the low standard of living in the Bahamas, the government in 1937 fixed, by Order of Council, minimum wages for unskilled workers. In the tomato industry (a principal source of export) minimum, and therefore average, wages for laborers were set at 30 cents to 60 cents per day. In the building trades, the rate is 80 cents per day for males. These figures are from the *Bahamas Blue Book for 1938* and must be considered in relation to living costs which have always been high, are higher today. Skilled workers, of whom there are few, get from $1.20 to $2.00 per day. Painters and plumbers receive the former figure, carpenters the latter.

Some hope for better conditions has been put in the Duke of Windsor, but as one of the natives expressed it, "He hasn't done anything yet." At the opening of the Legislative Council this Fall, the Duke in a prepared address, reviewed among other things the increase in unemployment. With respect to unemployment, his sole recommendation was that an advisory committee be set up to study the matter and be ready to act when the need arose.

JAN 7 1941

The death rate, by the way, is 126.2 per 1,000 live births, a figure which is double that of the US. There's a lack of proper medical and dental care.

My own conclusion about Nassau is that without the British or any other ruling group to hold them down, the Negroes could make a significant contribution to the culture and well being of the Bahamas.

C. B.

Nassau, Bahamas.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinoi

AGRICULTURAL PROGRAM SET ON LONG TERM

Oil, Forestry Farm And Mineral Products To Be Cultivated

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti—(ANP)—The governments of the United States of America and the Republic of Haiti announced this week that agreement has been reached in principle regarding a long-term program of cooperation in the development of Haitian agriculture and economy.

The central feature of this program will be a broad plan of rubber developments; an increase in banana plantings; the planting of oil crops, spices, drug plants, food plants, and fiber plants, cacao improvement; the development of Haitian forestry resources; and the stimulation of small handicraft industries.

Although details for the carrying out of the project are yet to be worked out, it is contemplated that the development will begin at carefully selected central plantations from which a small grower industry may be stimulated and directed, and technical information and assistance provided.

The program is based on numerous surveys and long experience of the United States Department of Agriculture, which has already established in Haiti breeding gardens for rubber plants and an experiment station.

JAN 7 1941

This cooperative program will also involve an extension in the amount of up to $500,000 in the existing contract entering into the 1938 by the Export-Import Bank and the J. G. White Engineering corporation, to permit the completion of certain highway and irrigation projects now in process and to provide adequate transportation facilities to the areas suitable for rubber and general agricultural development.

Discussions which have led to the agreements in principle in the above sense have been conducted between the appropriate agencies of the Government of the United States and His Excellency Elie Lescot, Haitian minister to Washington and President-elect of the Republic of Haiti.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Cordell Hull Defines U. S. Policy for West Indies

MAR 1 1941

In a letter to the West Indies National council, Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State, this week outlined the policy that his government intends to pursue in relation to United States acquisition of naval bases in the British West Indies.

The West Indies National Council, fearful of the effect on the West Indian population of the introduction of discriminatory practices and racial segregation as practiced in the Canal Zone and the southern United States, had stated its apprehensions in a communication directed to President Roosevelt:

MAR 1 1941

In his reply, Secretary Hull said: "The general terms of the agreement with Great Britain are contained in notes exchanged between the two governments at Washington on September 2. At the present time an American commission is in London for the purpose of drawing up with the appropriate British and colonial officials the actual leases covering the various bases. In connection with these negotiations the American government has informed the British government that the military authorities of the United States are prepared to do everything in their power to operate the various bases in British territory so that interference with the normal life of the communities will be reduced to the lowest possible degree.

MAR 1 1941

"At the same time it is perhaps needless for me to point out that through this government's policy of using local material and local labor to the fullest extent practicable, economic benefits will accrue to the colonies and their peoples," Mr. Hull declared.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

WINDSOR TRIES TO HELP POOR

Bahama Governor Works For Minimum Wage, Tax Exemptions

NASSAU, Bahamas, July 15—(The Special News Service)—The Duke of Windsor is taking the lead in providing a helping hand from the government for the poor classes of this British colony who have been hit hardest by the mounting cost of living.

Soon after he became governor of the Bahamas, almost a year ago, the abdicated king appointed a labor advisory board to study living costs.

JUL 16 1941

The board found a constant upswing in the cost of essentials, due largely to the fact that the colony imports most of its foodstuffs and has been shut off from all but essential shipping because of the war.

The governor endorsed a recommendation of the advisory board that all common laborers be given a minimum wage, by law, of four shillings (about 80 cents) for an eight-hour day. This minimum now is imposed only on building construction.

The legislature balked at extending the minimum wage law, and came back with a counter-proposal that the governor find employment for those out of jobs, then propose a floor for wages.

Windsor, unsuccessful in this first attempt to meet the problem of high living costs, then proposed that the customs duty on essentials be reduced.

The legislature agreed and, a few days ago, the governor signed an act under which lumber and shingles, fresh and salt meat, and raffia, used in Nassau's straw-work industry, are exempted from the special five per cent war tax. The same act reduced the annual license on radio from one pound (about $4) to five shillings (about $1). This tax, as in England, is collected from each radio set owner.

Important foodstuffs, such as eggs and milk, already were exempt from the special war tariff.

The duke made it plain, in signing the new law, that he still was not satisfied with what had been done to meet the high cost of living and would ask the legislature soon for still further reductions on "certain articles which are essential to the life of a large section of the community."

JUL 16 1941

56L-1941

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Says Haiti Would Welcome Aid Of Black Brothers In America

By PETER DANA

NEW YORK—(T W P)—It was a happy family reunion when Dr. and Mrs. Charles C. Cater, of Atlanta, with their two sons, Charles, Jr. and Robert, and Mrs Hattie Haynes, sister of Mrs. Cater, greeted their daughter, Mary Elizabeth, on her return from a year's study in Haiti on the S.S Cristobal this week.

Returning with Miss Cater was Miss Marion Speight, of Memphis, with whom she left the States last October for Haiti, where the two were exchange students on a plan worked out between Atlanta University (and its affiliates Spelman and Morehouse) and the National University of Haiti. The Haitian students at Atlanta this year were Marie Gagneron (at Spelman) and Lelio Faubias (Atlanta University).

The exchange-student plan is the result of suggestion made by former Haitian Minister to the United States Dantes Bellegarde to officials of Atlanta University during his visiting professorship in the summer of 1939, one of whose sons, Dr. Auguste Bellagarde, is a professor in Langston University, Langston, Oklahoma.

TELLS OF STUDY

After meeting their daughter, Mary Elizabeth, at the pier, the Caters took up residence at the Hotel Theresa for a vacation together. It was at the Hotel Theresa that Miss Cater spoke of her thrilling and enlightening year in Haiti.

In response to a question on the value of the exchange-student plan, Miss Cater said, "I think the plan perfectly splendid for American students and, I have reason to believe, for the Haitians as well. Certainly, Miss Speight and I found a whole new world of contact and knowledge during the past year. I can only hope that the plan will continue."

NOT AFRAID OF NEGRO

Continuing, Miss Cater said: "I feel that the Haitian invitation to American Negroes to visit or settle in Haiti is sincerely extended. The Haitian people are definitely not afraid of the educated Negro of the United States: they welcome the intelligence and skills of their dark brothers. They feel that the coming of American Negroes to Haiti will be of mutual benefit. For skills the Haitians offer opportunities."

The two Haitian students at Atlanta this year will attend Columbia University next fall. Miss Cater will resume her study of French at Atlanta University, and Miss Speight will teach. Her year of study in Haiti, Miss Cater said, has done wonders with her conversational French, the island's language.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

PRESIDENT LESCOT OF HAITI

In keeping with his inaugural promise of closer cultural relations with Negroes of the United States, M. Elie Lescot, newly elected president of the republic of Haiti, will hold an official reception for the members of a traveling seminar sponsored annually by the Aframerican Woman's Journal, official organ of the National Council of Negro Women.

This is a conspicuous departure from the policy and attitude of President Lescot's predecessors. Heretofore Haitian presidents have studiously avoided any contact with the American Negro. Haitian diplomatic representatives have reflected in their aloofness the traditional attitude of their government. They ignored invitations to functions in Negro communities although representatives of other lands accepted with grace the courtesies extended to them.

The behavior of former Haitian presidents which amounted to disdain, was perhaps engendered by fear of being identified with the U. S. black man, which would (in their judgment) render them objectionable to white societies, rather than by congenital hatred. Doubtless they were acting under instruction, and so could not follow any course adjudged prejudicial to the best interests of their government. Since the American Negro has no social status in fashionable white circles, Haitian ministers reasoned that to mingle with him is to invite a disastrous ostracism that might somehow lessen their influence with official Washington.

This situation was of course very unfortunate for Haitian envoys whose presence except at official functions was sought neither by white nor by black social circles. They, therefore became victims of a worse type of ostracism than they might have experienced had they mingled with their black brothers in Washington.

Until Dantes Belgarde and later Elie Lescot came to Washington as representatives of the island republic, Haitian ministers came and went without causing a ripple on Potomac society, and without being noticed by anybody outside of officials at the state department and members of the diplomatic corps.

In diplomatic as well as in social circles Monsieur Lescot was the most popular minister ever to represent a foreign government in Washington. He was genial, affable and cordial to all, regardless of racial identity. His impressive personality and delightful social manners added grace and dignity to the functions he attended. He was a popular figure on the campus of Howard university. Immaculate in dress as in speech, he was virtually the idol of Washington.

As a result Monsieur Lescot succeeded in giving a more wholesome picture of the Haitian people and their government than had been obtainable hitherto. While the white press incessantly portrayed the barefoot Haitian peasant with an over-sized basket on the head as typifying the women of that island, Monsieur Lescot proved to America that Haiti has culture and social mores as highly developed as any in the western hemisphere. He accomplished all this without injury to the dignity of his office, and without losing caste with Washington officialdom.

As president of Haiti, we believe Monsieur Lescot will display the same keen foresight in inter-cultural relations that characterized him as foreign diplomat. His official recognition of this group of representative American women adds to our respects for him.

This should be a red-letter day for our women of this continent, who will be honored for the first time by the president of a sovereign state. It will be an occasion of equal importance to President Lescot, as he is the first to break away from the fruitless and thoughtless tradition of his predecessors.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Duke To Study Race CCC Setup

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—So impressed was the Duke of Windsor with the excellent records and work of the Negro CCC institutions operating under the Federal Security Administration, he plans to spend a little time on his return trip to Washington studying methods of operation in order to bring this innovation to the Bahamas where it is sadly needed.

Since the population of the Bahamas is largely Negro and since there is little in the line of employment and training for these Bahamas other than domestic work and fishing, the former king thought it a splendid opportunity to give these youths training in other fields whereby they may better serve themselves and the empire.

A trip to one of the nearby Negro camps is planned for the duke and duchess upon their return from the Canadian ranch where they will vacation.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Release of W. A. Domingo from Concentration Camp Expected

BY J. ROBERT SMITH

Release of W. A. Domingo, president of the local West Indies National Council, who was seized and placed in a concentration camp in Jamaica, B. W. I., on his recent visit there was denied officially by Governor Sir Arthur Richards in a cable to the Amsterdam Star-News Wednesday afternoon.

Sir Arthur's statement, reading "Domingo Not Released," was in answer to a cable from the Star-News to him which read: "Learned that Jamaica's defense regulations are now similar ot those of Britain. Under new regulations is W. A. Domingo released? Wire reply, collect, immediately."

W. A. DOMINGO

The Star-News' query was provoked by receipt Monday morning of a special cable from Jamaica reading: "Jamaican officials welcome the decision to make the emergency defense regulations exactly the same as Britain's. Jamaican regulations hitherto gave the Governor the power to detain suspects indefinitely without stating the reason.

A check with the British Consulate revealed that the British representatives are ignorant of whether Mr. Domingo is now free or is still being held behind guarded camp wires, ignorant of what are the reasons for his arrest.

In an interview W. James, one of the many vice consuls, told the Star-News that he had been away from the general offices for some time and was not acquainted with the Domingo case.

"We know nothing about it. We have not a word about it. We have not been advised officially that he was arrested. We were not aware that he was in Jamaica and only knew of it by means of protests from West Indian friends of his here in New York, and those protests were sent to the Embassy," the vice consul said.

The Consul P. Tandy, to whom the Star-News was referred for more authoritative information on the matter declared, "I know nothing about it. I know as much as you do."

No Harlem Secret Service

The British Consulate here denied to the Rev. Ethelred Brown, president of the Jamaica Progressive League that it knew anything about the case or the operation of any British Secret Service in Harlem.

In his letter to the Consalute, dated July 19, the Rev. Mr. Brown stated that he was of the opinion that insofar as Mr. Domingo's arrest was based on his public activities, the information must have been passed on to the British authorities in Jamaica by the Consul-General's office, which in turn was kept posted by the Harlem Secret Service.

Council Responsible

The West Indies National Council, with headquarters at 2007 Seventh Avenue, and with Mrs. Ivy Essien as president, is responsbile for the recent change in the emergency regulations in Jamaica.

Learning of the arrest of Domingo on his arrival in Jamaica last June, the council sent a cablegram of protest to the Governor of Jamaica and to members of Parliament in London demanding Mr. Domingo's unconditional release.

A. Creech Jones, one of the many members of the British Government in London who was astounded at the act of Sir Richards, in a letter to the council stated, "I have received your protest about the detention in Jamaica of W. A. Domingo, your president.

"I am surprised at the news. Immediately, I received it, I made representations to the Colonial Secretary of State and the matter is receiving his urgent attention. I hope we have persuaded him as to the urgency and necessity of action."

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Feeling Runs High In Antigua At Failure To Try U. S. Marine For Killing A Native

ANTIGUA, B.W.I.—Relations between natives and U.S. Army Marines continue to be strained as the public clamors for Government action in the case of a native who was shot to death by an allegedly intoxicated U.S. marine on the night of July 12.

The native, known as Oska, was holding a conversation with the marine when the native remarked that he was from the "Point"—a bowery district—where a few days previously another marine had been seriously cut on the wrist in an altercation with another native.

To avenge the cutting, the marine then drew his service revolver and without warning shot to death Oska. A second marine, who was a witness, was severely beaten when the two fleeing soldiers were pursued by natives. The marine responsible for the killing returned to the U.S. military reservation at Crabs.

When local police went to the reservation to arrest the marine for murder, the commanding officer refused to admit them and told them that the matter would have to be handled by U. S. authorities .

Feeling among the natives ran high as the killing occurred on British territory and efforts were made to have the soldier tried by British justice. Negotiations were immediately begun by telegraph between London, Washington and Antigua but months have elapsed with nothing yet done to bring to justice the marine.

Because of the ill-feeling engendered by the killing, marines are now prevented from leaving the military reservavtion and going to town when off duty.

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

BAHAMAS FOLK MUSIC EN ROUTE TO JUKE BOXES

Nassau Visitors Bringing Them Home to U. S

NASSAU, Bahamas, Nov. 11 [Special].—The haunting melodies which form these islands' folk music may be pouring soon from a million juke boxes and millions of radios in America.

Stirred by the rhythmic ditties which are the stock in trade of Nassau's colored troubadors, a number of recent visitors, including a widely known composer, a Hollywood lyrist, and a publisher, have carried records and sheet music back to the United States. They are convinced they have discovered a musical treat for eardrums grown weary of swing. They intend to capitalize on their discovery.

Origin Is Doubtful.

The origin of the songs which the wandering minstrels croon for tourists is hidden in the Bahamas' past. Some of the doggerel resembles the harmonies which used to rise every evening from the slave quarters of southern plantations before the Civil war. Other tunes were brought to Nassau by seafarers who had picked them up in the course of trading trips thru the West Indies. Still others were born here or on the nearby islands.

These are Negro songs, with the qualities that separate the melodies of the colored people from every other kind of folk music. They are plaintive, wistful, droll, risqué, slapstick, or quaint, depending on the mood of the singer. Some of them are not unlike the Calypso songs of Trinidad.

Probably the one best known to travelers is "Peas 'n' Rice." It came to the Bahamas from Jamaica and was inspired by a shortage of lard when complaining natives, compelled to substitute coconut oil in their cooking, moaned: "Mamma don' want no peas, no rice, no coconut oil."

Heard 80 Years Ago.

One elderly woman in Nassau recalls having heard that song 80 years ago. Several musicians claim credit for having lifted it from the realm of folklore to dance floor popularity. It was used in the movie, "Honeymoon in Bali," and as a result the interest in Bahamian tunes took a decided jump.

Today no ship enters the harbor without its passengers being greeted by the words and music of "Peas 'n' Rice." The copyright is owned by Charles Lofthouse, who has written a score or more of additional verses—not all of them strictly respectable.

Other songs of the islands have unusual titles, such as "My Name Is Morgan, but It Ain't J. P.," "Lord God, Tomatoes," and "Delia Gone" [the Nassau version of "Frankie and Johnny"]. Now that they have been discovered by outsiders, some of them may find a place in the hit parade.

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Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okl

Federal Report Shows Caribbeans With Great Resources; Small Population

Education Is Very Limited; Only 5 Per Cent Can Read and Write

SLAVE TRADE DEVELOPS

WASHINGTON.—(ANP)—Intrested now in the good neighbor policy, the United States has just released a survey of the Caribbean republics which includes Central American republics and the islands generally known as the West Indies.

Interesting data has been furnished through the office of Joseph R. Houchins, specialist in Negro statistics of the department of commerce, bureau of the census.

"Taken as a whole," says the report, the "Caribbean area is not densely populated, save on half a dozen of the islands. The rich tropical soil could support many more millions of people. Vast mineral resources, especially on the mainland, remain unworked because of the lack of capital and labor for the mines.

"Unlike the United States and other highly industrialized nations, where the birthrate has been falling for centuries, the Caribbean area shows no indication of a decline in its rapid expansion of population. The birth rates in many countries are among the highest in the world, while improved sanitary and medical science hew point after point off the death rate.

"Because of the inability of the natives of the Caribbeans to stand the hard work required of them by their foreign masters, an intensive slave trade developed there. In many areas the original residents have almost disappeared. The islands are populated largely by the descendants of the imported Negroes.

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"The Caribbean is a huge ethnological laboratory where European and African races have interbred with the original native stocks to form every combination of mixed racial types.

"These people live in undisguised poverty. Grenada, Martinique and the Barbadoes are more densely populated than any state in the U. S. although their farming is primitive and they are almost entirely without mechanical industries. If the U. S. were as densely populated as Puerto Rico, it would have one and one-half billion citizens—approximately 11 times as many as its present total.

"In other countries, there are not enough people to till the soil, dig the mines and cut down the trees. British Honduras has fewer persons per square mile than does Utah. If the U. S. were as thinly populated as Venezuela, it would have only 30,30,000 inhabitants.

"Education is very limited. The best estimates show that out of every 100 persons the number able to read and write is only five in Haiti, 14 in Guatemala, 23 in Venezuela and Nicaragua and 33 in Columbia."

Some of the better known areas are analyzed herewith.

Haiti, population (last official estimate) 2,000,000; area, 10,204 square miles; products, coffee, cotton, logwood, sisal, undeveloped gold, silver, copper, iron, antimony, tin, sulphur, coal.

Puerto Rico: population, 1,806,000; area, 3,435 square miles; products, sugar, pineapples, oranges, grapefruit, tobacco, coffee; cotton, linen, silk manufacture.

Jamaica: population, 1,174,000 (about 25,000 whites); area, 4,404 square miles; products, sugar, logwood, coffee, bananas, rum, ginger, pimento, oranges, tobacco.

Virgin Islands, U. S.: population 25,000; area, 133 square miles; products, sugar, rum, bay rum, bay oil.

Virgin Islands, (British) population, 6,000; area, 67 square miles. Cotton, tobacco.

Antigua, British, population, 34,000, area, 108 square miles, products, sugar, molasses.

St. Christopher, British, population, 18,000; area, 68 square miles.

Nevis, British; population, 14,000; area, 50 square miles; cotton, cocoanuts.

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Anguilla, British; population, 6,000; area, 34 square miles; produces salt.

Montserrat, British; population, 14,000; area, 32 square miles; produces cotton, tomatoes, onions.

Guadaloupe, French; population, 243,000; area, 688 square miles; sugar, coffee, rum, vanilla.

Dominica, British; population, 51,000; area, 305 square miles; limes, fruits.

St. Lucia, British; population, 69,000; area, 233 square miles; cotton, copra, sugar, molasses.

St. Vincent, British; population, 60,000; area, 150 square miles; arrowroot, cotton, copra, sugar, cacao, peanuts.

Martinique, French; population, 255,000; area, 585 square miles; sugar, rum, bananas, pineapples, cacao.

Bahamas, British; population, 68,000; area, 4,404 square miles; including 20 islands, some of which are uninhabited; sponges, sisal.

Barbados, British; population, 193,000; area, 166 square miles (the population density for this small island is higher than that of Japan and six times that of Western Europe) sugar, cotton, tamarinds, molasses, rum.

Trinidad and Tobago, British; population, 465,000; area, 1,978 square miles; oil and asphalt.

Curacao, Netherlands: population, 101,000; area, 584 square miles; corn, stock raising.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Elected To City Council At Trinidad

DEC 20 1941

PORT-OF-SPAIN, Trinidad. — Hugh O. B. Wooding, brilliant Trinidad lawyer, was elected to Port-of-Spain city council at his first attempt in the recent annual elections.

Wooding, who is one of the leading junior counsels, secured a clear-cut victory over Reginald Vidale, an ex-school principal and inspector, the retiring candidate.

Councillor Wooding, who won a Trinidad island scholarship from Queen's Royal college, studied law at Gray's Inn, London, and was one of the founders and leading lights of the West African students' union.

In his final examination for call to the English bar he topped the long list of English and colonial students to win the coveted studentship of 300 guineas (about $1,500).

From his return to Trinidad to open practice in 1926 he jumped to the front of junior lawyers and has always been in demand for important litigation.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

INSULTING HAITI

MAR 8 1941

Charging that Nazis are mixing in Haitian politics and transforming that little republic into a "trouble center," Pat Frank, a New York POST reporter, proceeds to insult Haiti by asserting that:

"Haiti is five hours from Miami by clipper;
500 years in terms of civilization."

Thus does the "liberal" war-mongering New York POST carry on the Good Neighbor policy.

Frank's statement is intended to add one more pebble to the mountain of detraction which Americans have heaped upon the black republic since its birth.

As a matter of fact, Frank's statement IS true but not in the way he intended it.

MAR 8 1941

There IS about 500 years difference between the civilization of Port au Prince and that of Miami because the former has produced great scholars while the latter has produced none; because the former treats all visitors as equals while the latter does not; because the former permits all its residents to participate in civic life and the latter does not; because the Haitian schools are open equally to all while there is the grossest discrimination against Negro children in Miami; because the former treats white people as equals while the latter treats black people as inferiors; because Haiti has produced great historic characters while Florida has produced none; because the right to work in Port au Prince is open to all while Miami practices the most ruthless and disheartening industrial discrimination against Negroes.

On every count Port au Prince is so superior to Miami (except in press agents) that it is no exaggeration to say that they are separated in terms of civilization by "500 years."

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Washington, D. C. Post
June 26, 1941

Negro Workers

By Glen Levin Swiggett

Latin-American Suspicions

THE PRESIDENT'S REQUEST to industry through the Office of Production Management that there be no discrimination in defense industries against Negro workers will probably do more to win Latin-American labor's support for his continental preparedness program than the various meetings of diplomatic representatives since the Lima Conference of December, 1933. It should help soften Latin-American labor's dislike of armed intervention in labor strikes, as well as strengthen labor's slipping belief in our Government's continental defense measures.

If so, the significance of the President's message inheres less as a measure for more effective home defense than as an indication, equally needful, of a more sympathetic social attitude on the part of our Government. Therefore, if received by Latin-American labor without reservation, and taken at the tide, this home-defense measure may become the means of allaying labor's suspicions of imperialistic designs in our present Pan American promotive efforts.

THE POLITICAL IMPLICATION of Pan Americanism is equality of treatment. To Latin Americans in general, social equality is implied. Until the recent denial of citizenship to children of non-Spanish-speaking Panaman Negroes, born after November 8, 1903, there has been no significant discrimination against Negroes by a Latin-American government since the conflict, a century ago, between the blacks and protected whites of Santo Domingo.

Our Government has not always been able to give favorable consideration to the social bases upon which Pan Americanism, as Latin-Americans understand it, must rest and to this condition is partly due the fact that dependable Pan Americanism has been slow to develop. In the making of our Nation and in the building of our national economy, certain divisive social attitudes toward non-white races at home has created prejudice against, or prevented recognition of, values in Latin Americans as a people, four-fifths of whom stem from Indian or Negro races.

AFTER THREE CENTURIES of Spanish colonial control, the mestizo made up less than 40 per cent of the population of Mexico; today he constitutes 70 per cent. In Brazil the Negro is the basic stock. Due to this fact, geographically, the Negro is the largest racial bloc in Latin America, including most of the Caribbean countries. Extending down the West Coast, from Mexico to Bolivia-Peru, is the Indian bloc, the second. The white block is the smallest in extent and population.

From Bolivar to Batista, from Placido and Goncalvez Dias to Ruben Dario and Cruz e Souza, called by a Brazilian literary historian the greatest lyric poet of his country, men born to rule by sword or pen have sprung from this new-forming "raza cosmica," to merge imperceptibly into the traditional Ibero-American cultural pattern.

The Latin-American peoples honor these men. Although fixed within frontiers by the spirit of nationalism, the poets, if not the politicians, are not insensible to these common race ties. Negro or Indian, through which they sense some kind of union, even political. This feeling, doubtless, inspires efforts, century old, for a Central American Union and a Caribbean Confederation, the bases of which were laid down before the Spanish-American War by great Caribbean intellectuals like Hostos, the educator; Marti, the poet-soldier; Betances, physician in exile, affectionately known as "El Antillano," and Henriquez Carvajal, statesman and father of Max and Pedro, than whom no living Latin-Americans have, perhaps, greater cultural influence today in Spanish America.

THE CARIBBEAN CONFEDERATION is the cultural type of union to which popular groups in Latin America aspire even today; facing, as labor seems to realize, fascist assault from within, if not aggression from abroad.

Out of a similar situation, at the beginning of the century, came the attack upon Yankee imperialism by the Rodo-Ugarte-Palacios South American intellectuals to whom Pan Americanism meant capitalistic imperialism, while the mission of Spanish Americanism was for spiritual conquest.

Then, as now, the same fear was expressed, and not by irresponsible persons speaking without authority. The neutrality of Argentina and Mexico in the World War of 1914 may have partial explanation in this suspicion of the United States. Since then our government has traveled fast and far in dispelling this suspicion of political conquest.

The President of Mexico has recently denied, publicly, ground for this suspicion. It has just been announced in the press that Acting President Ramon S. Costillo, of Argentina, will appoint, in the interest of continental solidarity, a visiting mission to the United States, the head of which will probably be the chief of the Radical Party, responsible for Argentina's refusal to go along with the United States in the first World War. But today this fear is not political; it is economic, and the suspicion comes from labor.

LOMBARDO TOLEDANO, secretary general of the Latin-American Federation of Labor, can doubtless speak for organized labor, at least in Cuba and Colombia, Argentina and Chile, as well as in Mexico. In a notable address to labor, printed in full in El Universal, June 8, he states labor's position with respect to cooperation now for defense and, later, for a more permanent type of continental union, born of better popular understanding, and not the creation of chancelleries.

Labor's objective, he says, means now the maintenance of sovereignty and peace at home, in fulfillment of labor's aims expressed by the Mexican revolution; and cooperation now, under the principle of self-determination, in the establishment of democratic governments in the Western Hemisphere and, at the end of the War, in creating a world-wide democratic regime.

Plainly, labor's aim is, first, the building of an impregnable national economy for each Latin-American country; to be followed by the building, through labor's cooperative efforts, of some kind of a continental and, eventually, international union of free democratic peoples, patriotically committed to democratic ideals. The United States must not become again, he says, at the conclusion of this War, Latin America's one buyer-creditor-seller nation, as it was in 1918.

THE IMPLICATIONS of this type of union may seem dangerous to some readers. That depends whether it will be used to further national, continental or international ends. The charge of communism of the Stalin stripe is repeatedly brought against the Lombardo Toledano federation. Labor is divided in Mexico on this very issue. The Stalin-Trotsky controversy has had a small-stage setting in Mexico, foremost painters leading opposition camps with fatal results. This division, doubtless, is due to personal reasons. Attacks upon Lombardo's federation by former associates suggest this possibility.

But the fact that President Avila Camacho selected Lombardo Toledano as the channel through which to address Pan American labor shows the strength of Lombardo T. in Mexico and before Latin American labor.

For the present, therefore, understandings, if not agreements, of mutual advantage to our Government's continental defense plans and to union objectives that Lombardo Toledano has in mind are of the highest importance. In view of the racial make-up of the Latin-American labor organizations, no more helpful gesture to this end from the United States could be made at this time than that of President Roosevelt in his request for nondiscrimination against Negro workers in defense industries.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

NO "GOODWILL" NEGROES

The Rockefeller Committee for Cultural Relations between the U. S. and Latin America is reliably reported to have about $3,500,000 to spend.

This committee has been paying the expenses of assorted movie actors and other "Goodwill Ambassadors" to Latin America to convince the erstwhile "greasers" that we love them.

It is interesting to note that this adjunct of the State Department has apparently been unable to find any qualified Negro citizens to send to Latin America.

This is singular because three-fifths of the Latin Americans are what are called colored people in this country, and the greatest single obstacle to hemisphere unity is the known Anglo-Saxon snobbery of those Americans with whom Latin America is best acquainted.

Latin Americans are suspicious of the "Good Neighbor" policy because they regard this country justifiably as imperialistic and racially arrogant. They read about our lynchings regularly and are well acquainted with our ghettos and jim-crow accommodations.

They actually believe Negroes here are worse off than they are because they've never heard anything good about them or seen any outstanding representatives of our group except some singers and entertainers.

If the State Department and the Rockefeller Committee were as smart as the Nazi and Fascist propagandists in South and Central America, they would have long since sent some outstanding Negroes as goodwill ambassadors and spent some money countering the propaganda of the Axis with their own propaganda showing the progress of darker people under the Stars and Stripes.

There is, of course, still time to do this.
It would be a smart thing to do.

56 L-1941

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Our Government has not always been able to give favorable consideration to the social bases upon which Pan Americanism, as Latin-Americans understand it, must rest and to this condition is partly due the fact that dependable Pan Americanism has been slow to develop. In the making of our Nation and in the building of our national economy, certain divisive social attitudes toward non-white races at home has created prejudice against, or prevented recognition of, values in Latin Americans as a people, four-fifths of whom stem from Indian or Negro races.

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LOMBARDO TOLEDANO, secretary general of the Latin-American Federation of Labor, can doubtless speak for organized labor, at least in Cuba and Colombia, Argentina and Chile, as well as in Mexico. In a notable address to labor, printed in full in El Universal, June 8, he states labor's position with respect to cooperation now for defense and, later, for a more permanent type of continental union, born of better popular understanding, and not the creation of chancelleries.

Labor's objective, he says, means now the maintenance of sovereignty and peace at home, in fulfillment of labor's aims expressed by the Mexican revolution; and cooperation now, under the principle of self-determination, in the establishment of democratic governments in the Western Hemisphere and, at the end of the War, in creating a world-wide democratic regime.

Plainly, labor's aim is, first, the building of an impregnable national economy for each Latin-American country; to be followed by the building, through labor's cooperative efforts, of some kind of a continental and, eventually, international union of free democratic peoples, patriotically committed to democratic ideals. The United States must not become again, he says, at the conclusion of this War, Latin America's one buyer-creditor-seller nation, as it was in 1918.

THE IMPLICATIONS of this type of union may seem dangerous to some readers. That depends whether it will be used to further national, continental or international ends. The charge of communism of the Stalin stripe is repeatedly brought against the Lombardo Toledano federation. Labor is divided in Mexico on this very issue. The Stalin-Trotsky controversy has had a small-stage setting in Mexico, foremost painters leading opposition camps with fatal results. This division, doubtless, is due to personal reasons. Attacks upon Lombardo's federation by former associates suggest this possibility.

But the fact that President Avila Camacho selected Lombardo Toledano as the channel through which to address Pan American labor shows the strength of Lombardo T. in Mexico and before Latin American labor.

For the present, therefore, understandings, if not agreements, of mutual advantage to our Government's continental defense plans and to union objectives that Lombardo Toledano has in mind are of the highest importance. In view of the racial make-up of the Latin-American labor organizations, no more helpful gesture to this end from the United States could be made at this time than that of President Roosevelt in his request for nondiscrimination against Negro workers in defense industries.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

JUL 2 1941

NO "GOODWILL" NEGROES

The Rockefeller Committee for Cultural Relations between the U. S. and Latin America is reliably reported to have about $3,500,000 to spend.

This committee has been paying the expenses of assorted movie actors and other "Goodwill Ambassadors" to Latin America to convince the erstwhile "greasers" that we love them.

It is interesting to note that this adjunct of the State Department has apparently been unable to find any qualified Negro citizens to send to Latin America.

This is singular because three-fifths of the Latin Americans are what are called colored people in this country, and the greatest single obstacle to hemisphere unity is the known Anglo-Saxon snobbery of those Americans with whom Latin America is best acquainted.

Latin Americans are suspicious of the "Good Neighbor" policy because they regard this country justifiably as imperialistic and racially arrogant. They read about our lynchings regularly and are well acquainted with our ghettos and jim-crow accommodations.

They actually believe Negroes here are worse off than they are because they've never heard anything good about them or seen any outstanding representatives of our group except some singers and entertainers.

If the State Department and the Rockefeller Committee were as smart as the Nazi and Fascist propagandists in South and Central America, they would have long since sent some outstanding Negroes as goodwill ambassadors and spent some money countering the propaganda of the Axis with their own propaganda showing the progress of darker people under the Stars and Stripes.

There is, of course, still time to do this.

It would be a smart thing to do.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

No Lynching in N. C., Social Worker Savs:

Jim crow, afraid to come out in the open, works secretly because so many fair Cubans have colored ancestors. Catholics guilty; church hasn't heard of Pope's orders to give each race its own clergy. Cops, motormen, congressmen, doctors colored, waiters and priests are all white.

By MERCER COOK

Written Exclusively for the AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers

HAVANA — After four weeks in Cuba, I am still convinced that this island has the world's zig-zaggiest color line. Here are three paradoxes to prove my point:

In the public schools, from the kindergarten to the University of Havana, there are many colored teachers.

Havana's normal school has a brilliant colored woman at the head of its English department. She is Senora Consuelo Serra de G. Veranes, doctor of pedagogy, letters, and philosophy and daughter of a great black Cuban patriot and statesman, Rafael Serra.

The superintendent of schools in Oriente, Cuba's largest province, is also a colored woman.

Catholics Raise Bar

Despite all this, a colored ex-congressman, Senor Abelardo Mola, who is now private secretary to the Minister of Public Works, told me that he could not get his own son admitted to a certain Catholic school.

When he applied one year, the priest informed him that there was no vacancy but that he would put his name on the waiting list. However, the following year he was again given the same "run-around."

True, this was a private institution, but the fact that it was a Catholic school makes the paradox more striking.

Priests All White

While American Catholics are making a special effort to attract colored converts by dropping the bars at Catholic University, the Cuban church is doing just the opposite by this undercover but none the less relentless exclusion of black Catholics from many of its schools. Incidentally, there is not a single colored priest on the entire island.

Colored and white Cubans are now fighting for what they call the nationalization of these private schools.

In all fairness, however, I should add that there is no segregation at any of the church services. Colored Cubans attend all churches and sit wherever they please.

Paradox No. 2 is in the economic field. Although there are many colored policemen, street car conductors and motormen, eminent physicians and lawyers, black Cubans have a difficult time obtaining employment in certain fields.

I have not yet seen one colored waiter in any of the Havana hotels or restaurants I have visited.

One colored Cuban, who opened a night club several years ago which later failed, tells me that he employed five colored men and trained them in the art of waiting table. A representative of the waiters' union called on him to learn why he had not employed union waiters.

"I'll be glad to hire union waiters," the manager replied, "I'll take five, but they must be colored."

"Sorry," the union official replied, "but there aren't any registered colored waiters."

"Well, get out of here!" said the manager, and the interview was ended.

Businesses Few

A glance at the classified ads in Havana newspapers proves that many jobs are handled on a racial basis. "White Cuban wants work as seamstress, chauffeur, cook, or clerk."

Colored businesses are few and far between, and the masses of black folk struggle to keep their heads above the nearby Atlantic.

I've heard that conditions are better generally in Oriente, and at least two colored Cubans have asked me why colored Americans "who have made such tremendous economic progress" don't put some of their capital to work in this island.

Races Mix Freely

Paradox No. 3 is one that is not entirely unfamiliar in the States. One friend of min at the university here, turned up the other day with a brother who couldn't possibly be anything but colored in the United States.

The friend, who is almost as white as a Scandinavian, assured me that they are both children of the same parents. Extensive intermingling of the races here has made the Cubans an unusually beautiful people, and has also made it possible for many Cubans to pass for white.

Remembering the motion picture, "Imitation of Life," colored Cubans call the latter "Peolas."

Men "Pass" Too

Obviously, the women have no monopoly in the "passing" business. Some of the most eminent "white" Cuban men have colored skeletons in their family closets.

Last year, for example, while the House of Representatives was discussing a bill to make discrimination illegal, the presiding officer, allegedly a "Peola," disapproved of the inclusion of the word "color." "Race," he thought, would be sufficient.

Thereupon, a young colored Representative, Salvador Garcia Aguerro, who is one of four colored Communist Congressmen, took the floor and asked the chairman whether it were possible to know how all the mixed-bloods in the Congress felt about the measure.

The uncomfortable chairman replied that there was no way to determine who the mixed-blooded deputies were. When Garcia Aguerro offered to point them out, the chairman hurriedly remarked that that would not be necessary.

At left is Salvador Garcia Aguerro, Communist party congressman, and at right is Dr. Raoul Suarez Mendoza, who writes for the leading Havana daily, El Mundo, and is secretary to Dr. M. A. Cespedes, who is in charge of the Cuban radio.

No Pure Race

Two nights ago I went to the

A TYPICAL HAVANA BELLE

Palaccio Municipal (city hall) to hear a lecture in which the distinguished anthropologist, Dr. Fernando Ortiz, stated that we are all mulattoes in the sense that there isn't any such thing as a pure race. That seems to go double for Cubans.

In the reception room of the city hall, I noted a life-sized portrait of Theodore Roosevelt in one corner, and just across from him a painting of Toussaint L'Ouverture.

I still say one can't guess these Cubans, as far as the race question is concerned!

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

PRESIDENT OF HAITI HONORS HOWARD PROF.

Elie Lescot Bestows High Merit Rank Upon Dr. Rayford W. Logan

WASHINGTON, D. C.—M. Elie Lescot, president of Haiti, has just named Dr. Rayford W. Logan, professor of history at Howard university, Commandeur in the Order of Honor and Merit, it was revealed this week by university officials.

This signal honor, which is the rank above chevalier, was conferred upon Dr. Logan especially because of his recent book entitled "The Diplomatic Relations of the United States with Haiti, 1776-1891," published by the University of North Carolina Press.

First Lieutenant

Professor Logan is a product of the Washington high schools and of Williams college, Class of 1917. Immediately after leaving college he enlisted in the First Separate Battalion, D. C. National Guards. He was promoted to first lieutenant and saw action in the Argonne Forest with the 372nd Regiment of Infantry where he received a concussion of the brain.

Dr. Logan remained a number of years in Europe as secretary and interpreter of the Pan-African Congresses and as secretaire-adjoint of the Pan-African association.

After his return to the United States he taught at Virginia Union university, served as assistant to Dr. Carter G. Woodson, and became head of the department of history at Atlanta university.

Dr. Logan obtained his doctorate from Harvard university in 1936 and since 1938, he has been a professor of history at Howard university. He is a member of the Advisory committee of the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs.

561-1941

Rogers Says:-

UNITED STATES NAVAL BASES IN WEST INDIES MAY BE SOURCE OF TROUBLE FOR AROUSED NATIVES

FEB 1 1941

BY J. A. ROGERS

FEB 1 1941

THE popular belief, both in the United States and the West Indies, is that the American naval bases in the latter islands will bring much good—economic and otherwise—to the natives. But following my role of pessimist, I do not intend to rush to conclusions. A pessimist is one who, when everybody else is shouting hurrah, stops to see ust what's in the package. ere goes:

1. President Roosevelt has made it clear that the naval bases in Jamaica, Trinidad, Antigua, St. Lucia, the Bahamas, British Guiana and Bermuda are outposts for the defense of the United States. This means that whenever America goes to war, these places will not only be at war, too, but will be the first to be hit.

Mr. Rogers

From the 16th to the 18th centuries, the West Indies were the great battleground of the European nations, not to mention the pirates; but since the Monroe Doctrine they have been at peace, even when England was at war. Now their immunity is over.

This, of course, will be good for the USA but bad for the West Indians.

WOMEN MENACED

2. THE planting of white garrisons in the islands means the demoralizing of the native women. This always happens when a highly-paid group of single males gets among a poorly-paid native population. Port Royal, Jamaica, where white English troops were stationed until not so long ago, had a very bad reputation, and justly so. Not that I am opposed to race-mixing but it is high time that Negro women stop bearing illegitimate children for white men. Around naval and army bases, too, there is always much homosexuality.

Courier

3. The naval bases may also be bases for race prejudice. There is always much coolr prejudice, largely of the inter-color variety, on the islands, but it is not the virulent kind that exists in Dixie and the Canal Zone. However, this mightn't be an unmixed evil. The prejudiced mulattoes of the West Indies do need a dose of their own medicine to cure them.

LABOR TROUBLES

4. LABOR troubles might result that can be expanded to a point where Latin-American sympathy will be aroused for the islands. The West Indian is hot-headed and has always been known to fight for his rights. Already the Americans have announced that they are going to pay only top island wages, while the island labor unions announce they expect the American rates.

5. Race riots may also be mixed in with labor troubles. American Marines have the reputation of being rioters and brutes. We remember their record in Haiti. Innocent Negroes have been beaten up in New York, too. Right now the Porto Rican newspapers are inflamed over the beating of natives by these marines, the great majority of whom are Southern whites who look down not only on blacks but on foreign whites in the latter's own lands.

Still other factors may be named but we'll skip them.

PROPOSALS SENT

THE West Indies National Council in New York, anticipating trouble, has sent in the following proposals to Washington:

1. Americans not to be permitted to carry arms outside the lease area.

2. There shall be no importation of foreign labor.

3. Persons lawfully within the leased area, while subject to U.S. military regulations, shall not also be subjected to racial segregation or separation of any kind, such as exists in the Southern states or the Canal Zone.

4. Under no circumstances shall Americans connected with the bases be permitted or invited to participate in local police or industrial disputes of any kind.

All in all, it is clear that the situation is loaded with dynamite. If not handled with justice and interracial democracy, there will surely be an explosion, in which, unless I am much mistaken, the Latin-American peoples will side with the West Indians.

Latin-Americans have never loved their big brother to the North, and not without cause.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

BWI CONTROL NO U.S. DESIRE

FEB 8 1941

Political Rule Over Islands Unwanted, Says Speaker

Declaring that the location of United States naval and aerial bases in the West Indies will "alter the entire political and social outlook of the British Caribbean colonies," W. Adolphe Roberts, author and reformer, told a large audience last Sunday that official opinion in the nation's capital was not in favor of complete political control of the islands.

Mr. Roberts, a former president of the Jamaica Progressive League and author of "The Caribbean: The Story of Our Sea of Destiny," spoke under the auspices of the League at the hall of the British-Jamaicans Benevolent Association, 210 W. 129th Street. FEB 8 1941

He declared that three reasons motivated high American opinion against a total West Indian grab. 1. Reluctance of the United States to increase its Negro citizenship by 3,000,000; 2. Unwillingness of American capitalists to encourage the entry of additional tropical and agricultural produce duty free into the United States; and 3. the opinion held by many American economists and politicians that the islands constitute an economic liability.

Mr. Roberts said, that although the United States may not press for complete political control of the colonies, the U. S. government will occupy the position of "protector" of the colonies in the future. And it may be necessary. he said, that the smaller islands he put under American sovereignty.

Negro Labor News
Houston, Texas

Negro Wins Auto In Bahamas Lottery

FEB 1 1941

NASSAU, Bahamas—(ANP)— First prize in the Bahamas War committee's raffle, drawn at Clifford Park here, last Friday afternoon by the Duchess of Windsor, was John Bethell, youthful colored Bahamian. The prize was a Plymouth car.

"My mother gave me the ticket for a Christmas present," young Bethell said. "It's the first thing I ever won. I nearly dropped dead from heart failure when the winning number was announced."

The duchess who was accompanied by the Duke of Windsor, the governor, smilingly drew the etntire list of 110 prizes for which some 4,000 tickets had been sold. The governor and the duchess were received on arrival at the field by A. K. Soloman, C. B. E. Chairman; the chief justice; Dr. J. B. Albury, Godfrey Higgs, C. P. Bethell, I. S. O., Herbert McKinney, Sidney Farrington, Dr. D. S. Graham, T. Augustus Toote and Etienne Dupucy, the latter the editor of the Nassau Daily Tribune, and with Mr. Toote, exceedingly well and favorably known among the colored population of the United States.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Haiti To Get $1,100,000 In Lease-Lend Aid

WASHINGTON—(SNS) — The government agreed Tuesday to send $1,100,000 worth of lease-lend materials to Haiti. The agreement, long contended for both in this country and abroad, is an endeavor by the government to reinforce the hemisphere's defenses and make the approaches of the Panama Canal impregnable.

Secretary of State Hull and Fernand Dennis, the Haitian minister, signed an agreement covering the shipments, repayment to be made in imports from the strategic Caribbean island.

The products which will be imported from Haiti in return for defense materials are to be stipulated in future agreements. Probably they will include rubber, sugar, cocoa, fibers and other raw materials.

The Navy, meanwhile, announced it had let contracts for the construction of every warship that has been authorized by congress "in the creation of the greatest array of fighting ships under one flag the world ever has seen.

The Daily Worker
New York. N. Y.

Haiti Faces Dictatorship Under President Vincent

FEB 6 1941

The plans for the unconstitutional third term for President Vincent of Haiti were prepared for final execution at a meeting called by the Minister of the Interior, Mr. Lelio Joseph, at which were present members of the Legislative Corps, the Secretaries of State and the Mayor of Port au Prince, according to information received from Haiti, Clifford T. McAvoy, Chairman of the Council for Pan American Democracy here at 100 Fifth Ave., announced yesterday.

Mr. Lelio Joseph, reporting on the general situation in Haiti, emprasized that the time was ripe for a final decision regarding the "legalizing" of the third term for President Vincent, and that any delay must be avoided. FEB 6 1941

The meeting of the officials of the Vincent regina then adjourned to the offices of the President of the Senate, General Nemour. A resolution was prepared favoring a third term of five years for President Vincent. This resolution is to be presented at the forthcoming meetings of the Chamber of Deputies, and the Senate.

An interesting sidelight on this meeting is the presence of General Nemour as President of the Senate. General Nemour was formerly Minister of the Interior, and was charged with the responsibility for securing the desired results in the elections to the Chamber of Deputies. Since then, the former President of the Senate was removed and General Nemour named in his place by Presidential decree.

"Thus, the Vincent regime takes the final steps for self-perpetuation in direct conflict with the Constitution of Haiti. Thus, the terror against the people of Haiti, the violence against the opposition parties and candidates is consummated in these anti-democratic schemes to continue the dictatorial rule of President Vincent and his regime," declared Max. L. Hudicourt, secretary general of the Party of Democratic Action of Haiti, in a statement to the Council for Pan American Democracy.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Spingarn Medal For Wm. Pickens

JAN 16 1941

To the Editor:

I don't know who the members of the Spingarn Gold Medal Award committee are. I am not familiar with the yardstick by which the committee measures achivement of individuals whom it considers eligible to become the recipient of the coveted recognition. I don't know the requisite with respect to age, physique or educational or social history. I do recall that some half dozen staff and board members of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People have received this award through the years.

Since being a staff member does not disqualify a person to have his achievements reviewed by the committee, I am offering the name of William Pickens, director of the branch association, as the person to receive the Spingarn medal for 1941.

I have followed in the wake of many excursions Dean Pickens has made through different parts of the south. I have been present at a number of meetings where he has spoken and I have seen him do and heard him say things in communities where it required a good deal of intestinal fortitude for a Negro to take the position that he took. It does not require a great deal of courage for a person in New York or some other place to denounce an enemy who is a thousand miles away before a sympathetic audience, but for a Negro to "speak the truth" from his heart in Mississippi, Texas, Louisiana and other sister states, he must have something more than it requires to speak on a soap box on Seventh avenue in New York City concerning some white man in Arkansas.

The inconvenience that one must encounter who travels constantly across this area should be included when one is giving a comparative appraisal of a day's work done by a contemporary public servant.

From the class room in Yale university, where Dean Pickens received his Phi Beta Kappa key, up or down to a conference room where he has championed the cause of the under-privileged, he has given a good account of himself in such a way as to reflect credit upon his group and nation.

His work in the field of education would entitle him to the medal. His largest contribution, however, has been made on the public platform as an employe of the advancement association and in the crystallization of favorable public opinion toward minority groups.

In consideration of the fact that so many of the members of the employe staff have been given the medal, it would seem much more difficult for the committee to decide not to give the medal to William Pickens than it would be to confer this distinguished honor upon him. I, therefore, submit his name as my candidate for the Spingarn medal for 1941.

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LETTERS TO EDITOR

Urges More Posts For Virgin Islanders

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May I make the following comment on the appointment of the governors to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands?

Both appointments have been made apparently as a direct answer to those who wanted a native governor for Puerto Rico and a Negro for the Virgin Islands. The native people in the islands and on the mainland are more concerned about a good governor than about the race to which he belongs.

While there are many native whites and others with ability and experience to fill the post of governor in those islands, and there are also many Negro-Americans on the mainland who might do a fine job there, it must be remembered that there has been and still is a large waiting list of white politicians and admitted friends of the President of the United States who are to be given preference. Puerto Ricans, Virgin Islanders and Negro Americans in the islands and on the mainland are still without sufficient economic and political power even to be consulted about the appointment of executives to insular possessions.

In defense of the native people of the Virgin Islands, I wish to state that since the American occupation, there has been no resentment against the appointment of executives, white or black, when sent from the mainland.

It is natural to assume, however, that if the islands are a part of this Democracy, the native people must be given their share of it uninterrupted by political job hunters. They must keep up a relentless fight until they receive it. The islands should not be used as a bait for politically-minded people. It is to be hoped that the new Governor will keep in his cabinet those natives already there and place additional natives in other administrative offices since some of the old continentals could now stand being displaced and not feel it.

May we hope that he refrain from carrying with him to the islands a top-heavy cabinet of job-seeking friends, as took place when the civil regime was first set up there. The best assurance of cooperation for the new governor of Puerto Rico and also for the Virgin Islands would be more native representation and less invasion of mainland folks, who have a much wider area of opportunity in the United States.

According to the old fairy tale, give the horse less currying and more corn

ASHLEY L. TOTTEN, Pres.,
Virgin Islands Civil Association

Times-Picayune
New Orleans, La.

Universal Vote Right Proposed for Jamaicans

MAR 17 1941

(The Times-Picayune Foreign Service)

Kingston, Jamaica, March 15.—Governor Sir Arthur Richards has announced in the legislative council the terms of the proposed new constitution for Jamaica, which include universal suffrage and an increase in the council from 30 to 40 members, with a majority of 14 elected members over the nominated members.

MAR 17 1941

The terms also include addition of the present veto power of nine electives in financial matters and of 14 in all matters. The governor's veto and compulsory powers are to be enlarged.

The proposals were received with mixed feelings as some people believe the island is not yet ripe for universal suffrage, while others feel that with the increase in the governor's powers the political situation will not be materially improved.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

A Reader Writes

MAR 15 1941

A week ago we published an article by Mr. W. A. Domingo, president of the West Indies National Council. In it he discussed in a general way the question for a possible demand by the United States for extra-territorial rights in the West Indies in connection with the construction of naval and aerial bases and the maintenance of garrisons in those colonies. Mr. Domingo this week states his objection to the establishment of these bases and discusses the effect such bases will have on the people of the island. (incidentally since this article was prepared it has been reported that Jamaica, largest of the British West Indies Islands in the Caribbean Sea, is to be granted self-rule under a new Constitution.) Mr. Domingo's article follows:

I offer a few objections to the leases, themselves. Many West Indians thoughtlessly echo the white people's opinions on this matter and rejoice that bases are to be established in the islands. But have they thought of the matter in connection with the general welfare of the inhabitants?

It is said that the construction of the bases will be an economic blessing. Unquestionably, some money will be spent, but even in the islands it is being realized that the bases will not solve the unemployment problem. That calls for more than the construction of American naval and aerial bases and garrisons.

MAR 15 1941

It is generally believed that the bases are for the "protection" of the islands, but Mr. Roosevelt has made it quite clear that they are the outer defenses of the United States and American interests. The real purpose of the bases is to make the Caribbean Sea an American (United States) lake. The present war shows that fortifications attract attacks, so the West Indies will bear the brunt of any attack coming from the Atlantic. The "enemy" will have to destroy the bases first before reaching the mainland.

In other words, the lives and property of West Indians are to be destroyed in the defense of the United States. What has happened to London, the Low Countries and Poland will be the fate of Trinidad, Jamaica, British Guiana, Antigna, St. Lucia, Bermuda and the Bahama Islands. Those island-colonies are to be made "shields" for the United States. Of course, that is not a glowing prospect for the inhabintants of the Caribbean colonies.

On the other hand, the Haitians, who have resisted the erection of American bases on their territory for decades, will not have the dubious "protection" which the bases are supposed to afford. At least their lives and property will not be exposed to danger from naval and aerial bombardment which the establishment of bases will invite to the colonies on which they are located.

It must also be remembered that the stationing of a large number of white Americans with plenty of money on the islands will create new social problems. It will have a tendency to encourage allegitmacy and prostitution. The history of Port Royal, Jamaica, and other garrison towns and communities in the United States, Great Britain, South and Central America, and Europe tells an eloquent and sordid story of the demoralization of women living within reach of roving bands of soldiers, sailors and marines.

Already the increase in the number of white men must respect the rights which white men have felt it necessary to demand protection from the past, the West Indies were subject to attack when-ever England dragged them (without their consent) into a war. Now, with the American bases as legitimate objects of attack in times of war located on the islands, the population will run a double jeopardy.

The Daily Worker
New York. N. Y.

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Both appointments have been made apparently as a direct answer to those who wanted a native governor for Puerto Rico and a Negro for the Virgin Islands. The native people in the islands and on the mainland are more concerned about a good governor than about the race to which he belongs.

While there are many native whites and others with ability and experience to fill the post of governor in those islands, and there are also many Negro-Americans on the mainland who might do a fine job there, it must be remembered that there has been and still is a large waiting list of white politicians and admitted friends of the President of the United States who are to be given preference. Puerto Ricans, Virgin Islanders and Negro Americans in the islands and on the mainland are still without sufficient economic and political power even to be consulted about the appointment of executives to insular possessions.

In defense of the native people of the Virgin Islands, I wish to state that since the American occupation, there has been no resentment against the appointment of executives, white or black, when sent from the mainland.

It is natural to assume, however, that if the islands are a part of this Democracy, the native people must be given their share of it uninterrupted by political job hunters. They must keep up a relentless fight until they receive it. The islands should not be used as a bait for politically-minded people. It is to be hoped that the new Governor will keep in his cabinet those natives already there and place additional natives in other administrative offices since some of the old continentals could now stand being displaced and not feel it.

May we hope that he refrain from carrying with him to the islands a top-heavy cabinet of job-seeking friends, as took place when the civil regime was first set up there. The best assurance of cooperation for the new governor of Puerto Rico and also for the Virgin Islands would be more native representation and less invasion of mainland folks, who have a much wider area of opportunity in the United States.

According to the old fairy tale, give the horse less currying and more corn

ASHLEY L. TOTTEN, Pres.,
Virgin Islands Civil Association

Times-Picayune
New Orleans, La.

Universal Vote Right Proposed for Jamaicans

MAR 17 1941

(The Times-Picayune Foreign Service)

Kingston, Jamaica, March 15.—Governor Sir Arthur Richards has announced in the legislative council the terms of the proposed new constitution for Jamaica, which include universal suffrage and an increase in the council from 30 to 40 members, with a majority of 14 elected members over the nominated members.

MAR 17 1941

The terms also include abolition of the present veto power of nine electives in financial matters and of 14 in all matters. The governor's veto and compulsory powers are to be enlarged.

The proposals were received with mixed feelings as some people believe the island is not yet ripe for universal suffrage, while others feel that with the increase in the governor's powers the political situation will not be materially improved.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

A Reader Writes

MAR 1 5 1941

A week ago we published an article by Mr. W. A. Domingo, president of the West Indies National Council. In it he discussed in a general way the question for a possible demand by the United States for extra-territorial rights in the West Indies in connection with the construction of naval and aerial bases and the maintenance of garrisons in those colonies. Mr. Domingo this week states his objection to the establishment of these bases and discusses the effect such bases will have on the people of the island. (incidentally since this article was prepared it has been reported that Jamaica, largest of the British West Indies Islands in the Caribbean Sea, is to be granted self-rule under a new Constitution.) Mr. Domingo's article follows:

I offer a few objections to the leases, themselves. Many West Indians thoughtlessly echo the white people's opinions on this matter and rejoice that bases are to be established in the islands. But have they thought of the matter in connection with the general welfare of the inhabitants?

It is said that the construction of the bases will be an economic blessing. Unquestionably, some money will be spent, but even in the islands it is being realized that the bases will not solve the unemployment problem. That calls for more than the construction of American naval and aerial bases and garrisons.

MAR 1 5 1941

It is generally believed that the bases are for the "protection" of the islands, but Mr. Roosevelt has made it quite clear that they are the outer defenses of the United States and American interests. The real purpose of the bases is to make the Caribbean Sea an American (United States) lake. The present war shows that fortifications attract attacks, so the West Indies will bear the brunt of any attack coming from the Atlantic. The "enemy" will have to destroy the bases first before reaching the mainland.

In other words, the lives and property of West Indians are to be destroyed in the defense of the United States. What has happened to London, the Low Countries and Poland will be the fate of Trinidad, Jamaica, British Guiana, Antigna, St. Lucia, Bermuda and the Bahama Islands. Those island-colonies are to be made "shields" for the United States. Of course, that is not a glowing prospect for the inhabintants of the Caribbean colonies.

On the other hand, the Haitians, who have resisted the erection of American bases on their territory for decades, will not have the dubious "protection" which the bases are supposed to afford. At least their lives and property will not be exposed to danger from naval and aerial bombardment which the establishment of bases will invite to the colonies on which they are located.

It must also be remembered that the stationing of a large number of white Americans with plenty of money on the islands will create new social problems. It will have a tendency to encourage allegitmacy and prostitution. The history of Port Royal, Jamaica, in the United States, Great Britain, South Africa, and other garrison towns and communities

tain extra-territorial right in the islands.

A final objection to the bases is this: In the past, the West Indies were subject to attack when-ever England dragged them (without their consent) into a war. Now, with the American bases as legitimate objects of attack in times of war located on the islands, this theory will run a double jeopardy. the population will

and protection from ch worse are con- West Indies where olored people have n must respect is ace relations where nd this theory will the American ob-

Afro-American 56L-1941
Baltimore, Maryland

Native Haitian Dancers Interpret Homeland Steps at National Folk Festival

Members of the group of Haitian dancers, brought to the United States by Hon. Elie Lescot, president-elect of Haiti, to participate in the national folk festival held last week in Washington, who will be presented Tuesday evening (today) in the folk festival to be held at Morgan State College.

Their Baltimore presentation will include native island dances, many of which date back to early days in Haiti and Africa. The group, under the direction of Madame Lina Mathon-Fussman, will remain in this country for fifteen days.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Haitians Want To Know More About Negro

JUN 8 1941

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, June 5——(ANP)——"Send us books and newspapers. We want to know more about the colored Americans," is the constantly repeated request of the people of Haiti to Dr. L. D. Reddick of the New York Public Library, who is on a good-will tour in that country. English is taught in the schools and by the aid of radio broadcasts and movie newsreels from the United States, many adults, also, have learned to read and speak the American language. However, many of the schools and libraries do not receive a single Negro newspaper or magazine from America.

In a conference of Haitian authors and newspaper men, which was arranged by Dr. Louis Mars of Port-Au-Prince, Dr. Reddick was asked about the newest and best books in the fields of history, Negro music, rural sociology and literature.

In his radio broadcast of Wednesday, May 22, over the Port-Au-Prince station, HH2S, Dr. Reddick outlined the general plan for the exchange of books, scholars and newspapers between Haiti and the United States. An arrangement has been completed for sending one copy of every new book published in Haiti to the Schomberg collection of the New York Public library.

"It would be a worthy public service," said Dr. Reddick, "if the leading Negro newspapers of the United States would send copies of each issue to the leading newspapers, libraries and schools of Haiti."

JUN 8 1941

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Federation of B.W.I. Studied

United States Gets Program Designed to Solve Problem

5-61

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A far reaching program of economic federation with a view to solving the economic and social problems of the West Indies Islands, has been submitted to President Roosevelt this week, a White House spokesman announced Tuesday.

The plan, which is part of a broad program to help the Caribbean peoples meet the effects of the war, has been receiving the close study of a group of experts, including Charles Taussig, who has made an island-to-island tour of inspection and study, and Rexford G. Tugwell, who has spent several months in Puerto Rico. The islands specifically mentioned, although the whole West Indian group and British Guiana and British Honduras are to be included, are: Cuba, Haiti, Jamaica, the Dominion Republic, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

It is said that "ever since the United States took over complete military responsibility for the Caribbean and made it an American sea, United States officials have been deeply concerned over the economic situation;" and that "impoverishment of the inhabitants would have a disturbing effect on the national defense program," especially the construction and maintenance of naval and aerial bases and garrisons in the area.

The experts advocate a customs union between the United States and the islands and Great Britain, respectively. Agricultural products from the Caribbean would be stored for shipment when cargo space becomes available,

JUL 19 1941

and under favorable tariff conditions. Britain and the United States would contribute to a loan to finance the program.

According to the tentative plans of the experts, there would be no interference with the internal economy or the governmental status of each island.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

CHANGE THE WORLD

Evidently This Man Is A Dangerous Person for American Writers to Hear

By MIKE GOLD

NICOLAS GUILLEN is a Cuban Negro poet, famous through Latin America, where poetry still has prestige and a home and the common air is full of song.

Mr. Guillen had been invited by our League of American Writers to attend its annual convention opening here on Friday.

Our State Department has vetoed the invitation. Evidently, this poet is dangerous for American writers to hear.

I did not need to do any elaborate research to discover what made our old school tie gang consider Guillen so menacing. I spent some fascinating hours with Guillen several years ago while in Cuba. I have heard his poetry read and sung. I have seen how his figure is instantly recognized in every city, town and country village, of Cuba. The people on the streets greet the Bard with a fervor reserved here in the north mainly for Hollywood critics.

But Guillen has committed many crimes to offend the Groton-Harvard fascists in our State Department. Yes, yes, that is true.

He is a Negro, for one thing, who does not know his place in the racial hierarchy mapped out by Nazis and the Groton boys whose rich papas buy them places of influence in American diplomacy.

Guillen is a Negro who writes and speaks against all racial oppression. He would have been all right if he had confined himself to Hitler's persecution of Jews and Englishmen. But Guillen includes the American oppressors who degrade and barbarize Negroes. That is highly dangerous.

For another thing, Guillen has always been in the foremost ranks of Cuban democracy. He fought for years in the underground movement that finally deposed the bloody and crooked Dictator, Machado. He is active in the democratic united front that still functions in Cuba, despite American sugar barons.

Last but not least, in the criminal dossier: Guillen was a sworn enemy of General Franco during the Spanish tragedy. He spent several months in Republican Spain. He returned to Cuba to become a leader in the campaign that roused overwhelming sympathy and aid for the Republic among the Cuban masses.

All this, naturally, makes him highly repugnant and disliked by our State Department's smart set. What would they have done to Walt Whitman, I wonder? Walt signed a petition for the Chicago Anarchists; as did Bernard Shaw.

* * *

About a month ago this same State Department clique invited, by special, formal, government invitation, a certain Cuban journalist to visit us, as an example of the Good Neighbor policy.

This honored guest was an editor of Diario de la Marina, the oldest newspaper published in Havana; anyone who knows Havana knows what the paper represents. It is owned by Spanish merchant millionaire, members of that proud, vulgar, brutal Spanish colony of exploiters that remained in Cuba and still flourishes under the American hegemony.

During the fascist invasion of Spain, the "Diario" was 100 per cent for Franco. Its reports and editorials were of a stripe with those published here in Coughlin's Social Justice.

Today, the Spanish fascist organization, the Phalange, has become Hitler's tool for fascist penetration of South America, and this same Havana newspaper is the Phalange organ in Cuba.

The editor, then is an avowed and well-known fascist, working with Hitler to undermine American and democratic influences in Latin America.

So he is invited to Washington, to be dined and wined, to be shown special honors, as if to encourage him and reward him for his labors.

Nicolas Guillen, enemy of Franco, is denied however, the ordinary visa to enter. Guillen was on the wrong side. He should have been a fascist. Only fascists from South America are welcomed by our State Department, so this lesson teaches us.

* * *

Do not imagine for a moment that the lesson is lost upon millions upon millions of Latin American democrats.

They watch, with a suspicion born of a century of Yankee imperialism, every move made by our government.

They do not fail to note that whatever high-sounding words about democracy may be issued from Washington, its deeds speak more loudly. The case of Guillen is only one instance.

The masses of Latin America were solidly for the Spanish Republic. The minority of exploiters was unanimously for Franco. There was a clear class line-up on the issue.

And everywhere, from Puerto Rico, where the American Governor openly attended fetes to help Franco, and forbade mass-meetings for the Republic, all the way down to Paraguay, the influence of United States consuls and business representatives was swung to the fascist side.

The situation has not changed greatly, I fear. The fascist rot evidently spreads from the head—from the inmost secret chamber of the State Department.

A majority of the Latin American countries groan under dictatorships and the rule of a small moneyed clique. The people are in a smoulder of constant revolt—are desirous of democracy. But our State Department consistently encourages the dictators and helps depress and outrage the people.

It will take more than a few patronizing words of good neighborliness to offset this evil tendency.

Our State Department is a partner in establishing and maintaining fascism in South America.

Our State Department still is controlled by the men who supported Franco, and helped overthrow the Spanish Republic.

No Latin American democrat can believe in Roosevelt or Roosevelt's democratic war until they see some visible evidence of it in deeds.

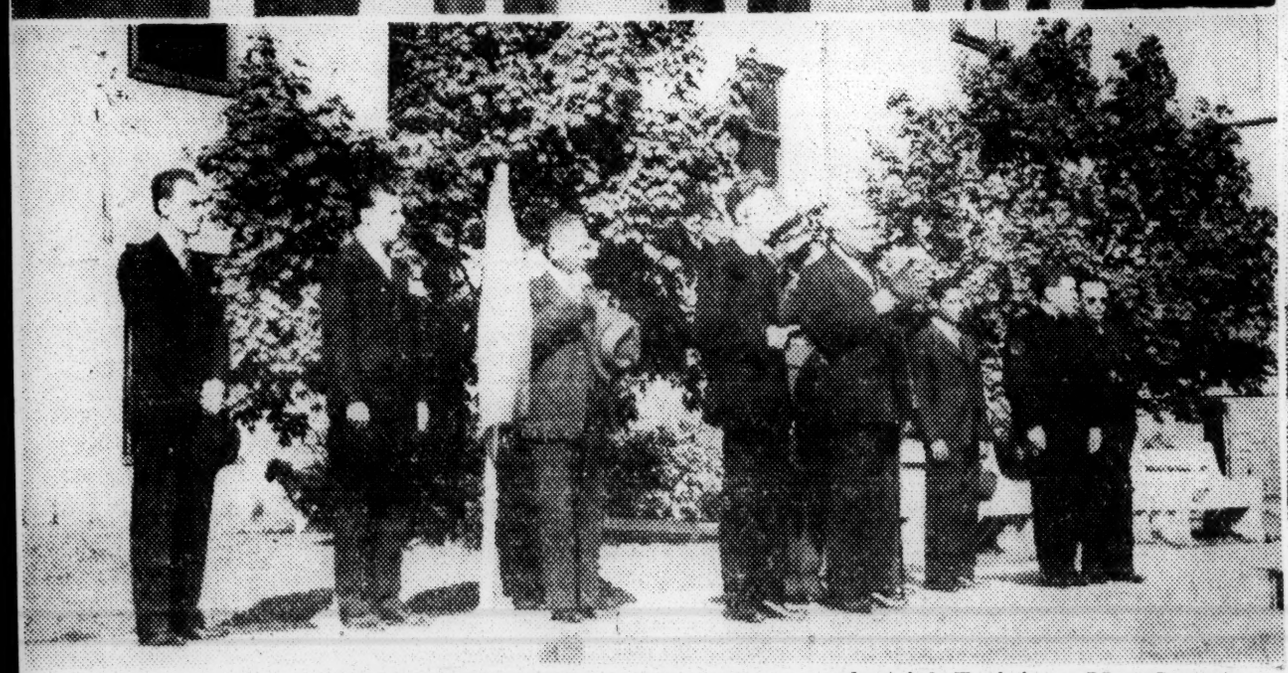
A first democratic deed by Roosevelt might be the wholesale purge of his own State Department. Let him inject a little democracy there before he starts on the rest of the world, is a Latin American opinion commonly held.

Let Roosevelt fight the Hitlers and Mussolinis of South America, not bribe them with millions of dollars in loans. Let him stop honoring fascist journalists and ambassadors, while punishing a distinguished poet as if he were a common criminal, only because he is also a distinguished anti-fascist.

56L-1941

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Haitian President Visits St. Emma School



Max Lescot, son of the president and a student at Howard University; and Dr. Howard Carroll, secretary of the National Catholic Welfare Conference of Washington, D. C.

A study of the vocational training offered at St. Emma Military and Agricultural School at Rock Castle, was made by His Excellency, Elie Lescot, president-elect of the Republic of Haiti, who visited the school recently while on a goodwill tour of the United States. President Lescot may pattern the schools for the training of Haitian youth after that of the Virginia school. Above are scenes made during his visit to the school. In the top photo, he is surrounded by a group of St. Emma cadets and others. On the front row, from left to right are: Father Denis, O.S.B., Dean of Industries at St. Emma; Capt. Pierre Mont-Rosier, aid to the president; President Elie Lescot; and Lt. Rene Cajuste, aid to the president. In the center photo, President-elect Lescot, accompanied by his two sons, inspect the school. Left to right are: the Rev. Donald Haggerty, Instructor in Science and Mathematics; the Rev. Denis Strittmatter, Dean of Industrial Training; Max Lescot, son of the president-elect; President-elect Lescot; Gerald Lescot, his son, and the Rev. Edwin Bender, instructor in music and history and director of St. Emma's Choral Club. In the bottom photo, the Haitian official is reviewing the cadets of St. Emma.

MAY 10 1941

On the reviewing stand are, left to right, Father Denis, His Excellency, the President of Haiti; Capt. Pierre Mont-Rosier, and Lt. Rene Cajuste, aides:

56L-1941

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

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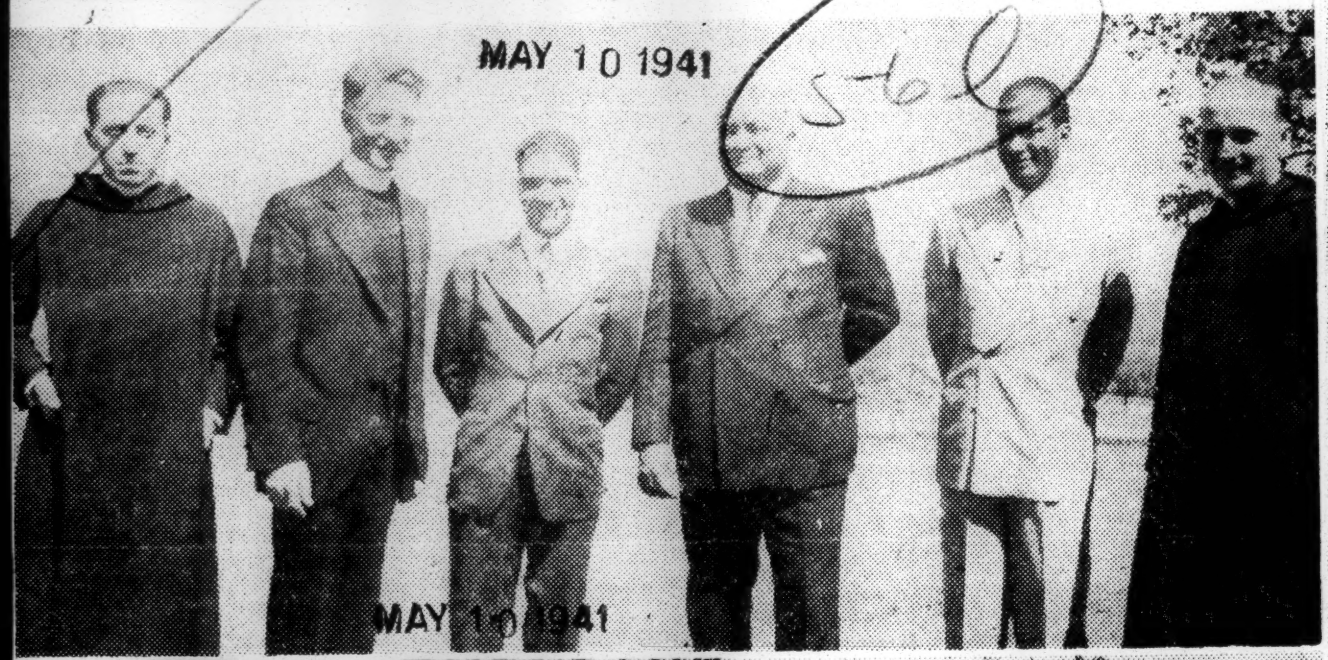

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Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Madam Lescot Expected Husband to Be President

MAY 10 1941

By LULA JONES GARRETT

WASHINGTON

There may be considerable discussion in America, or speculation even in Haiti on the election of M. Elie Lescot to the presidency of the Haitian republic b ascendency of her husband ... no surprise to Madame Lescot.

Madame Lescot said. here, Sunday, that she had expected her husband to become president, that she is only excited and elated that the election has come, and that maybe after the inauguration she will be able to realize the long expected dream has become a reality.

MAY 10 1941

Guest at Reception

The wife of the president-elect Haiti was being entertained at a reception in the home of Dr. Howard Thurman, dean of the chapel of Howard University, and Mrs. Thurman. The affair was one of the many which marked her last week in Washington, where she has lived since her husband became minister plenipotentiary to the United States in 1937.

She had been guest at luncheon at the White House on Wednesday, and Secretary of State and Mrs. Hull had entertained her at tea on Friday. The Pan-American Union had been her host on Saturday and at the time she was in the midst of preparing a presentation of Haitian dances at the Carlton Hotel at a reception on Monday as a parting gesture to her American friends.

She, two daughters, Elyanne and Andree; and a daughter-in-law, Madame Gerard Lescot, who had arrived from Haiti four days previously, arrived at the Thurman residence precisely on the moment of the scheduled time.

Ultra Chic

Those Americans who have seen only her photographs really do not know the appearance of the real Madame Lescot. She is not photogenic, hence the lens in no way captures her charm. She wears clothes with ultra chic. Her ensemble of white and blue frock, blue redingote and hat with a red and a blue feather tipped just north of her nose was worn with an air that her American sisters have prayed for generations to acquire.

On the other hand the daughters' clothes were quiet y simple in the manner of the convent bred. There was a bit of dash, however, in the red and b ue ensemble of the daughter-in-law, who is strikingly blond with that intriguing combination of dark eyes.

MAY 10 1941

Only Counsels

One surmises that Madame Lescot knows a great deal about her country, about its economics and its politics. But, in the true manner of the Haitian woman, she reminds any questioner that the Haitian women do not dabble in economics, and in politics only as wise counselors to their husbands, hence she doesn't discuss the subjects.

Reminded that the first minister to Haiti was Frederick Douglass, and asked whether she thought M. Lescot, after his inauguration, might request a colored minister to Haiti, she said she thought that American attitudes might have a great deal to do with that.

She would much rather talk of her inauguration gown, which she says will, of course, be navy blue and red, the national Haitian colors. The Haitian women, are, however, evolving from a life confined to only devotinal duties of the church and the management of the home and children, to some participation in community and child welfare and relief of the needy.

It is, says Madame Lescot, her most sincere wish to see created in Haiti, a department exclusively concerned with public aid, and to see such a bureau headed by a woman minister of public aid. So it is to be seen that the wife of the new president will not be contented to sit by, an ornament only.

MAY 10 1941

Presented Tokens

The reception on Sunday afternoon was attended by the wives of all the deans and administrative officers of Howard University and representatives of women's organizations.

To Madame Lescot and her daughters were presented two silver vases inscribed "from friends in America." The presentation was made by Dean Susie Elliott of Howard University, following which there were tributes from Mesdames Julia West Hamilton, Charles Thompson, Mary Church Terrell and Lillian Evanti.

Women students of Howard had sent as special representatives Miss Eirene Canegata of St. Croix, Virgin Islands; Miss Rae Eleanor Williams, Miss Perxealia Parker and Miss June McMechen of the music department, who sang two numbers.

Mrs. Thurman was assisted at the serving table by Mesdames Terrell, Hamilton and Albert Dunham. Mrs. Rayford Logan had charge of the guest book.

Other guests were:

Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, Mrs. Julia West Hamilton, Mrs. Kelly Miller, Mrs. Armond Scott, wife of the judge; Dr. Gertrude Rivers, Mrs. Sadie Daniel St. Clair, Mrs. Dorothy Waring, Howard, director of the Garden of Children;

Mrs. Addison Richmond, Mrs. Walter Dyson, Countess Kai de Vermond, Mrs. Mercer Daniel, Mrs. Campbell Johnson, Mrs. Edward Swain Hope, Mrs. Albert Dunham;

Dr. Alethea Washington, Miss Lo's Jones, Miss Celine Labary, Mrs. George Thomas, Miss Alida P. Banks, Mrs. Garnet C. Wilkinson, wife of assistant superintendent of education; Mrs. Ellis O. Knox, Mrs. Ina B. Lindsay;

Mrs. Mordecai W. Johnson, Miss Susie Elliott, dean of women at Howard University; Mrs. Charles H. Thompson, wife of the dean of college of liberal arts; Mrs. Charles H. Wesley, wife of the dean of the graduate school; Mrs. William Stuart Nelson, wife of the dean, of the school of religion; Mrs. Lewis K. Downing, wife of the dean of the school of engineering and architecture;

Mrs. Joseph L. Johnson, wife of acting dean of the school of medicine; Mrs. Russell Dixon, wife of dean of college of dentistry; Mrs. V. D. Johnston, wife of the treasurer;

Mrs. Walter G. Daniel, wife of the university librarian; Mrs. Fred D. Wilkerson wife of the registrar; Dean Lulu V. Childers, school of music; Mrs. Dorothy B. Porter, president of the Howard University Faculty Wives; Mrs. Arthur Mitchell, wife of the Congressman from Illinois;

MAY 10 1941

Mrs. Lula Jones Garrett, Baltimore; Mrs. William Leo Hansberry, Mrs. Rayford Logan, Mrs. Leon Ransom, Mrs. Alonzo Smith, Mrs. Robert Todd Duncan, Dr. Marion T. Wright, Mrs. Mary Huff Diggs, Miss Hazel Harrison, Mrs. Berniece Edwards, Mrs. Louise T. Primas;

Dr. Virginia Alexander, Mrs. Thomas E. Hawkins, Miss Violet Warfield, Dr. Dorothy Boulding Ferebee, representing the National AKA; Mrs. Muriel Milton Alexander; Mrs. Lorimer Milton of Atlanta wife of the new trustee of Howard University; Mrs. George M. Johnson.

A reception was given at the residence of Mrs. Howard Thurman, in honor of Mrs. Elie Lescot, wife of the Haitian president-elect, Sunday afternoon. Mrs. Lescot was presented a silver vase by Miss Susie Elliott, dean of women at Howard University, from American friends. From left to right, above, are Mrs. Thurman, Mrs. Lescot, and Miss Elliott.—Big Four Photo.

56 L-1941

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

CLAIM DISCOVERY OF HUGE NAZI AIR FIELD IN HAITI

JAN 23 1941

Aviator Tells Of Big Port

JAN 23

Navy Officials Refuse Comment On Report

WASHINGTON. —(ANP) —Considerable surprise is being expressed here over the alleged discovery of a German air field in the nearby island republic of Haiti.

Skillfully camouflaged, the elaborate airport was discovered accidentally by one William Simms, American pilot of Dayton, O., when he was forced to bring down his plane while on a Caribbean aerial cruise.

The incident as reported in a Havana afternoon newspaper relates that Simms reported his findings to the U. S. officials, and the government of Haiti has taken steps to cancel the lease for the field, which was obtained by German residents in Haiti, the newspaper said.

The field was said to be located within less than 100 miles of the American naval base at Guantanamo, Cuba, one of the more important naval bases in the hemisphere.

State department officials denied knowledge of any camouflaged German airport in Haiti. Navy officials refused any comment on the report that such an airfield had been discovered by an American pilot.

Shortly after the publication of the story on this mystery Nazi airport in Haiti, Elie Lescot, Haitian minister to the United States, paid a visit to the secretary of state, Cordell Hull, and assured him that no such field existed in the island.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Wright Says He Doesn't Seek Virgin Islands Job

JAN 11 1941

WILBERFOCE, O., (ANP) —Bishop R. R. Wright, Jr., of the AME Church stated last week that he was definitely not an applicant for the governorship of the Virgin Isles, despite the recommendation to high government officials by the United States Government Employes that Bishop Wright "or some other distinguished Negro" be named to fill the vacancy created by the recent resignation of Governor Cramer.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

R. Wright Snubs V.I. Governorship

JAN 11 1941

WILBERFORCE, O., Jan. (ANP) — Bishop R. R. Wright, Jr. of the A. M. E. Church stated that he was definitely not an applicant for the governorship of the Virgin Isles, despite the recommendation to high government officials by the United States Government Employees that Bishop Wright "or some other distinguished Negro" be named to fill the vacancy created by the recent resignation of Gov. Cramer.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

A NEGRO GOVERNOR

President Roosevelt should appoint some worthy and outstanding colored citizen Governor of the Virgin Islands.

There are scores of colored men and women capable of filling that post or, for that matter, any other post within the gift of the Administration.

Negroes have practically been eliminated from the foreign service and are only to be found in less than a half dozen scattered posts, mostly in and around Africa, and yet Negroes help support the foreign service.

Now is the time for the Administration to do something to show its good will toward one-tenth of America's citizens.

JAN 11 1941

A prominent clergyman has been named as a possible choice, but in our opinion clergymen should confine themselves to saving souls and keep out of politics.

We can think of many more appropriate choices, such as Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Charles S. Johnson, C. C. Spaulding, Charles S. Houston and a dozen eminent Negro lawyers who would add lustre to the post.

Colored citizens are due a certain number of important positions, as are Catholics, Jews and other groups, and they should make known in no uncertain terms that they want their share.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

White Governor for Virgin Isles

JAN 11 1941

WASHINGTON

President Roosevelt has named a Pennsylvania white person to be governor of the Virgin Islands.

The President's action answers newspaper stories that he would appoint a colored governor and that Bishop R. R. Wright, Jr., of the A.M.E. Church, had been offered the post.

Of Virgin Islanders, 97 per cent are colored, and the White House has been constantly petitioned to name a colored governor, but each time has refused.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

OBITUARY

JAN 4 1941

THADDEUS A. TOOTE, SR.

NASSAU, Bahamas — The death of Thaddeus A. Toote, Sr., December 17, at the age of 71, has removed from the leadership of the Bahama Islands a most highly respected citizen. Funeral services were held at the home of the deceased and St. Matthews Church by the Rev. Donald Knowles.

A retired business man, who was at one time the islands' largest exporter, Mr. Toote, Sr., also represented Cat Island in the House of Assembly for 12 years; was a member of the Board of Health for 10 years and a Justice of the Peace. He retired from active life in 1935.

Mr. Toote, Sr., is survived by his widow and three sons, the eldest of whom is Thaddeus A. Toote, Jr., a leading barrister, who has acted as attorney-general of the Bahamas on several occasions, and Bishop Frederick A. Toote, of the African Orthodox Church in New York City.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

A Negro for Governor

JAN 3 - 1941

Why not a Negro governor for the Virgin Islands? There is everything in favor of it and only custom against it. Now when Uncle Sam is doing his ut most in preparing national defense, he can bind to him the people who live on the islands of the Carribean Sea.

Ever since the time when William Jennings Bryan asked for more offices in Hayti for politicians, the impression has prevailed that all the United States wanted of the West Indies is fat pickings. A Negro governor for the Virgin Islands would be the complete "about face" of custom. It would be a master stroke, contributing both directly and indirectly to national defense. The West Indies, the sentinels on guard over the Panama canal, would offer little haven for the enemy in air or on the water if a Negro governor in one of them as their pledge of this country's good will.

The vexatious problem of integrating Negroes into the defense forces which so far is little else but talk, would take on concrete form when a Negro governor is appointed to the Virgin Islands. They could be the rampart which the colored part of America would watch. Just as back in Bible days the Jews on their return from the Babylonian captivity built each man that part of the wall over near his house, let the same wisdom prevail now. Give the Negro defender of democracy a post!

It is possible for President Roosevelt to find qualified material from which to make such an appointment. For instance there is Bishop R. R. Wright, who has the standing and the proven executive ability.

Indirectly also the appointing of a Negro to the governorship of the Virgin Islands would help defense. A major defense hope of the United States is an alliance of the nations of the western hemisphere. So far this effort has bogged down. The nations to the South have many "colored" persons in their citizenship. They do not believe this country is sincere in its democracy because of its race prejudice. A Negro governor for these islands would be assurance that at long last the United States is dropping custom for sense.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Marvlan

Politics vs. F. D. and Virgin Islands

Ninety-seven per cent of Virgin Islanders are colored, but President Roosevelt recently nominated a personal friend, Charles Harwood, a white man, to be governor.

MAR 8 1941

Reason: The United States has a naval base at St. Thomas and naval officers want to be entertained at the island governor's mansion.

Of such stuff is politics constructed.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

U. S. Visa Is Denied Great Cuban Negro Poet

MAY 21 1941

Nicholas Guillen, Cuban Negro poet, has just been refused a visa by the American consulate in Havana, it was announced yesterday by the League of American Writers, Guillen was invited to represent Cuban writers at the Fourth American Writers Congress.

Writing to the League of American Writers and to Richard Wright, author of "Native Son," Guillen said, "It seems to me that our colleagues up there, and particularly the American people, ought to be made aware of this occurence which is truly lamentable and wholly without reason."

The newspaper HOY of Havana on May 15 ran the following story on the refusal of the American Consulate to grant a visa to Guillen:

"On June 6, 7, and 8, there will take place in New York the Fourth Congress of American Writers for the defense of culture, called by the 'League of American Writers.'

"This meeting has a special significance at this time when humanity is going through one of the most critical periods of its history. That is why the American writers seek to meet in a great congress to consider and resolve the grave problems which the present world crisis presents to thinking, sensitive men.

"In its Call to the writers of the American Union, the League declared that our continent ought to be defended, not involved in the war, not subjected to dictatorship, nor to enslavement by dictators, nor to enslavement by tactics of imperialist expansion. 'Our lives and our work,' declared the manifesto of the League, 'as craftsmen and as human beings are at stake.'

"It is, then, a Congress of democratic writers, vitally interested in the struggle for culture, which places itself at the service of the people, to protect them against the grave dangers which the present war has created.

"To this Congress, whose extraordinary significance has been explained, the poet Nicolas Guillen was expressly invited to speak for the people of Cuba before his colleagues meeting in New York.

"Contrary to all hopes, the Consulate of the United States in Havana decided that Guillen could not go to the United States, and refused to grant him a visa, a fact which will prevent Guillen from participating in the deliberations of the Congress in the name of his people.

"The decision of the American consulate is a strangely arbitrary one and reveals once more the false spirit of the deceptive democracy of the big business magnates who dominate America.

"While writers who are openly in the services of fascism receive free access to the United States, others who, like Nicholas Guillen—anti-fascist and anti-imperialist—have placed their art at the service of the pepole, find themselves prevented from entering the United States even when it is a question of exercising a professional function and when he has been expressly invited by an organization of such prestige as the League of American Writers.

"Today, Guillen wrote to the League, protesting against the anti-democratic action in order that the American writers learn of this case and denounce it to their people."

Nicholas Guillen is one of the great poets of the Negro race, and, in the judgment of responsible critics, one of the great poets of the modern world. He was born in Camaguey, Cuba, thirty-five years ago, and has been in turn reporter, typographer and state functionary. "At present," as one bibliographer puts it, "he is only a poet, a great poet." His first volume, "Songoro-Cosongo," was published in 1930. His "West Indies" appeared in 1934, and his "Cantos Para Soldados y Sones Para Turistas" ("Songs for Soldiers and Sones for Tourists") in 1937. This last work is distinctly democratic and anti-imperialist in character.

Guillen has run through many "manners" and, like Picasso, has displayed an equal virtuosity in them all. It is significant that in the "Antologia dePoesia Negra Hispano-Americana" ("Anthology of Spanish-American Negro Poetry" edited by another distinguished Cuban Negro poet, Emilio Ballagas, and published in 1935 in Madrid, Guillen is the one poet who appears in all eight sections. His work has been praised by leading Spanish writers, from Unamuno down, and Juan Marinello, in his "Literatura Hispanoamericana" devotes an entire chapter to the "Exploits and Triumph of Nicholas Guillen." Langston Hughes, to whom some of Guillen's pieces are dedicated, is among his admirers.

Bystander
Des Moines, Iowa

HAITI GETS HALF MILLION

Port Au Prince, Haiti, (ANP)—The Governments of the United States of America and the Republic of Haiti announce that agreement has been reached in principle regarding a long-term program of cooperation in the development of Haitian agriculture and economy. The central feature of this program will be a basic plan of rubber developments; an increase in banana plantings; the planting of oil crops, spices, drug plants, food plants, and fiber plants, cacao imrovement; the development of haitian forestry resources; and the stimulation of small handicraft industries.

MAY 15 1941

561-1941

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

Say More Native Representation Needed in Virgin Islands Posts

JAN 18 1941

NEW YORK. — Commenting on the appointment of two governors to Porto Rico and the Virgin Islands, Oshley L. Totten, president of the Virgin Islands Civic Association and International secretary-treasurer of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters states as follows:

"Both appointments have been apparently as a direct answer to those who wanted a native governor for Porto Rico and a Negro for the Virgin Islands. The native people in the islands and on the mainlands are more concerned about a good governor than about the race to which he belongs.

JAN 18 1941

"While there are many native whites and others with ability and experience to fill the post of governor in those islands, and there are also many Negro- Americans on the mainland who might do a fine job there, it must be remembered and there has been and still is a large waiting list of white politicians and admitted friends of the President of the United States who are to be given preference. Porto Ricans, Virgin Islanders and Negro Americans in the islands and on the mainland are still without sufficient economic and political power even to be consulted about the appointment of executives to insular possessions.

"In defense of the native people of the Virgin Islands, I wish to state that since the American occupation there has been no resentment against the appointment of executives white or black, when sent from the mainland.

"It is natural to assume, however, that if the islands are a part of this Democracy, the native people must be given their share of it, uninterrupted by political job hunters. They must keep up a relentless fight until they receive it. The islands should not be used as a bait for political minded people. It is to be hoped that the new governor will keep in his cabinet, those natives already there and place additional natives in other administrative offices since some of the old continentals could now stand being displaced and not feel it.

"May we hope that he refrain from carrying with him to the islands, a top-heavy cabinet of jobseeking friends, as took place when the civil regime was first set up there. The best assurance of cooperation for the new governor of Porto Rico and also for the Virgin Islands would be more native representation and less invasion of mainland folks, who have a much wider area of opportunity in the United States.

"According to the old fairy tale, give the horse less carrying and more corn."

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

MOXEY RIGBY IS ASSIGNED

Becomes First of Race To Hold Position In Nassau

JAN 4 1941

Negro political circles buzzed with satisfaction on Saturday morning when a South Jamaica lawyer was named an assistant district attorney in Nassau. It was the first time since the county was organized in 1898 that a Negro had ever held the position.

Moxey A. Rigby, 41, the appointee, resides in Freeport and has his law offices at 160-17 South street, South Jamaica. His annual salary will be $2,-500.

Not so very long ago, Rigby was a bus boy at the St. Albans Golf Club. He also washed dishes at the Freeport Casino and the Freeport Elks. In a sensational fashion, he elevated himself from bus boy to exalted ruler at the Freeport Elks Lodge.

A native of Turk's Island, British West Inlies, Rigby was the son of a sailor who died when the new prosecutor was only 9 years old. A short while later, his mother, Mrs. Isabella Ricardo, brought him and his brother, Joseph, to the New United States.

Rigby graduated in 1913 from the Freeport High School, but was unable to enter law school until he had saved enough tuition money working as a bus boy.

JAN 4 1941

He became a bus boy in 1920 at the Freeport Elks' Club and earned "real money" there. In 1922, he entered New York Law School, graduating in 1925. Despite the fact that he had received his degree, he continued to work for the Freeport Elks until he had saved enough money to open his law offices.

Appearing in the courts, he became adept at delivery and summations and made a local reputation for excellence. Rigby is married and has two children. The family lives at 8 Gold street, Freeport. His appointment was announced by District Attorney Edward J. Neary of Nassau

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh. Pa.

4 1941

WEST INDIES STATIONS

JAN 4 1941

The War Department announces that the initial garrison of U. S. troops for its recently acquired Newfoundland base will leave some time this month.

The other bases in islands stretching from Bermuda to Trinidad will soon have to be garrisoned with other U. S. troops.

It would be for the best interest of all concerned if these new posts were garrisoned with Negro troops.

There was friction in Haiti throughout the occupancy by American troops because the white soldiers were not instructed to adopt a different attitude toward the colored people there than they were accustomed to showing toward American Negroes.

There has recently been friction in Panama because of the attitude of white American soldiers toward the natives.

There will very likely be friction throughout the British West Indies when and if the natives come into contact with white American troops.

It is too much to expect the ordinary white soldier to drop all his carefully indoctrinated color prejudices, and experience has taught us that neither military nor naval commanders are going to instruct them to do so.

Any such disturbances due to white soldiers running rough-shod over the feelings of the overwhelmingly colored population will knock the Administration's "Good Neighbor" policy into a cocked hat.

South American countries, now being industriously wooed with flattery and credits, might suddenly grow cold toward the United States, as they did when our troops grabbed Haiti, Santo Domingo and Nicaragua, and invaded Mexico not so long ago.

The danger of friction between U. S. troops and British West Indian populations would be removed if Negro soldiers garrisoned these new bases.

It has been the policy of the War Department to "bury" Negro soldiers in Regular Army posts far removed from civilization, or to split up colored units and use them as domestics at Army service schools.

The 25th Infantry has been "buried" on the Mexico-Arizona border for a generation. The 24th Infantry has been "buried" in Georgia since the World War. During the same period the 9th and 10th Cavalry have had "dog robbing" assignments at Service schools.

With the swelling of the Army with Negro draftees and the creation of additional colored regiments, the problem of where to "bury" the dark contingents looms even larger in the mind of the white command.

The problem can be solved by stationing the Negro troops in Bermuda, the Bahamas, Jamaica, Antigua, St. Lucia, Trinidad and British Guiana, not to omit the Canal Zone.

Negro troops so stationed would be among people of their own color and the goodwill engendered through association between natives and the military staffs would be most beneficial to the United States in carrying forward its "Good Neighbor" policy.

Since the bases are vitally important to the nation's defense, it is essential that they be garrisoned by troops thoroughly American and without European connections or sympathies. This is also an excellent reason why the Canal Zone should be garrisoned by Negro units as far as possible.

Here is an opportunity for the Government to take a step that will satisfy everybody concerned and dissatisfy nobody.

It is a step that our readers should urge upon Secretary of War Stimson with all the persuasiveness they can command.

561-1941

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Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.

Trinidad Workers Form Socialist Party; Highest Wage Is $1.20 Daily

Better Pay Sought On Constructing U. S. Naval Bases Despite Opposition of Island Wealthy

MAR 1 1941

Natives Move to Counteract Race Hate

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, B. W. I. — (By Nancy Cunard for ANP) — Surely it is no exaggeration to say that a historic movement has just occurred here in Trinidad which may affect the future of labor in this island, and possibly give an encouraging lead to the other British Wast Indies (where labor conditions are just as bad if not worse)to do likewise—the calling for the founding of the Trinidad Socialist party.

Frankly, labor conditions are appalling here. Yet Trinidad is considered generally, and by specialists in colonial matters, such as Professor MacMillan, author of "Warning from the West Indies," the "best" of the entire British Antilles, Jamaica included. It is said to have, and it has, the "best" wages so that workers emigrate here from the smaller islands, Barbadoes, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, Antigua, and others. I have met two women workers from Grenada, one is a cocoa-picker; surely nothing could be worse than her lot, and yet . . .

Look now at these "best" wages, bearing in mind always that the whole cost of living, all food, all commodities, some rents, have gone up between 30 and 50 per cent since the start of the war, and are continuing to rise. In today's "Sunday Guardian" here one reads that government is going to employ a labor adviser to prove into this—in April. "It has been the intention of government for some time to institute an inquiry into the basis of the cost of living index figure." Will this cause prices to drop? Elsewhere in the same issue of the same paper: "The index report showed that the increase for food alone since 1935 was 33 per cent." There it stands, officially. Clothing has gone up 51 per cent, (the kind of clothes bought by workers). Fuel, light and washing-ing, 19 per cent. In all, 35 per cent" it is because I have been told so by native Trinidadians accustomed to the varying prices of life here and to handling figures and statistics. Before the war Trinidad was already a shockingly expensive place to live in, for the poorest as well as for the not so poor.

For the American reader it is necessary to state, and necessary for him to remember, that Trinidad currency, dollars and cents, is not equivalent to American dollars and cents. The dollar here is worth 4 English shillings and 2 pence; the American dollar today is worth one dollar and 17 cents in Trinidad currency, or 17 cents over the dollar. A Trinidad cent is an English halfpenny, or a little less than one American cent.

MAR 1 1941

(Why Trinidad, so British a possession (crown colony) should have to count in dollars and cents as well as in English shillings and pence, instead of like all the other British West Indian islands in English currency alone sterling) is just one of Trinidad's many anamalies, a highly irrating one to all non-Trinidadians!)

Wages run: Oil Workers (mainly Negroes and highest paid of all Trinidadian workers) from 60 cents to $1.20 per day (unskilled and skilled labor), with the small war bonus of one cent more per hour, and working from 8 to 9 hours. Sugar Workers (mainly East Indian) cane cutting, from 30 cents to $1 a day. Often 12 hours work. Children (the weeding gang) get 10 cents a day for the same kind of hours. Cocoa Pickers and Coffee Pickers—"job work"; the men, 40 to 45 cents, the women, 20 to 25 cents per day. Therefore a Trinidad woman worker of this category works for less per day than it costs to buy one pound of pork meat which costs 24 cents! These are Trinidad's main exports (coffee is a minor one but classifiable as same type of work as cocoa). Today "cocoa is in a decline." All these workers are colored.

Has government any particular interest in wages so spalling low? All of the speakers at the meeting where this call was made for the founding of the Trinidad Socialist party stated that government always favors the planters' side and of course, it is to the vast advantage of the planters, and oil; sugar and other companies to keep wages at rock bottom standards, indeed, well beneath, for people simply cannot live on 20, 40, 60 or even 80 cents a day, even when they are single and do not have to provide for a whole family out of the daily wage.

The meeting was called by those of the Trinidad Public Works and Public Service workers, and it was a very large and impressive one, the first I have been to here. It was called most particularly to represent to government, as well as to the public, that Trinidad workers cannot accept to be paid, as it is feared very much they may be on a scale of local wages for work done for the Americans on the new military bases which the British government has leased to the United States for 99 years. This is a most vital question, one which is -'Public Subject No. 1" until it is settled.

The planters and companies are already trying to influence the American authorities not to pay more than they give their own workers; it is not yet known in what manner the Americans will react to this, and what they will decide to do. Trinidad workers are very glad indeed of the coming of the Americans; they feel that they stand the chance of getting a square deal, and President Roosevelt is spoken of here with great admiration and always with sympathy.

MAR 1 1941

The meeting itself (in Prince's building, Trinidad's biggest public hall) was extremely stimulating, for the six speakers are all fearless people very well up in their facts, and all of them excellent speakers. They were Harper, a young mulatto; Kay Donnellan, a young Irish woman teacher and writer who edits one of the rare progressive and intellectual-political magazines here (New Dawn); Adrian Rienzi, an East Indian barrister and mayor of San Fernando, Trinidad's second city; Mentor, Negro councillor of the same town; Rupert Gittens, a young Negro author, a scholar; and Ashby, Negro, secretary of the Public Works. The audience was electrified by what the speakers said, and a definite note of hope that "something is going to get done at last" was present throughout the evening.

Several of the speakers pointed out that it is more than likely that the Americans, at least some of them, may bring their race prejudice here, to the great detriment of present interracial relations; resolutions were passed asking that the government make a law by which such will be considered a punishable offense. It will be interesting to see what happens on this score. Harper referred to the wretched condition of the inhabitants of the Virgin Islands (a matter known to all who know anything of the West Indies), and stated that the Trinidad government did not consult with the citizens of this island when leasing the bases. "Insist on the American scale of wages," said Harper.

Most important is the following point: in Cuba, at the American-leased bases of Guantanamo (I quote from a printed sheet distributed during the meeting) "Common labor is divided into three classes and their minimum rates of pay are as follows: Class 3, $2.24 per day; Class 2, the workers have an 8-hour working day with quarters and facilities for buying commodities on the base, just as the enlisted personnel (soldiers or sailors)."

MAR 1 1941

Presumably, as this is in Cuba it refers to Cuban dollars, which are a fraction higher at present than the American dollar itself; but even if it were translated into Trinidad dollars, the beneft would already be very considerable, as can be seen by comparing with the local wage scale let us call it an intermediate 80 cents a day, though that is putting it high. Public Works laborers receive 70 cents a day here.

Ruppert Gittens offered some further figures: in the Virgin Islands, for work known as "emergency work" the Americans pay 17 cents an hour; the lowest in Cuba (employed by Americans) is $2.25 per day.

The meeting ended in unanimous applause. I saw very few white faces among the 2,500 or so people there and thought: "How can they find out what the people of Trinidad are thinking and feeling about matters of vital interest affecting the entire community, such as this very question of American wages? It is of paramount importance; doubly so because it is making the workers here (and all are colored) conscious that they have the same rights to be employed at proper salaries as those of Cuba, Bermuda, Virgin Islands.

And now, a last important point: To assert that a British Socialist it not as true a patriot, not as good an anti-Nazi as a man of any other party, would go very ill indeed in England these days, and one imagines that the authorities here will bear this in mind. The loyalty of all the West Indians of all races in all the islands is paramountly patent, beyond any possible query. Even more than the white race has the colored race to loathe Hitler and detest Nazi race theories.

MAR 1 1941

I firmly believe that the men and women of these islands would rise with naked fists if they had no other arms to resist an invasion. How much more so than do they deserve decent treatment (which, so far, they have never had. Decent treatment is proper wages, proper housing, better food, possible prices, a decreased instead of an increased standard of living. As things are now they are in want, and in want they will remain until these things are changed; that is obvious. But today, "God Save the King" and "John Brown's Body," the great anti-slavery hymn of the Negro (and it was spontaneously sung at the end of this meeting) can, and do, go hand in hand, and it is right that they should—for that can be a true British Democracy.

56L-1941

BENCH AND BAR OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE BAHAMAS

DEC 14 1940

Photograph of the bench and bar of the Supreme court of the Bahamas, taken after Gerald C. Cash (extreme right, standing) was called to the bar last month. Front row, left to right: Hon. A. F. Adderley, Reginald DeGlanville, registrar general; Hon. Eric Hallinan, attorney general; His Honor O. B. Daly, K.C.M.B.E., chief justice; W. E. S. Callender, K.C.; T. Augustus Toote, Mervyn Johnson, assistant registrar general. Back row: H. P. Sands, W. E. A. Callender, Stafford L. Sands, Jonah F. Greenidge, deputy provost marshal, and bailiff of Supreme court; Godfrey W. Higgs, Useph Baker and Gerald C. Cash.—Photo by Stanley Toogood, Nassau.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Lescot Loses Chance To Haitian Presidency

MAR 29 1941

WASHINGTON, D.C., Mar. 27—(ANP)—Any hope Elie Lescot, formerly minister to the United States from Haiti, may have had for the presidency of his country was rudely dashed to earth last week when the Haitian Chamber of Deputies and the Senate concurred in a resolution giving Stenio Vincent another five-year term as president of the little island republic.

Lescot had previously on frequent occasions declared himself a friend of the American Negro and openly advocated a closer alliance between the race in this country and in his own native Haiti, and convinced the people that he is entitled to this additional term, against the precepts of the Haitian constitution.

Hated by Hatian exiles now in this country, Vincent is the target at which [illegible] a political intrigue in Haiti is aimed.

MAR 29 1941

Having been in office ten years on May 15, Stenio Vincent will have five more years, giving him the longest term of office of any ruler of the turbulent republic since its inception, provided, as it has been mentioned, there is no upheaval to throw him out of office.

EXPECT ISLAND DEVELOPMENT

Kingston Daily Gleaner
New York N.Y.

Natives Envision Biggest Boom Since Building Of Panama Canal.

DEC 21 1940

WASHINGTON, D. C. — United States expenditure of more than $60,000,000 in the construction of naval and aerial bases and garrisons in the Caribbean was hailed in the West Indies and high official quarters in London as opening a new era of rapid economic development of the islands, it was learned in the nation's capital this week.

The Duke of Windsor following his recent conference with President Roosevelt on his Caribbean cruise of inspection of possible sites for the bases, emphasized the economic factor in the bases deal, when he told of efforts toward getting the United States Government to cooperate in the economic development of the hard-bitten colonies. In Barbados, an economic mission of American experts has been studying social conditions before selecting the sites.

The colonies affected are Jamaica, Trinidad, Barbados, Bermuda, the Bahamas, Antiqua, St. Lucia and British Guiana, whose populations are said to be ill housed, ill clothed and ill fed.

In spending the $60,000,000 in the West Indies, the natives are said to vision a second boom as in the days of the building of the Panama Canal, when artisans, skilled workmen and common laborers received employment at high pay for several years. Thus, the building of these bases are expected to prove not only a protection for the islands and the United States, but the economic salvation of 3,000,000 souls.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

MAR 22 1941

"NEW DEAL IN JAMAICA"

THE FIGHT TO PRESERVE the British Empire has resulted in the dropping of the color bar by the British, according to a dispatch from London by George Padmore to The Crisis magazine. The dire need of the British for unity during the war has resulted in an about face in their attitude toward the colonial races, Mr. Padmore reports.

This volte-face, says Mr. Padmore, is best manifested in the recent decision of the British government and high command to abolish the color bar in the imperial forces of the crown, especially the Royal Air Force, until now the exclusive preserve of Anglo-Saxons . . . The new policy is quite simply opportunistic. It is dictated by the imperialistic needs and influenced by the present military problems confronting Britain since the collapse of France and other Continental allies.

MAR 22 1941

The article is illustrated with photos of native African and India recruits in the Royal Air Force training center in Great Britain.

Another evidence of the changing attitude of Great Britain may be seen in the following dispatch in the daily press:

NEW DEAL IN JAMAICA

"Jamaica, the largest British Island in the Caribbean, will be granted today the right to elect its own officials under a new constitutional government, replacing its present form of supervision. . . . Heretofore Jamaica had been administered by a colonial government, officials of which were chosen in England."

The significance of this announcement can not be overestimated. The allies cannot justify their condemnation of the dictator nations so long as they themselves exercise dictatorial control over their colonial races. If the war continues long enough, the natives of the West Indies and Africa may be permitted to share in the democracy we hear so much about these days.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

American Racial Prejudices Make Trouble For Sailors In West Indies

MAR 20 1941

THREE white American sailors were convicted recently in Trinidad, British West Indies, and ordered to pay $10.00 each or serve 14 days in prison for assaulting a colored man.

The case is not important in itself, except as it indicates that United States naval authorities, as they establish their naval bases in the West Indian islands, must find some way of making white sailors understand that it will not be possible to assault colored men in the West Indies with impunity.

MAR 20 1941

Unless this is done, considerable trouble is likely to result from sailors exhibiting their racial dislikes just as if they were in some southern port in the United States.

Time
Chicago, Illinois

HAITI

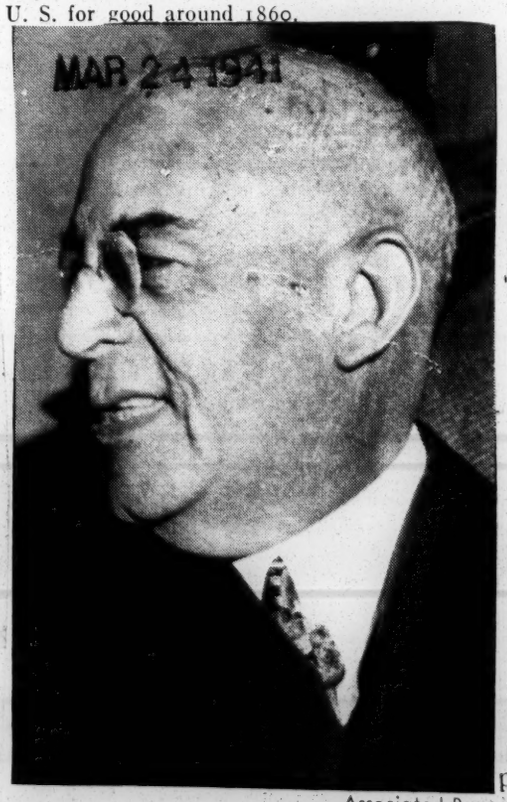
Five More Years for Stenio

President Stenio Vincent of Haiti is a silver-haired, silver-tongued politician who is supported as loyally by the lesser politicians of Port-au-Prince as he is hated by Haitian exiles in Harlem. His friends say he is a statesman; his enemies call him a dictator; both agree that he likes a pleasant job. Such a job is the Presidency of Haiti.

MAR 24 1941

* According to Willkie, they emigrated first in 1848, went back to Germany, returned to the U. S. for good around 1860.

MAR 24 1941



Associated Press

HAITI'S VINCENT
He told it to the Marines.

More Spanish than any other kind of blood fills the veins of Haiti's Stenio Vincent. He is a natural orator and his oratory has carried him far. On the strength of it he had become President of the Chamber of Deputies when, in 1915, after years of ferment, President Vilbrun Guillaume Sam was massacred with 167 political prisoners and the U. S. Marines marched in. To a Marine officer who ordered the Chamber dismissed, Stenio Vincent answered: "*Merde.*" That made him a sort of hero.

MAR 24 1941

Out of a job, Stenio Vincent went to the U. S. to lobby for withdrawal of the Marines. He got nowhere and drifted back to Haiti. By 1930 he had convinced a majority of the people that he could get rid of the Marines, and so they elected him President. Three years later Franklin Roosevelt inaugurated his Good Neighbor Policy: the next year Stenio Vincent went to see him and President Roosevelt withdrew the Marines. In his campaign Stenio Vincent had also plumped for a single five-year Presidential term, but when 1935 rolled around he changed his mind, ordered a plebiscite and was voted another five years in office. These five years will be up next May 15.

MAR 24 1941

Under President Vincent Haiti has enjoyed one of the quietest periods of its history. The President's friends attribute this to his ability; his enemies attribute it to despotism. Whatever the reason, last week President Vincent's loyal Chamber of Deputies considered a resolution to the effect that "exceptional circumstances that confront the nation" make it imperative to continue him in office. Not a voice was raised in dissent. Four days later the Senate passed the same resolution, also unanimously. Unless dissatisfied palace plotters and the Harlem exiles get together and oust Stenio Vincent by force, he will continue to bask in office until 1946.

MAR 24 1941

A criticism often voiced against the Good Neighbor Policy of President Roosevelt and the U. S. State Department is that their good neighborliness encourages Latin American *caudillos* to perpetuate themselves in office. The State Department's answer: U. S. policy is neither to encourage nor discourage any political factions in other countries, but to let those countries work out their own problems without interference. U. S. abandonment of interventionism has coincided with an epidemic of *continuismo* throughout Central America. Reading from north to south:

In *Guatemala* President Jorge Ubico, elected in 1931, held a plebiscite in 1935, extended his term until 1943. In *El Salvador* Vice President General Maximiliano Hernández Martínez took office in 1931 after an Army revolt had deposed President Arturo Araujo. Refused recognition by the U. S., he resigned in 1934, ran for the Presidency, was elected in 1935. In 1939 a constitutional convention extended his term until 1945. President Tiburcio Carías Andino of *Honduras* took office in 1933, has suppressed at least five attempted revolutions since then. In 1939 Congress extended his term for ten years. In *Nicaragua* President Anastasio Somoza took office in 1937 and promptly revamped the constitution. By resigning the Presidency (after appointing himself Acting President during his absence from office) he was able to have himself inaugurated a second time in 1939 for a longer (eight-year) term, ending in 1947. *Panama's* President Arnulfo Arias pushed through a new constitution within three months of his election last year (TIME, Dec. 30), is now President until 1946.

561-1941
Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okl.

West Indies Send Many To Fight Hitler; Are Given Equal Standing With Whites

Shows Moving Pictures of Operations in Ethiopia and Sudan-Ethiopian Border

MAR 29 1941

Wants Chance At Hitler

561

By NANCY CUNARD

BARBADOS, British West Indies—The British West Indies are sending quite a number of young men to England or "overseas." Among volunteers of color in the airforce are three Barbadians, Bruce Fitz G. H. Miller, an R. A. F. recruit; Willie Foster, formerly cable and wireless employe now wireless operator, and his cousin, Leon Foster, interer, nof a gunner in the R. A. F. In Trinidad among many others, are Julian Marryshow, son of Albert Marryshow, member of ahe legislative council of the Island of Grenada and dynamic newspaper-man, having founded there "The West Indian", a well composed daily, in 1915, and whom I saw the other day on my way here. MAR 29 1941

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Doubtless, this point being one of eternal query, the position should be clearly stated by the authorities in Great Britain. If war continues a long time, as i appears to us it well may, the England will need and call upon all of her subjects, irrespective of race and color. So far the West Indies are removed from contact with war, save with what they can read in the press. Their effort in contributing money is stupendous; their loyalty unquestionable. But there is ever present and naturally so, this particular point: are we colored ones going to be treated like the whites? I trust that Mr. Hyde will write home from England and tell us how it is there in connection with this. MAR 29 1941

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Of interest here was the showing last week of the first film picture taken of the operation in Ethiopa and on the Sudan-Ethiopian border. Inncidentally, this border is not more than a long line of barbed wire in the flat sandy desert. When Kassala was taken from the Italians that meant the removal of all danger of any possible attack by them on the Sudan. Excellent shots of tanks and other chariots of war appeared, then Haile Selassie, looking very fit and strong, confident, as well he may be now, in the reconquest of his country. South African troops in this brief but impressive news reel show that some, at least, are African; till now one had always thought of South Africans as "whites only". South African Negroes photographed in the reel as regular troops as well as auxiliaries, such as camel-drivers, etc The shots of the Ethiopian uplands show them as a terrifying sort of perpetial "No Man's Land".

This past year of war is described as an eventual one in the military annals of the British commonwealth. The year of fighting that has passed since the everincreasing arrival of empire troops on the innumerable battlefields says that much action has been seen by East and West African native troops, by Indians, South Africans, Rhodesians, Australians, New Zealanders. The Indians are fighting alongside of the Abyssinian Patriots, in Eritrea and Western Abyssinia. The individual qualities of all these fighters of so many different nationalities has been proved, as also "the unity of aim" of the empire. There is much collaboration from the African Negroes of the Gold Coast, and Tanganyika. The first contingent of young men from India, natives, has arrived in England for factory training.

Not long ago a Frenchman resident of Trinidad for 13 years was able to get back there from France. He stated that "France will fight on", despite its present subservience to German. Mr. Sauvageon, who volunteered to go to France at the start of the war, said that he had spent many months with the French colonial troops in Marseilles. "The battle is far from over", he stated, and said that France, contrary to some reports, is terribly destroyed. (That is so in the North, and in all the parts where the Germans passed along the channel, is unquestionable. My own town, five miles from my house in Normandy, was razed to the ground by a series of 20 air raids, as told me by an eye witness, a Spanish refugee who spent that ghastly June of last year in it, and whom I saw in Mexico).

Many are hungry, many sleep out of doors because their houses are gone, said Mr Sauvageon, and whole regions are destroyed. He described France as a "big prison", because so many are in concentration camps. (What will have become of so many colored and African people? Where are the numerous Martiniquians for instance who were under arms?) Himself slept for six months on the bare grounds, both in France, and in Martinqque on his way to Trinidad, and in the refuge ship which brought him men were huddled on the decks with only sardines and some bread to eat each day. MAR 29 1941

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New York Times
New York, N. Y.

Assembly Elects Lescot As President of Haiti

APR 16 1941

Elie Lescot
Times Wide World, 1939

APR 16 1941

PORT-AU-PRINCE, April 15 (AP) —Elie Lescot, now Minister to Washington, was elected President of Haiti today by a vote of fifty-six of a total of fifty-eight members of the National Assembly.

In a short speech he pledged himself to follow the policies of Stenio Vincent, whose term expires May 15.

News
Birmingham, Ala.

Haiti President-Elect On Way To Washington

APR 20 1941

MIAMI, Fla.—(AP)—Pan American Airways disclosed Saturday that President-Elect Elie Lescot, of Haiti, would fly here in a special clipper Sunday on his way to Washington.

Lescot, minister to the United States before his election, is to be inaugurated May 15.

The purpose of his visit was not known here. AP 20 '94

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Elected President Of Haiti

APR 17 1941

APR 17 1941

Elie Lescot, former Haitian Minister to the United States, who resigned to become a candidate for the Presidency of Haiti in succession to President Stenio Vincent, won that highest of Haitian offices on Tuesday of this week by a vote of 56 of a total of 58 national assemblymen. Lescot's candidacy, when first advocated by Vincent, was protested by a crowd of several thousand persons, who broke down the doors of the legislative building in Port-au-Prince and broke up the furniture. Following his election on Tuesday, Lescot in a short speech pledged himself to follow the policies of the Vincent administration, which goes out of office May 15. President-elect Lescot was a popular figure in Washington.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

American Sailors Are Made To Pay For Insulting Hampton Inst. Envoy

By NANCY CUNARD

APR 5 - 1941

BARBADOS, British West Indies.—(ANP)—The island is now talking of a disgusting "color incident" which occurred in Trinidad during recent carnival.

It concerns a person of considerable importance, Ellis A. Williams, accredited goodwill envoy of Hampton institute, and some American sailors. Doubtless reported in the Trinidad press at the time, the result of the case in court now finds a large place in the daily paper here.

Briefly what happened was this: Williams, just back from San Fernando, second town of the island, where he had taken the Hampton art show which is touring some of the West Indies on its mission to help raise funds for British war effort (as a present to England from the colored students and masters of Hampton) was set upon by three American sailors, Leo Smart, Paul Limber and Michael Millin, of the "Argentina" commanded by Lieut. Engelo Simpson. He was in his own car going to one of the big carnival dances at Prince's building in Port-of-Spain, when the three white soldiers held him up.

"He heard one of them shout: 'Oh, it is a . . . nigger too!'" says the account in the Barbados Advocate. "One of them jumped onto the footboard and struck him in the face. He retaliated and threw one on the ground Then another aimed a blow with a truncheon at his face. He parried this blow with his hand. He was struck on the arm with the truncheon. Then he called for assistance. A sailor took a lighted match and placed it very near his face and said: 'Let us see where you got hurt.' He asked the policeman to arrest the sailors. When he noticed the policeman was reluctant to arrest them, he told him that he would only be executing a duty on his behalf as he was the one to lay the charge against the sailors.

APR 5 - 1941

"The policeman then called a sergeant. A sailor jesting said: 'Why call a sergeant? I am a sergeant too.'" Williams was then taken to hospital and the sailors charged. Only one of them, Limber, gave evidence in court. He said that Williams had beaten him, and that he himself was drunk. Asked how many drinks he had taken, the other two shouted out in court that the question was irrelevant. Limber then said it was false that he 'lived below the Mason and Dixon line.' A fourth sailor called as a witness stated that the defendants 'seemed fairly sober.' The judge, F. M. Boland, found the sailors guilty. they were fined $10 each or 14 days

"The commander of the ship had asked to be allowed to act as attorney for the men; this was refused but he was given permission to instruct them during the proceedings. The judge, who is a colored member of the bench, said that he thought the fight could have been avoided if Williams had not made any disparaging remark to the sailors."

There it is—the typical "American sailor" incident.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Regulating Virtue

The Virgin Islands' new governor is sponsoring a law which will punish fornicators and prostitutes with a fine of $500 or two years in prison.

Adultery would be a crime calling for a $1,000 fine or two years in prison.

APR 12 1941

Under this new drastic law, a woman could be classed as a prostitute if she was immoral, whether she received pay or not.

Justification for these harsh measures is said to be the social equality as practiced by natives and white U.S. sailors and marines.

APR 12 1941

It would appear to us that if Uncle Sam desires to be goody-goody, he has right here at home all the adultery, prostitution and fornication he can handle.

If all Americans of easy morals were in the jug, the jails and penitentiaries would have to be enlarged 1,000 per cent, and all the prisoners pardoned every year to make room for new ones.

561-1941
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New York Times
New York, N. Y.

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APR 20 1941

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Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Haitian President Speaks To First Military Grads

Must Be Prepared to Serve Wherever Necessary, He Says

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(SNS)—In awarding diplomas to thirty-two cadets of the Haitian Military Academy at Port-au-Prince recently, Elie Lescot, President of the Republic, urged them to prepare "to be sent wherever it is deemed necessary, even abroad."

At the ceremonies of the City's largest theater, the President told the new Second Lieutenants of the Guard of Haiti that "in the troubled epoch in which we live, no one can predict the role that our little army may be asked to play."

FIRST MILITARY CLASS

It was the first class to graduate from the Haitian Military Academy under the direction of the United States Military Mission and the first time that the President had awarded diplomas at graduation. The exercises followed closely those of the United States Military Academy.

The President was accompanied by members of the Government, the Chief of his Private Cabinet and his aides, the Chief of Staff, Colonel Jules Andre of the Garde d'Haiti, Colonel Leo A. Bessette, director of the Ecole Militarie and members of the School Staff.

Members of the graduating class were in full dress when they received their diplomas from the President. Later they changed into their new khaki uniforms bearing for the first time the insignia of Second Lieutenant of the Garde d'Haiti and were sworn by Colonel Andre.

GIVEN COMMISSIONS

After the oath of allegiance to their country, the young men received their commissions and orders from the President. The precedent established by the participation of the Presidnt is indicative of his desire to weld more closely together all classes of society and begin a new era for the Grade d'Haiti.

"Your class, gentlemen," the President said in his address, "is a remarkable one and for this reason, the eyes of the nation are upon you. You have been unusually lucky to receive a particularly excellent military training and, therefore,, you have, even more than your elders, contracted obligations towards this society of which you are members.

"You must realize that you serve as models for the generations that follow... Because of your special preparation, you must not be inclined to think that all the military science in the world is crystallized within you and to deny to your elders the respect and sympathy you owe them, for they are no less worthy of being officers than you are. On the contrary, you must be grateful to them for contributing by their steadfastness, their devotion, their duty, to maintain this organizatoin of which you will be a part.

"You must model yourselves after them, be prepared to sacrifice the comforts of life, be prepared like them to be sent wherever it is deemed necessary, even abroad, for in this troubled epoch in which we live no one can predict the role that our little army may be asked to play.

"Nowadays, in the midst of unpredictable and momentous development ten men constitute a force, and such force can fulfill its role. In choosing this career you must realize that you have dedicated your entire selves, body and soul, to the service of your country."

West Indians Protest Against Ban On American Negroes

LONDON (BM).—The International African Service Bureau, the League of Coloured Peoples and the Coloured Peoples' Association, have protested to the Colonial Office against allegations of the colour-bar to American Negroes seeking work on the United States bases in the West Indies.

The protest is based upon a report in the Congressional Record of the United States, in which the coloured Congressman, Arthur W. Mitchell, of Chicago, told the House of Representatives that the Civil Service Commission at Washington, informed a coloured applicant for employment in Trinidad that "the British Government has requested that we do not send Negroes to the island, regardless of qualification."

Mr Mitchell added:

"It is my opinion that there are too many people claiming Democracy for themselves and denying it to their fellow men, for no other reason than there is a difference in colour.

"I cannot believe this House will condone the discrimination pointed out in this letter."

This was the letter from Dr John Rice, President of the North Philadelphia Civic League, in which it was stated that coloured people were being refused jobs on fortification work in the leased areas in Trinidad.

Labourite M.P. Reginald Sorensen, has given notice to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Lord Moyne, that the charges will be raised in the House of Commons, on behalf of the coloured Colonial organisations in this country.

Great satisfaction has been aroused among West Indians here over the speech of Senator Millard Tydings, warning the United States Government against any idea of annexing the West Indies without consulting the wishes of the Native populations.

"How about the people in the West Indies?" asked the Senator.

"They may not want to become American citizens; they may prefer to remain subjects of the British crown.

"They are entitled to a hearing too, because after all, they are people.

"We must not assume, as quite often we do, that the problem is simply one of acquiring real estate and all the debts and the human problems that go with congested tropical islands which have very little in the way of wealth," declared the Senator.

"In the islands where we have bases, such as Bermuda, Trinidad and Jamaica and other islands that have so far been designated, it would be a fine thing if we owned, as American territory, the property upon which the base itself rests — not the whole island, but only that part of the island where our port and base are located," observed Mr Tydings.

The Senator said that it would be a liability to take over the entire islands and populations which in many respects would become a charge on the United States Treasury like the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Censored by the Ministry of Information, London.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Negro Federation in Cuba Flays Draft Law

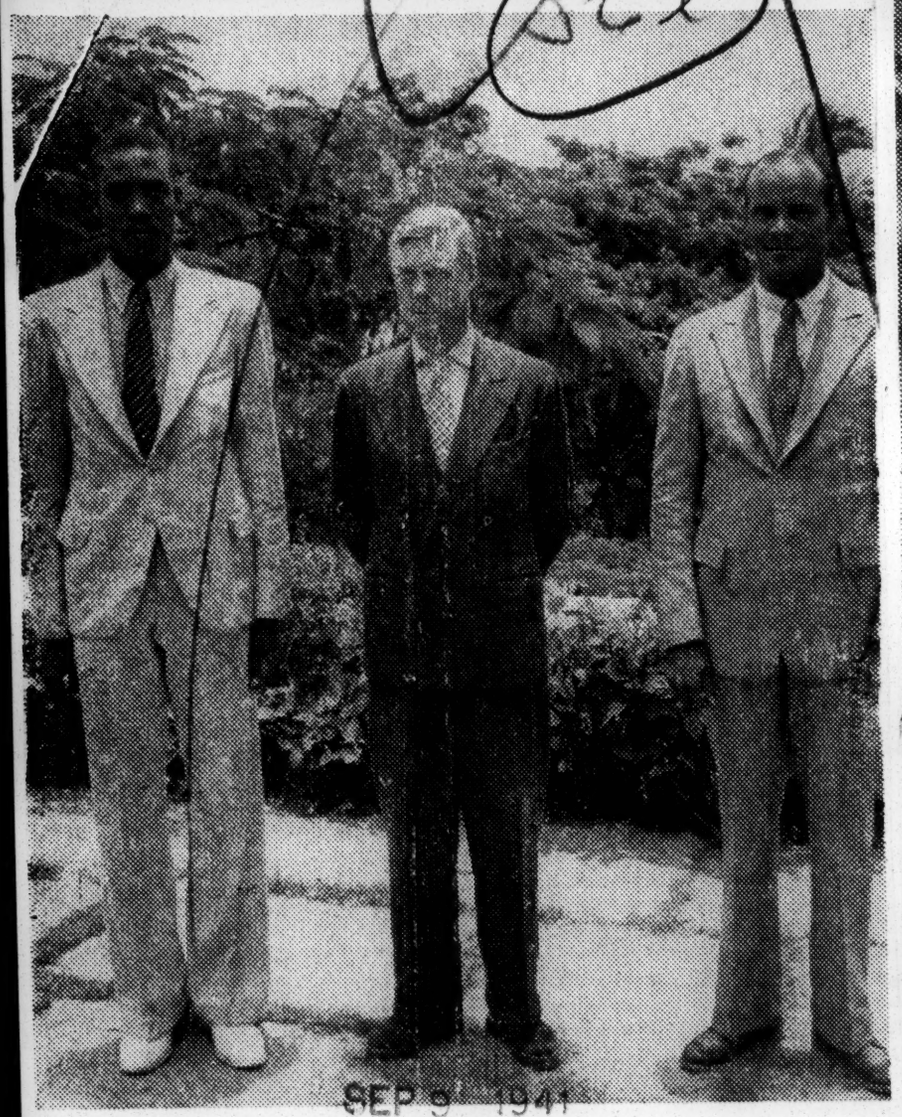
56L

HAVANA, Cuba, June 17 (ICN)—The Federation of Negro Societies, meeting recently in this city, declared itself overwhelmingly against the war.

The Federation passed a resolution against Cuban participation in the present imperialist war and went on record as opposing the Compulsory Military Training Law.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Royal Farewell Greeting

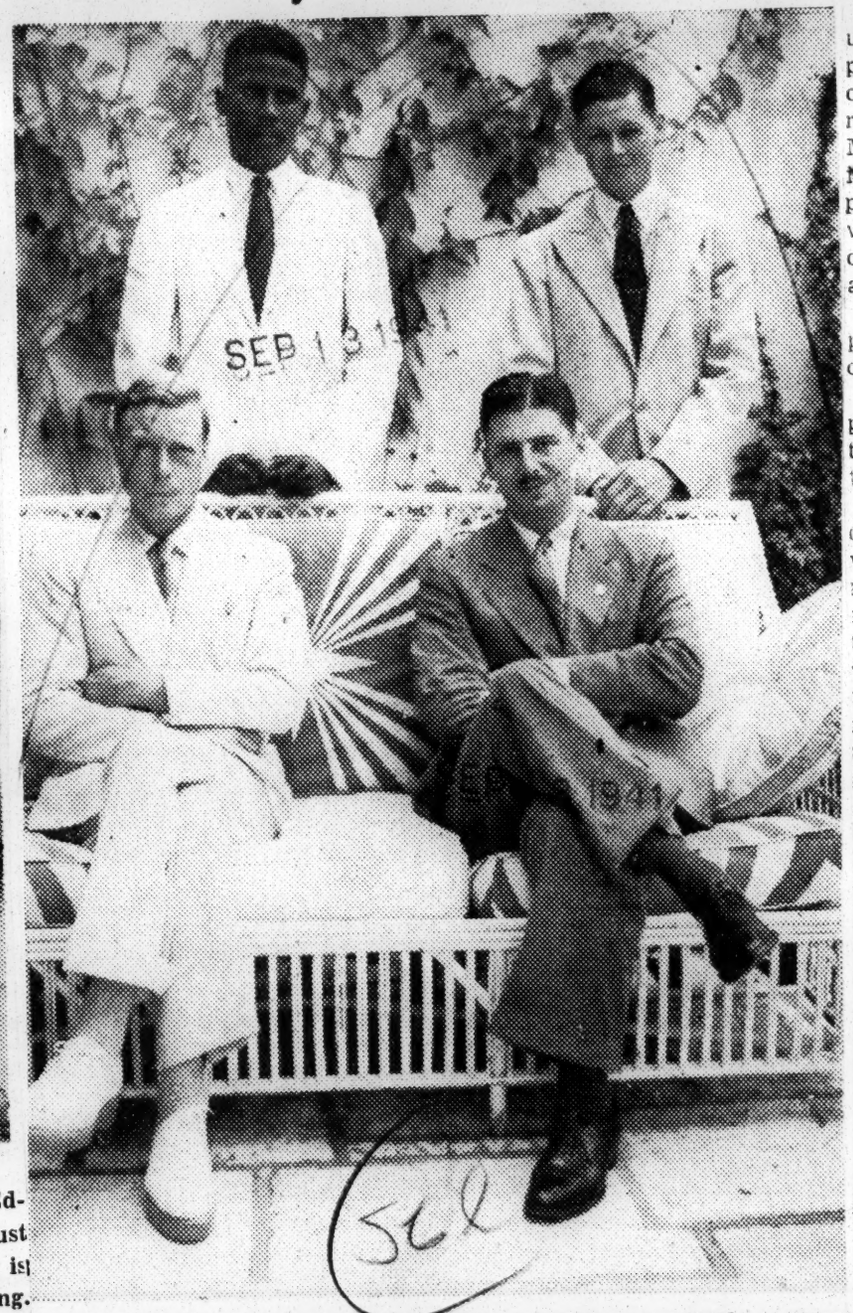


SEP 9 1941

His Royal Highness the Governor of the Bahamas (formerly Edward, Prince of Wales), poses with two colored aviators who have just flown to England to join the Royal Air Force as cadets. On the left is Edward Isaacs, well-known in the United States for his tennis playing. He competed in the National Tennis Tournament at Tuskegee and at Hampton. On the right is Constable W. A. Jordan, member of the Nassau constabulary. The men received "Godspeed' from the governor.—(ANP Photo)

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

To Join Royal Air Force



SEP 13 1941

The Duke of Windsor, formerly the Prince of Wales, poses with three young men who have just been selected as flying cadets to serve with the Royal Air Force. Reading from left to right, seated: His Royal Highness, the Governor of the Bahamas, (formerly the Prince of Wales), and Geoffrey Paget. Back row: Basil Johnson and Peter Stratton. Basil's companions, Paget and Stratton, are white. The young men flew from Nassau to Miami, thence by bomber to England. They were selected to serve by a committee, one of whose members is Barrister Thaddeus Toote, well-known colored Bahamian.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Ask Interior Department To Investigate Deplorable Health Conditions In Virgin Islanders

Declaring that "inadequate facilities for the care of the sick in the Virgin Islands are astounding," Ashley L. Totten, president of the Virgin Islands Civic Association, on Tuesday wrote Secretary of the Interor, Harold Ickes, calling for an investigation of defects in the health facilities of the Islands.

"An investigation into some of the major defects," Totten wrote, "will reveal that continentals and natves are often forced to go to Puerto Rico or return to the mainland in order to obtain adequate medical service. Poor people who cannot afford such travel, die from lack of attention."

The Association dislosed four major hospital deficiencies which were studied by one of its executive members who returned from the islands recently. They were listed as follows.

Deficiencies Listed

"1. The first outstanding departure to medical and sanitation principles consists in the placing of a communicable disease with a non-communicable disease in the Medical Ward. This fact is seen in the confining of cases of active pulmonary tuberculosis in the same ward with cardiac and nephritic cases in the hospital at St. Thomas.

"In Christiansted two infants are placed in the same crib, due to overcrowding in the babies' ward.

"The care of the tuberculosis patient is highly inadequate, and there are no facilities for pneumothorax.

"2. Poor laboratory facilities comprise the second major defect which we wish to bring to your attention. Blood chemistry, such as urea nitrogen, non-protein nitrogen, creatinine and sugar analysis is not being performed, even though indications for such tests are imperative for the proper treatment of critically ill cases. It is not practical to obtain a blood sugar tolerance test. This means that a diabetic case is not recognized until the case becomes advanced. A correct prognosis cannot be made in nephritic cases because of inalibity to obtain the blood non-protein nitrogen, urea nitrogen and creatinine. A skilled and adequately trained laboratory technician is needed for the performance of these tests.

"3. The third major medical need is found in the poor X-ray equipment. There are no facilities for deep X-ray therapy or for retrograde pyelogram in any of the islands. In St. Croix the facilities for radiograph of gall bladder and gastro-intestinal tract are poor. A trained and skilled X-ray technician is needed.

"4. The fourth major medical need is found in the failure to possess any equipment for the administration of oxygen, as may be required in pneumonia and cardiac cases.

"In the Christiansted hospital, the health officer, Mr. Harry Beatty, has done excellent work in filaria and malaria. Our Association believes that if special training in blood chemistry and bacteriology were given Mr. Beatty, he would develop a laboratory of high efficiency. In a similar way it may be practical to improve the efficiency of the technicians in the other hospitals.

"The amelioration of the above mentioned defects in the hospitals of the Virgin Islands becomes necessary in view of our defense program which is building air bases in these islands. Adequate medical and surgical facilities will enhance the service of the bases.

56L-1941

Negro Labor News
Houston, Texas

CHARLES HARWOOD NEW GOVERNOR OF VIRGIN ISLANDS

FEB 15 1941

CHARLOTTE AMALIE, V. I. — (ANP)—Federal Judge Herman E. Moore administered the oath of office to Charles Harwood when he was inducted last week as governor of the Virgin Isles.

Thousands of natives witnessed the inauguration ceremonies of the former judge in the Canal Zone, who said in speaking of the islands' defense program: "Our freedom, our liberty, our democracy were not lightly won, and, unless we devote ourselves whole-heartedly to their perpetuation, they will not be retained against the alien and subversive forces now threatening their destruction."

The new governor expressed his regret that his predecessor, Lawrence W. Cramer, who resigned following an argument with Secretary of the Interior Ickes, was unable to be present to join in the welcome and give him the benefit of his years of experience.

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Shortly after resigning Governor Cramer attended a farewell tea party on one of the island's mountain peaks and fell more than 30 feet down the mountain side. Knocked unonscious, he was rushed to the executive mansion where in a few days he recovered sufficiently to leave with his family for the Antigua, B. W. I.

At a reception at Government House, Gov. Harwood met the island's leading merchants, natives, and political groups. Last week the governor and his party went to St. Croix to attend a public reception there.

Argus
St. Louis, Missouri

White Man Gets Virgin I. Post

FEB 7 - 1941

CHARLOTTE AMALIE, V. I.—Charles Harwood of New York (white) was sworn in as governor of the Virgin Islands Monday Feb. 3. The oath was administered by Federal Judge Herman Moore of Chicago. Mr. Harwood was appointed by President Roosevelt to succeed Judge William Hastie, resigned. The ceremony was followed by a 17-gun salute from the United States battleship Beaver. There was an official salute by the Marine Corps.

The new governor who is said to be a friend of President Roosevelt, was appointed over the protest of quite a number of colored people. Among those mentioned for the post was Dr. R. R. Wright, Jr., of Wilberforce and a bishop in the AME Church.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

JAMAICAN AVIATORS IN THE ROYAL AIR FORCE

JAN 4 - 1941

Natives of Jamaica, B.W.I., these aviators of Great Britain's Royal Air Force are shown broadcasting their experiences to the folk back home in one of the overseas programs sponsored by the British Broadcasting company. Arrow indicates R.A.F. insignia on right shoulder worn by all British aviators. Because of the U. S. Army's policy of discrimination, Negroes in America cannot wear the insignia of the Air Corps or pilot an army bomber. —B.B.C. photo.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

TERROR REIGN RULED VOTING

FEB 8 1941

Exile Here Declares Rights of People Are Menaced

"President Stenio Vincent of Haiti is employing everytrick known to dictators to suppress civil liberties and destroy every vestige of human rights of the Haitian people," Max L. Hudicourt, secretary general of the Party for Democratic Action of Haiti, told the Amsterdam Star-News Monday.

"Mi. Vincent is determined to win the presidency of Haiti for a third term, in spite of the clear-cut unconstitutionality of such a move, stated M. Hudicourt, adding, "he (Vincent) is obliged to employ vinoelec against the opposition candidates, false arrests and imprisonment, and unbridled terror to guarantee the success of his third term schemes."

M. Hudicourt, lawyer and journalist, graduate of the famous Alexander Petion, Lycee and of the Faculty du Droit du Port Au Prince, arrived in the United States on January 6.

M. Hudicourt has been identified with the democratic peoples' movements of Haiti for the past 17 years. He is the founder of many of its outstanding newspapers and magazines, including "Trouvee", "Nouvello Ronde", "Le Cantre", and many others.

He participated in the campaign against the occupation of Haiti by the armed forces of the United States in 1923, and is one of the founders of the Party for Democratic Action, and one of its candidates for Congress in Haiti. He was forced to flee Hati, he said, because of the terror of the Vincent government, Mr. Hudicourt is now in the United States as an exile.

In Haiti, the President is elected by a joint session of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, composed of 21 Senators and 37 Deputies. President Vincent, M. Hudicourt said, took steps and made possible the election of senators and deputies pledged to his reelection for a third term. The slogan was that the National will was above the constitution.

The elections scheduled for December 15, he said, ended without any opposition candidates, because the President's henchmen, Major Armand, chief of the palace guards; Armaud Merceron, chief of police. Port-au-Prince; and Colonel Henri Clement, commander of the Department of the West; arrested the four candidates and their supporters and released them after election day.

FEB 8 1941

In addition to himself, who fled the country, the candidates who suffered for their opposition campaign were: Dr. Latortue, Antoine Pierre-Paul, Castel Demesmin and Constant Vieux.

M. Hudicourt declared that "Haiti has never known an election campaign like the recent one." Opposition candidates were arrested and tortured and he suffered a fractured ankle himself while in the hands of the police. Mme. Alexandre Lorient, a 60-year-old woman, was brutally treated while in prison; Saturnin Francois, David Stephen, Joseph Crespin, T. Francois, and many others suffered violence, because they dared to oppose President Vincent, he said.

"It is my purpose to bring to the American people the true facts about the conditions in my native country and to clear up whatever misunderstanding there may be about the internal conditions of Haiti. My country looks to the American people for support in their campaign to rid themselves of Vincent and his regime," he asserted.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Appoint A Negro To This Post

JAN 1 1 1941

THE movement being sponsored by the United States Government Employees, the Virgin Islands Association of New York City, and other influential organizations and persons, to have a Negro American appointed governor of the Virgin Islands to succeed ex-Governor Lawrence W. Cramer, is of more than ordinary significance in these times when this group of small islands have, almost overnight, assumed international importance because of their strategic position in the National defense program.

Moreover, the proposal to make the islands a haven for European war refugees which is being urged by the Island Government, approved by the Department of the Interior, and regarded sympathetically by the United States Department of Justice, gives added weight to the argument that the Governorship of the Islands at this time requires a man whose ethnic and racial background is closely akin to that of the Island's 26,000 inhabitants, fully 90 per cent of whom are of the Negro race.

Characterized by ex-President Herbert Hoover as an "effective poorhouse," a scant fourteen years after they were purchased by the United States from Denmark for $25,000,000, the Virgin Islands have long since outgrown this underdog designation. Their economic condition is more hopeful today than at any time since their purchase by Uncle Sam, and because of the construction of a submarine base and other defense projects, a shortage of labor has actually developed. In addition, repeal of prohibition in the United tates has created once more a market for one of the chief exports—rum.

Tourist traffic in the islands has actually increased from 3,000 visitors in 1934, to 11,000 in 1939. The standard of living among the natives has shown a marked rise, and there is said to be more money in circulation than at any time since 1931 when jurisdiction of the island group passed from the Navy Department to the Department of the Interior.

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The Journal and Guide believes that the appointment of a qualified Negro to this important post at this time would meet with the wholehearted approval of every well-thinking American and would be of inestimable value in cementing the relations between our Government and the inhabitants of the Islands who had American citizenship rights conferred upon them in 1932, and universal suffrage granted in 1936.

There is ample precedent for such an appointment. When President Roosevelt named William H. Hastie as Judge of the United States District Court for the Virgin Islands, there were those who were skeptical as to the outcome. But when Judge Hastie resigned the post a few years ago to accept the deanship of the Howard University Law School, there was genuine regret at his leaving on the part of persons high in government circles from President Roosevelt on down. Judge Herman H. Moore, of Chicago, has conducted the office in accordance with the highest and best traditions and is generally regarded as one of the outstanding members of the Federal judiciary.

These are peculiar times in which we live, and they demand peculiar methods in dealing with them. We feel that the appointment of a member of the Negro race as governor of the Virgin Islands would fully justify itself in more ways than one.

New York [illegible]
New York, N. Y.

Negro Named Assistant Prosecutor In Nassau

JAN 4 1941

MINEOLA, L. I.—Premises-ridden Nassau County seems about to reform in its administration of justice to its Negro citizens. This possibility was seen in the announcement on Monday of the appointment of Mokey A. Rigby, Negro attorney of 8 Gold street, Freeport, to the post of Assistant District Attorney in the office of District Attorney Edward J. Neary.

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Rigby, 46, will be the first of his race to hold such a position in the 40-year existence of the county.

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okl

Haitans Want To Know More About Negro Americans

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti (ANP)—"Send us books and newspapers. We want to know more about the colored Americans," is the constantly repeated request of the people of Haiti to Dr. L. D. Reddick of the New York Public library, who is on a good-will tour in that country. English is taught in the schools and by the aid of radio broadcasts and movie newsreels from the United States, many adults, also, have learned to read and speak the American language. However, many of the schools and libraries do not receive a single Negro newspaper or magazine from America.

In a conference with Haitian authors and newspaper men, which was arranged by Dr. Louis Mars of Port-Au-Prince, Dr. Reddick was asked about the newest and best books in the fields of history, Negro music, rural sociology and literature.

In his radio broadcast of Wednesday, Mar. 22, over the Port Au-Prince station, 5HH2S, Dr. Reddick outlined the general plan for the exchange of books, writers and newspapers between Haiti and the United States. An arrangement has been completed for sending one copy of every new book published in Haiti to the Schomburg collection of the New York Public library.